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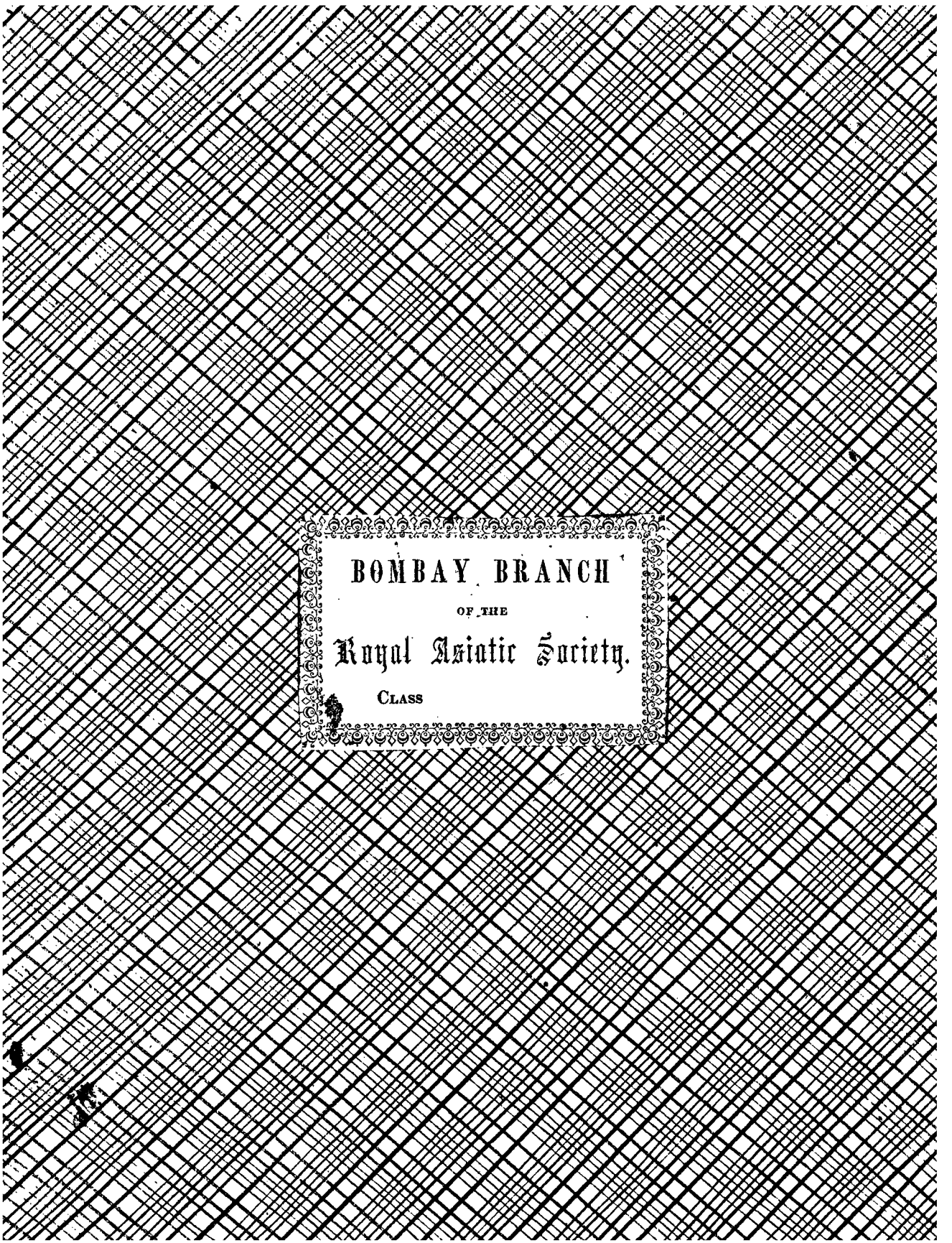

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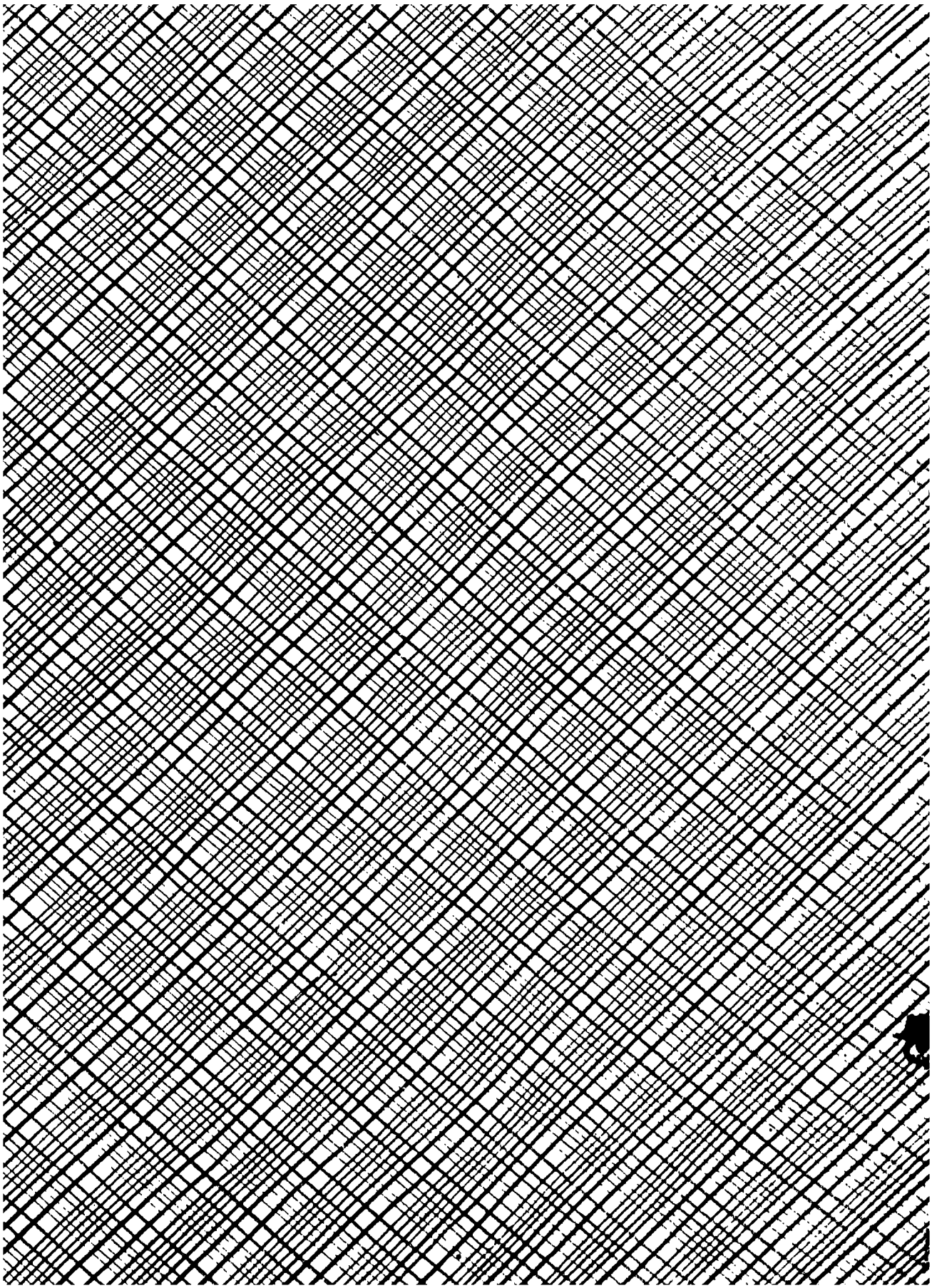

MAGNA BRITANNIA;

BEING

A CONCISE TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

THE SEVERAL COUNTIES

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

85184
a

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S.
RECTOR OF RODMARTON IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE;
And SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S.
KEEPER OF HIS MAJESTY'S RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

VOLUME THE THIRD,

CONTAINING

CORNWALL.

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SCILLY ISLES
CORNWALL
Scale
CORNWALL.
DEVONSHIRE
BRISTOL CHANNEL
ENGLISH CHANNEL
MOUNTS BAY
PLYM SOUND

CORNWALL.

VOL. III.

CORNWALL

GENERAL HISTORY.

ETYMOLOGY.

RICHARD of Cirenceſter ſays that this county took its name from the *Carnabii;* it is more probable on the contrary, that thoſe people took their name from that of the country they inhabited: the truth ſeems to be that the country was called by its antient inhabitants, *Kernou*, or as the Welch write it, *Kerniw*, or the Horn, from its projecting promontories; that it was latinized to *Carnubia* or *Cornubia;* that when the Saxons gave the name of *Wealas* to the Britons, they diſtinguiſhed thoſe who had retired into *Kernou* or *Cornubia*, by the name of *Corn-wealas;* and their country was thus called Cornuwall or Cornwall: that is, Corniſh-Wales. [a]

Antient Inhabitants, Language, and Government.

FROM the map of Roman Britain, it appears that the northern part of this county, as far as the river Camel and Padſtow haven, was antiently inhabited by a Britiſh tribe called the *Cimbri;* the eaſtern part, as far as Falmouth haven, by the *Danmonii*, and the remainder by the *Carnabii*. Before the coming of the Romans, the *Danmonii* had ſubdued the two other tribes and uſurped their dominions [b]. When the Romans divided Britain into ſix provinces, Cornwall formed part of *Britannia Prima;* after their departure it became one of the laſt retreats of the Britons, who ſeem to have been ſometimes under the dominion of the kings of Wales, and ſometimes to have been governed by independent ſovereigns

[a] See Dr. Borlaſe's Antiquities, p. 325, and Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall, I. 14, 15.
[b] See Whitaker's Hiſtory of Mancheſter, I. 94.

of their own, either by the names of dukes or kings [c], till their country was conquered by King Athelſtan, and annexed to the crown of England.

By its royal privileges, and the retention of its antient language, Cornwall ſtill continued nevertheleſs to retain ſome ſemblance of a diſtinct ſovereignty. The language, which was a dialect of the antient Britiſh, was generally ſpoken till the reign of Henry VIII., when the introduction of the Engliſh liturgy paved the way towards its gradual diſuſe.

It is ſaid to have been at the deſire of the Corniſh, that the Engliſh ſervice was enjoined in preference to that of their native tongue; whilſt in Wales, a contrary ſyſtem, which has proved the preſervation of their language, was adopted [d]. Dr. Moreman, the learned vicar of Menheniot, is ſaid to have been the firſt in thoſe days (ſpeaking of the kingdom at large), who "taught his pariſhioners and people to ſay the Lord's prayer, the belief, and the commandments, in the Engliſh tongue, and did teach and catechize them therein [e]." Mr. Carew, in his ſurvey of Cornwall, publiſhed in the year 1602, ſpeaks of the language as then growing faſt into diſuſe. "The principal love and knowledge of this language," ſays he, "lived in Dr. Kennall the civilian, and with him lyeth buried, for the Engliſh ſpeech doth ſtill encroach upon it, and hath driven the ſame into the uttermoſt ſkirts of the ſhire. Moſt of the inhabitants can ſpeak no word of Corniſh, but very few are ignorant of the Engliſh, and yet ſome ſo affect their own, as to a ſtranger they will not ſpeak it; for if meeting them by chance you enquire the way, or any ſuch matter, your anſwer ſhall be, '*Mee a navidra cowza Sawzneck*,' I can ſpeak no Saxonage."

Hals tells us that in the reign of Charles the Firſt, ſome of the aged people in the neighbourhood of Penryn were quite ignorant of the Engliſh language, and that the Rev. Mr. Jackman, vicar of St. Feock, was obliged to adminiſter the ſacrament to them in the Corniſh. Ray found only one perſon who could write the language in 1663, but we are told by Mr. Scawen, that not long before the year 1678, a ſermon was preached in it by the Rev. Mr. Robinſon, rector of Landewednack. In the early part of the laſt century, as Dr. Borlaſe informs us, it was ſtill generally ſpoken by the fiſhermen and market-women in the extreme ſouthern part of the peninſula; in his Natural Hiſtory, publiſhed in 1758, he ſpeaks of the language as having altogether ceaſed, ſo as not to be ſpoken anywhere in converſation. Some aged people however retained it rather later; Mr. Daines Barrington gives an account of an old fiſh-woman of Mouſehole, the only perſon he could find or hear of, who ſpoke the Corniſh language, when he made the tour of

[c] Polwhele's Cornwall, Vol. II. p. 11. in the notes.

[d] Treatiſe on the Corniſh language, by W. Scawen Eſq.

[e] See Hooker's Synopſis of Devon.

Cornwall in 1768, as related in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries. In 1776, in a further communication on the ſame ſubject to the ſociety, it is ſtated on the authority of a fiſherman of Mouſehole, that there were then four or five perſons beſides himſelf who could converſe in Corniſh.

Dr. Pryce of Redruth, in his preface to his Archæologia Cornu-Britannica, publiſhed in 1790, ſpeaks of a very old man then living at Mouſehole, as the only perſon, to the beſt of his knowledge, who was capable of holding half an hour's converſation on common ſubjects in the Corniſh tongue. He afterwards ſays, that there were a few other ancient perſons who pretended to jabber it, but that they were very illiterate, and their ſpeech very much corrupted, although their pronunciation was generally correct. Mr. Whitaker, in his tour to the Lands-End, in 1799, heard of two perſons who even then ſpoke it, but he had not an opportunity of aſcertaining the fact. We find, upon inquiry, that there is no perſon now who can converſe in the language, though ſome old people are acquainted with many words of it, which they have learned from thoſe of the laſt generation.

A few MSS. are extant in the Corniſh language, the moſt remarkable of which are ſome interludes [f], partly written in the fifteenth century, and a poem called Mount Calvary, all of which were tranſlated by Mr. J. Keigwin. Mr. Edward Lloyd, who made a journey into Cornwall to collect materials for that purpoſe, in 1700, publiſhed a Corniſh grammar, in 1707. Dr. Borlaſe gives ſome Corniſh proverbs in his Natural Hiſtory; and at the end of his Antiquities of Cornwall has printed a Corniſh Vocabulary. Dr. Pryce of Redruth, in 1790, publiſhed Archæologia Cornu-Britannica, or an attempt to preſerve the ancient Corniſh language, compriſing a Corniſh grammar, a copious vocabulary, liſts of Corniſh names of places with their etymology, the Lord's prayer, creed, and commandments in Corniſh, colloquies, a Corniſh ſong, &c. &c.

It ſeems moſt probable, that the Dukes and Earls of Cornwall continued to poſſeſs that ſhadow of ſovereignty which they were allowed to retain immediately after the conqueſt of the county by Athelſtan. Carew ſpeaks of it as an entire ſtate by the name of a kingdom, principality, duchy or earldom. We are told that the Earls of Cornwall were always privileged with "royal juriſdiction and crown rights, giving of liberty to ſend burgeſſes to parliament, and appointing a ſheriff, admiral, and other officers [g]" before the creation of the duchy, which took place in the year 1337, when

[f] There are two MSS. of theſe interludes in the Bodleian library; one on parchment, written in the fifteenth century, the other on paper, written by W. Jordan, in 1611.

[g] Carew, fo. 79. — With reſpect to the appointment of ſheriff, it appears that when the men of Cornwall gave King John the large ſum of 2,000 marks, beſides 200 marks in lieu of ten palfreys, to

when Edward the Black Prince was created Duke of Cornwall, and the duchy ſettled by act of parliament on the eldeſt ſon of the King of England. Large revenues were annexed to the duchy [h], and the immediate government of the county veſted

to have their county diſforeſted, to be exempt from the foreſt laws, and other privileges; one of theſe privileges was, that they ſhould have a ſheriff from among their own countrymen; that they ſhould preſent certain of the beſt men of the county to the King, who ſhould nominate one of them; that if he ſhould miſbehave, he would be removed by the King, and another appointed in his room, but that it ſhould be one of their own countrymen, if one ſhould be found fit for the office, otherwiſe the King ſhould appoint a ſheriff from another county, but one who was not ill-affected towards the men of Cornwall, and would be likely to uſe them well. Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 279. The ſheriff was to be reſident. It appears that the 200 marks was a peace-offering to appeaſe the King's diſpleaſure conceived againſt the men of Cornwall. See p. 283.

[h] The original revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, as granted by the charter of Edward III., conſiſted of the caſtle, borough, manor and honor of Launceſton, with the park, &c. the caſtle, manor, and park of Trematon, with the town of Saltaſh; the caſtle, borough, and manor of Tintagel; the caſtle, manor, and park of Reſtormel; the manor of Climeſland, with the park of Keribullock; Tybeſta, with the bailiwick of Powderſhire; Tewington, with its appurtenances; Helſton in Kerrier, with its appurtenances; Moreſk, with its appurtenances; Tywarnail, with its appurtenances; Penkneth, with its appurtenances; Penlyn, with the park, &c.; Rillaton, with the beadleſhip of Eaſt Wyvelſhire; Helſton in Trigſhire, with the park of Helleſbury, &c.; Liſkeard, with the park, &c.; Calſtock, with the fiſhery, &c.; Talſkedy, with the appurtenances; the town of Loſtwithiel, with the mills, &c.; the profit of ports, with wrecks, &c.; profits of the hundreds and courts; the coinage of tin, and all the Stannary profits, beſides certain manors and boroughs in Devonſhire. The whole revenue of the duchy, as computed on an average of three years, after the death of the Black Prince, the latter end of his father's reign, amounted to 2,493l. 7s. 3¼d. per annum. Of this, 2,219l. 7s. 9¼d. aroſe from the Corniſh eſtates, including 1,016l. 1s. 4d. per annum, which was then the profit of the Stannaries. (See the particulars printed from the original at the Tower, at the end of Lord De Dunſtanville's edition of Carew's Survey.) Of the above-mentioned antient manors, Tybeſta, Helſton in Kerrier, Moreſk, Tewington, Tywarnail and Calſtock, have been ſold within the laſt fourteen years under the powers of the land-tax redemption act. In the reign of Henry VIII. the honour of Wallingford was annexed to the duchy, but the King wiſhing to reſume it, ſettled on the duchy in lieu thereof, the manors of Weſt Anthony, Crofthole, Landreyne, Portloo, and Port-Pigham; Northill, Trelowia, Tregameere, Trelugan, Treverbyn-ourtney, Landulph, Leigh-Durant and Tinten, which had been forfeited by the Marquis of Exeter; the manors of Auſtell, Fentrigan, Trevenen, Gridiow, Porthea-Prior, and the manor and borough of Fowey with the fiſhery there, all which had belonged to the priory of Tywardreth; and the manors of Carnedon-Prior, Climſland-Prior, Treworgye, Stratton Sanctuary, Eaſtway, Boyton, Bucklawren and Bonyalva, and the barton of Bradridge, with the advowſons of Treneglos, Warbſtow, Stratton and Davidſtow, all of which had belonged to the priory of Launceſton. The manors of Weſt-Anthony, Crofthole, Landreyne, Auſtell and Fowey, have been ſold under the powers of the act of the redemption of the land-tax.

The clear revenues of the duchy, in the fifteenth year of King Henry VIII., amounted to 10,095l. 11s. 9¼d., of which the iſſues of manors and boroughs amounted to 624l. 17s. 2¼d., the profits of the coinage of tin in Cornwall and Devon, to 2,771l. 3s. 9¼d.; other profits connected with Cornwall, 204l. 0s. 5d. It appears, that in the 44th year of Queen Elizabeth (1602.), the

veſted in the Duke, who has his Chancellor, Attorney, and Solicitor-general, and other officers, his court of Exchequer, with the appointment of ſheriffs, &c. &c.

The important concerns of the mining trade (which will be ſpoken of more at large hereafter) are under a ſeparate juriſdiction, at the head of which is the Lord Warden of the Stannaries[1] and under him the Vice-Warden, the final appeal being to

revenues of the duchy were much diminiſhed, the ſum total of the clear revenues being then returned at 4,569l. 12s. 2¼d.; of this, 3,713l. 18s. aroſe from the county of Cornwall; and of this laſt mentioned ſum the profits of the tin were 2,623l. 9s. 8d.; the profits of manors, 846l. 15s. 7½d.; of boroughs, 93l. 15s. 4½d.; of hundreds, 55l. 3s. 8d.; profits of offices, 74l. 13s. 1½d. (Sir John Dodridge's ancient and modern Account of the Duchy of Cornwall, &c.) The preſent groſs amount of the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, is 22,000l.; of which, 8,500l. ariſes from the tin-duty in the county of Cornwall, and 3,500l. from rents of manors, fines, &c. in the ſame county. The tin-duty, before the war, had been nearly 14,000l. per annum.

The tenants of the duchy manors are either free tenants, or conventionary or cuſtomary tenants *(liberi convencionarii)*; the former hold their lands as freehold of inheritance, ſubject only to a chief, or as it is called in Cornwall, a *high* rent to the lord. The conventionary tenants hold from ſeven years to ſeven years, under a ſmall reſerved rent, and ſuit and ſervice to the courts, and payment of a heriot. The cuſtom of the manor as to deſcent is, that the widow has an eſtate for life, and in caſe of no male heir, the eldeſt daughter inherits. In former times there were alſo bond conventionary tenants *(nativi convencionarii)*, the other being called free conventionary tenants; theſe bond tenants' eſtates were ſubject, on the death of the holders, to the payment of all their chattels to the lord: there were tenants alſo termed bond in blood *(nativi de ſtipite)*, who held upon like terms, but could not put their ſons to ſchool, or marry their daughters, without the lord's conſent, and the youngeſt ſon inherited the eſtate. (Extent of the duchy of Cornwall, 11 Ed. III., in the King's remembrancer's office, Exchequer.)

[1] The following is nearly a complete liſt of the Lord Wardens with their Vice-Wardens, from the reign of Edward VI., chiefly made out by Dr. Borlaſe:

Lord Wardens.	Vice-Wardens.
Temp. Edw. VI.—Edward Duke of Somerſet	Sir Thomas Smith.
1553.—John Earl of Bedford	Sir William Godolphin.
1554.—Edward Lord Haſtings of Loughborough	
About 1560.—Francis Earl of Bedford	
1584—1603.—Sir Walter Ralegh	Wm. Carnſew, Eſq. Sir Francis Godolphin. Sir Richard Grenville.
1603—1629.—William Earl of Pembroke	Wm. Coryton, Eſq.
1630.—Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery	Wm. Coryton, Eſq. John Trefuſis, Eſq.
1660.—Sir John Grenville (afterwards Earl of Bath)	Sir Richard Prideaux. Wm. Scawen, Eſq. Sir John Trelawney, Bart. Sir Joſeph Tredenham. J. Waddon, Eſq.
1701.—Charles Earl of Radnor	Hugh Tonkin, Eſq.

1702.

to the Duke and his council. The ancient privilege of the miners to be exempt from all other jurisdiction than that of the Stannary courts, (except in such cases as should affect land, life, or limb,) was confirmed by King Edward III.[k] The Vice-Warden's court, held generally once a month, is a court of Equity for all matters relating to the tin mines and trade, from which no writ of error lies to the courts at Westminster, but there is an appeal to the Lord Warden, and from him to the Duke and his council, or, during a vacancy of the duchy, to the King and his council.

Lord Wardens.	Vice-Wardens.
1702.—Jo. Granville, Esq. (afterwards Lord Granville)	Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart.
1705.—Francis Lord Rialton (after-Earl of Godolphin)	
1708.—Hugh Boscawen, Esq. (afterwards Visc. Falmouth)	Walter Moyle, Esq. John Gregor, Esq. Tho. Hearle, Esq.
1734.—Col. John Schutz	Tho. Hearle, Esq. John Hearle.
1742.—Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Boconnoc	John Hearle, Esq. Christopher Hawkins, Esq. Francis Gregor, Esq.
1751.—James Earl of Waldegrave	John Hearle, Esq.
1761.— - - - - - -	Rev. Walter Borlase, LL.D.
1763.—Humphrey Morice, Esq.	Rev. Walter Borlase, LL.D.
1776. - - - - - -	Henry Rosewarne, Esq.
1783. - - - - - -	John Thomas, Esq.
1783.—George Visc. Lewisham 1798.—Sir John Morshead, Bart. 1800.—Rear-Admiral John Willet Payne, Esq. 1803.—Tho. Tyrwhitt, Esq. (now Sir Tho. Tyrwhitt, Knt.) 1812.—Francis Cha. Seymour, Earl of Yarmouth	John Thomas, Esq.

[k] Carew says, that the first charter of privileges was obtained by the lords of the tithings in Blackmore, of Edmund Earl of Cornwall; that the Stannary courts, and the power of holding parliaments (though it does not appear to have been exercised), were granted by this charter, which was to be kept in one of the church steeples, but was not extant in his time. This he states on the authority of Mr. Wm. Carnsew (vice-warden), who had seen the charter; by which it is said, that the tax of a halfpenny to the Earl for every pound of tin was first fixed, and the coinage of it appointed. Mr. Tonkin, on the authority of a book which he quotes, called "The Bailiff of Blackmore," says that this charter was obtained of King Edward I. in 1305; that it was kept in the tower of Luxulian church, whence, for greater security during the civil war, it was removed to Lostwithiel, and there destroyed with other Stannary records, by the Earl of Essex's army, in 1644. (See Lord de Dunstanville's edition of Carew's Survey.)

Iſſues are frequently directed by the Vice-Warden to be tried in the Stannary courts which are held at the end of every three weeks (except in the Stannary of Foy More in which there is ſcarcely any buſineſs for the court), before the ſteward of each Stannary, and a jury for trying all civil actions ariſing within the Stannaries in which either the plaintiff or defendant is a privileged tinner. Appeals may be made from this court to the Vice-Warden, and from him as in the other caſes. [l]

King Henry VII., when he confirmed their ancient privileges, granted, that no new laws affecting the miners ſhould be enacted by the Duke and his council without the conſent of twenty-four perſons called Stannators, choſen ſix out of each of the four Stannaries or mining diſtricts [m]. The meeting of theſe Stannators, who are ſome of the principal gentlemen of property in the mining diſtricts, is called a Stannary parliament, and, on their aſſembling, they chooſe a ſpeaker. Theſe parliaments have been convened occaſionally by the Lord Warden, as the circumſtances of the times have called for new laws, or a reviſion of the old. The laſt Stannary parliament was held at Truro in 1752, and continued, by adjournments, to the 11th September 1753.

The Stannary laws of Cornwall were publiſhed in an octavo volume in the reign of Queen Anne, and again in folio with the laws and cuſtoms of the Stannaries of Devon, by Thomas Pearce, in 1725 and 1750. The Stannary priſon is at Loſtwithiel: at the ſame town were kept the ancient records of the Stannaries which were burnt in the civil war.

The aſſizes for the county were invariably held at Launceſton from an early period, till the time of Richard, King of the Romans, who, having built a palace at Loſtwithiel, transferred the aſſizes thither; but on a petition from the men of Launceſton, he conſented, on the payment of a fine, that they ſhould be held as had been accuſtomed; and it ſo continued (except during the ravages of the plague, when the aſſizes were held at Saltaſh), till the reign of George I. In the year 1715, an act of parliament was paſſed, by which it was enacted, that after the 20th of May 1716, the aſſizes ſhould not be confined to the town of Launceſton. In conſequence of this act, they were held alternately at Launceſton and Bodmin, till the year 1727, after which they were held ſolely at Launceſton as before, till the ſummer aſſizes in the year 1738, when the alternate arrangement, which has ever ſince continued, was again adopted [n]; the ſpring aſſizes being held at Launceſton, the ſummer at Bodmin.

[l] From the information of John Thomas, Eſq. vice-warden of the Stannaries.

[m] Namely, Foy More, Blackmore, Tywarnhaile, and Penwith and Kerrier. The Stannators for Foy More are choſen by the mayor and corporation of Loſtwithiel; thoſe for Tywarnhaile by the mayor and corporation of Truro; and thoſe for Penwith and Kerrier by the mayor and corporation of Helſton.

[n] Judgment Roll in the King's Bench.

The quarter ſeſſions were formerly held at Bodmin and Truro, the ſeſſions beginning always at Bodmin on the Tueſday, and being adjourned to Truro on the Friday. About the year 1580, as we find from Carew's ſurvey, this arrangement was altered, and the whole ſeſſions held at each place alternately; but this having been found liable to inconveniences, before the publication of his work (1602), it had been arranged, that the ſeſſions ſhould, "interchangeably, one quarter begin at Bodmin and end at Truro, and the next begin at Truro and end at Bodmin." The Michaelmas ſeſſions are now held wholly at Bodmin, the Eaſter ſeſſions at Truro, and the Epiphany and Mid-ſummer ſeſſions at Loſtwithiel. This arrangement has ſubſiſted many years.

The county-gaol was formerly at Launceſton, being the old priſon within the precincts of the caſtle. It is deſcribed by Dr. Borlaſe[n] as a narrow wretched place for human creatures to be confined in, all ſuppoſed innocent till convicted; but here, he ſays, the "innocent and the guilty muſt be contented to remain till their fate is determined, or a better one is built." This has ſince been happily accompliſhed, a commodious and well-arranged county gaol, upon Mr. Howard's ſyſtem, from a plan of the late Sir John Call, having been erected at Bodmin, under the powers of an act paſſed in 1778. It was completed in 1780.

Hiſtorical Events.

THE early part of the hiſtory of this county is enveloped in obſcurity, and mingled with monkiſh fable; few local events have been handed down to us, and even thoſe are to be received with caution. Till the time of the renowned Arthur, indeed, we have little more than a catalogue of the real or imaginary names of a long ſucceſſion of princes. Even the ſtory of Arthur is ſo interſperſed with fiction, that ſome writers have gone ſo far as to doubt his exiſtence; and Giraldus Cambrenſis, though himſelf of the monkiſh ſchool, and ſufficiently credulous, has taxed the hiſtorian of Arthur with falſifying the page of hiſtory[o]. However his ſtory may have been diſguiſed by fable, and whatever doubts there may be reſpecting the place of his birth, the circumſtances attending it, as related by Geffery, being ſo palpably fictitious[p], yet the exiſtence of ſuch a monarch is confirmed by

[n] In his MS. addition to Carew's Survey, in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

[o] See Leland's Collectanea, II. p. 78.

[p] The fabulous circumſtances relating to Arthur's birth, taken principally from Geffery of Monmouth by Hals, may be ſeen at large in Polwhele's Hiſtory of Cornwall, II. p. 4. An ancient French chronicle, tranſlated by Leland, ſimply ſays, that Tintagel and Divilioc caſtles, in this county, were kept by Gorlois Earl of Cornwall againſt Uter Pendragon; that Tintagel was delivered up to him, and that he married Igerne, the Earl of Cornwall's wife. Arthur was the ſon of Uter and Igerne; but all his hiſtorians agree that he was begotten in adultery.

other

other ancient writers; and the learned Leland, who was ſo deeply verſed in Britiſh chronicles, has given us as the reſult of what he had gathered from them on this ſubject, a life of this celebrated hero, in which he has taken much pains to ſeparate truth from fiction. [q]

The only part of Arthur's hiſtory connected with this county, excepting what relates to his birth, is the battle in which he received his death's wound. This battle is generally ſuppoſed to have happened near Camelford, on the banks of the river Cambula or Camblan, as hiſtorians relate [r]. Sylveſter Giraldus calls it "*bellum de Kemelen*[s]." Leland, in confirmation of the general tradition of the county, that this bloody conteſt, which proved fatal both to Arthur and his rebellious nephew Modred, happened in the neighbourhood of Camelford, tells us, that on what was ſuppoſed to have been the field of battle, various antiquities, ſuch as rings, fragments of armour, ornaments of bridles, and of other trappings, had been found. This ſpot is about a mile and a half from Camelford, near Worthyvale, in the pariſh of Minſter. Although there was frequent warfare between the Corniſh Britons and the Saxons, there are few local incidents during theſe conflicts of which we have any notice in hiſtory.

In the reign of Ivor, King of Wales, which commenced in 680, the Corniſh Britons, with the aſſiſtance of that monarch, defeated the Saxons in three engagements; one of which happened at Heyle, in Cornwall [t]. Ina, King of the Weſt Saxons, is ſaid to have got much renown by his wars with the Corniſh, and, particularly, to have defeated their King, Gerentius or Gerein, in 710.[u] Ethelard, his ſucceſſor, is ſaid to have defeated the Britons at Heilyn, in Cornwall, in the year 728.[w] Another victory was obtained over the Corniſh Britons by Cuthred king of the Weſt Saxons, and Ethelbald king of Mercia, in 743.[x] The Britons, at length finding themſelves unable to cope with the Saxons, called in the Danes to their aſſiſtance. The Daniſh fleet arrived on the coaſt of Cornwall in 806[y], but even with this ſuccour they were not able to withſtand the power of the victorious Egbert, who, in 813, over-ran their country from eaſt to weſt [z]. In 823, a great battle was fought at Camelford [a], between the Corniſh Britons and the

[q] Collectanea, Appendix, Part I. [r] See Lel. Collect. II. p. 38; and Galf. Monmouth. inter Rer. Brit. Scrip. Vetuſtiores, p. 82, 83, [s] Leland's Collect. II. p. 12.

[t] See Leland's Itin. VIII. p. 86. Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſes it to have been Heyle, at the mouth of Helford Haven, near which is a creek called Porth Sauſſen, or the Saxon Haven. There is ſome degree of uncertainty about this; ſome writers making Ivor the ſon of Alga, King of Brittanny, others the ſon of Cadwallader, the laſt King of Wales. See Leland, Carew's Survey of Cornwall, f. 77, b. and Borlaſe's Antiquities. [u] Powell's Hiſtory of Wales, and Sax. Chron.

[w] See Turner, I. p. 162. [x] Sax. Chron. and Dec. Scrip. I. p. 767. (J. Bromton).

[y] Polwhele; R. Hoveden. [z] Sax. Chron. [a] Called in the Saxon Chronicle, Gafulford.

Saxons of Devonſhire[b]. Twelve years afterwards, another ſevere battle was fought at Hengſton Hill, in the pariſh of Stoke-Climſland, in which the Britons and their allies, the Danes, were put to flight by Egbert.[c]

The next remarkable event, and one of the moſt important in the hiſtory of Cornwall, is the conqueſt of that province by Athelſtan. Till this time, the Britons occupied great part of the weſt of Devonſhire, and inhabited Exeter, which was not then fortified, in common with the Saxons. Athelſtan, having defeated Howell, King of Cornwall, near Exeter, not only drove the Britons out of that city, but obliged them to retire to the weſt of the Tamer. This happened, according to Florence of Worceſter, in 926; nine years afterwards, the Corniſh having ſhown ſymptoms of revolt, Athelſtan entered their country, traverſed its whole extent without oppoſition to the Lands-End, where he embarked his army, and, having ſucceeded in his intention of reducing the Scilly Iſles, is ſuppoſed to have completed the conqueſt of Cornwall.[d]

In 981, ſome Daniſh pirates plundered the monaſtery of St. Petroc, in Cornwall.[e]

In 997, the Danes ravaged the territories of their old allies the Corniſh with fire and ſword[f]. In 1068, the county was plundered by Goodwin and Edmund, ſons of Harold, on their return to Ireland, after they had gained a victory over King William's general in Somerſetſhire.[g]

From its remote ſituation, the county of Cornwall appears to have had very little ſhare in the military tranſactions of the three following centuries. In the reign of Stephen, we are told that the Corniſh people declared openly for the Empreſs Maud, and, although the war did not extend into their country, they fought bravely for her under their Earl, who was her brother[h]. Mr. Polwhele obſerves, that "the ſtory of Henry de la Pomeray, in rebellion againſt Richard I., ſtands alone (during a certain period) as a detailed account of warlike enterprize in Cornwall[i]." During the captivity of that monarch in Germany, Henry de la Pomeray or Pomeroy, who had large poſſeſſions in Cornwall, ſeized on St. Michael's Mount

[b] The battle is mentioned by Henry Huntingdon, (Scrip. poſt Bedam, 197, b.), and in the Saxon Chronicle. [c] Sax. Chron. and Henry Huntingdon. (Scrip. poſt Bedam, 198.)

[d] Whitaker, I. 20, 21.

[e] The Chronicles (ſee J. Bromton inter Dec. Scrip. I. 877., and Hoveden inter Scrip. poſt Bedam, 245.) only ſay the monaſtery of St. Peter or Petroc, in Cornwall; it has generally been ſuppoſed to have been the monaſtery at Bodmin; but Mr. Whitaker has very ably ſhown, that it was another monaſtery of the ſame ſaint at Padſtow, on the ſea-ſhore, which was a cell to Bodmin. See his cathedral of Cornwall, I. 60.

[f] Sax. Chron. and Leland's Collectanea, II. p. 189.

[g] Sim. Dunelm inter decem Scrip. I. 189. [h] Polwhele's Cornwall, II. 23.

[i] Ibid. II. 24.

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on behalf of John Earl of Cornwall, who was then in rebellion againſt the King his brother: on hearing of the King's releaſe, we are told that he ſurrendered it in the year 1194, without making any defence, to Hubert Walker, Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and it is ſaid he died with fear on hearing of the King's return. [k]

In the year 1322, we are told that a great multitude of the Corniſh men, women, and children, being ſmitten with a ſtrange enthuſiaſm, and convinced that they ſhould conquer the Holy Land, left their native country, and, wandering about in foreign parts, ſome were executed for various tranſgreſſions, and others impriſoned; thoſe who eſcaped, returned home not a little aſhamed of their folly. [l]

In the year 1471, Queen Margaret having landed at Weymouth, the whole powers of Cornwall and Devonſhire, having been raiſed in her behalf, as it appears, through the influence of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Boconnoc, and Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, joined her at Exeter, and accompanied her to the fatal field of Tewkeſbury [m]. The ſame year, in the month of September, John Vere Earl of Oxford, having by ſubtlety got poſſeſſion of St. Michael's Mount, eſtabliſhed himſelf in that fortreſs with a garriſon of nearly 400 men, and held it till the 3d of February, when he ſurrendered to Sir Thomas Forteſcue, on condition of his life being ſpared, which the King granted, but ſent him priſoner to the caſtle of Hannes or Hammes, where he remained ſeveral years. [n]

In the year 1497, being the 12th of Henry VII., in conſequence of diſcontents occaſioned by the levy of a tax for the Scottiſh war, the commons of Cornwall, inſtigated by Thomas Flammock or Flamank, the head of a reſpectable family in the county, and, as Holinſhed calls him, learned in the laws of the realm, and Michael Joſeph, a ſmith of Bodmin, roſe in rebellion. Having prevailed on Lord Audley to be their general, they marched without interruption through Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Hampſhire, and Surrey, till they came to Blackheath in Kent, where they were defeated by Lord Daubeny, and their ringleaders taken priſoners and executed [o]. The Corniſh men were for the moſt part armed with bows and arrows, and bills; their arrows were reported to be of the length of a tailor's yard; "ſo ſtrong and mighty a bow," obſerves Lord Bacon, "were they ſaid to draw [p]."

In the month of September following, the celebrated Perkin Warbeck, who has been thought by ſome late writers (on plauſible grounds) to have been really, as he repreſented himſelf, the ſon of King Edward IV., in the proſecution of his claims to the crown, landed at Whitſand bay, near the Lands-End; advancing to Bodmin, he found the Corniſh ripe for a new rebellion, and ſoon gathered together a force

[k] Hoveden inter Scrip. poſt Bedam, f. 418, b.

[l] Leland's Collectanea, I. 274; from an ancient chronicle, the author unknown.

[m] Holinſhed. [n] Ibid. and Leland's Collectanea, I. 508, 509. [o] Holinſhed.

[p] Life of King Henry VII.

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of 3000 men, with which he marched to beſiege Exeter [q]. His wife, the Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntley, and a relation of the King of Scots, having been left at St. Michael's Mount as a place of ſecurity, after her huſband's flight, was, by the King's command, taken from thence by a party of horſe, and brought to court. [r]

In the year 1548, another rebellion aroſe in Cornwall, of which Hugh Arundell, governor of Mount St. Michael, ſeems to have been the principal leader [s]. Their pretence was, the want of a reformation in religious matters. They proceeded to beſiege Exeter as Perkin Warbeck had done, but though that city was ſorely diſtreſſed for want of proviſions, it held out till relieved; the rebels were ſoon afterwards defeated, and Arundell, with ſome other of their captains, taken priſoners and executed [t]. During this rebellion the town of Marazion was burnt, as appears by the charter of Queen Elizabeth. Tonkin and Hals ſpeak of its having experienced a ſimilar calamity in 1513 or 1514, when a party of ſoldiers landed from a French fleet then cruiſing in the channel, and took poſſeſſion of the town, but retreated to their ſhips on the approach of the ſheriff with the *poſſe comitatus*.

On the 23d of July 1595, a ſmall party of Spaniards landed near Mouſehole, and burnt that town, Newlyn and Penzance.

Previouſly to the commencement of the civil war in the ſeventeenth century, a petition for redreſs of grievances was preſented to the Houſe of Commons from the county of Cornwall; a part of the prayer of this petition was, that the caſtles of Pendennis and St. Mawes, both much decayed in their fortifications, &c. ſhould be repaired and put into truſty hands, and that the havens of Fowey and Helford, being very good harbours, were fit to be fortified and put alſo into truſty hands. In the early part of the war, Sir Alexander Carew of Anthony, and Sir Richard Buller of Morval, active committee men, and the latter one of the members for the county, poſſeſſed themſelves of the eaſtern part of Cornwall, placed garriſons in Launceſton and Saltaſh, and the parliament thought themſelves ſecure of the whole county excepting Pendennis caſtle, whoſe governor, Sir Nicholas Slanning, was a zealous royaliſt.

Such was the ſituation of affairs when the Marquis of Hertford, the King's general in the weſt, having embarked with his foot at Minehead to join his Royal Maſter in Wales, Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir John Berkeley, with a party of about 150 horſe, which had been attached to the Marquis's army, retired into Cornwall [u]; they were immediately joined by Sir Bevill Grenville, who accompanied them to Truro. At the enſuing quarter ſeſſions [u], Sir Ralph and his party, were preſented

[q] Life of King Henry VII.
[r] Holinſhed.
[s] In conjunction with Roſogan, Winſlade, and others.
[t] Holinſhed.
[u] This muſt have been the Michaelmas ſeſſions, 1642. All the particulars relating to the early part of the war are taken from Lord Clarendon's hiſtory, in which there is a great deficiency of dates.

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by the committee as "certain perſons unknown, who were lately come armed into that county againſt the peace;" but Sir Ralph Hopton having attended and produced the King's commiſſion by which he was appointed lieutenant-general of horſe in the Weſt, he and his companions were not only acquitted of any diſturbance of the peace, but a croſs indictment having been preferred againſt Sir Alexander Carew and Sir Richard Buller, who had aſſembled the parliamentary forces at Launceſton with the intention of cutting off Sir Ralph's retreat, the bill which charged them with being a rout and unlawful aſſembly, was found by the grand jury, and an order of ſeſſions was made for calling out the *poſſe comitatus*, by which means a body of three thouſand foot, well armed, was immediately raiſed for the King's ſervice. With this force thus ſuddenly aſſembled, Sir Ralph Hopton marched to Launceſton, then in the occupation of Sir Richard Buller, who quitted it at his approach and it was taken poſſeſſion of without reſiſtance. Saltaſh was the next object of attack, and ſurrendered alſo without oppoſition. The King's party being now in the entire poſſeſſion of Cornwall, diſmiſſed the trained bands, and ſome of his moſt active friends began to raiſe volunteer regiments, in which, from the general loyalty of the county, they met with great ſucceſs. About the ſame time [w], Lord Mohun, who had a large eſtate in Cornwall, and had not as yet attached himſelf to either party, having declared for the King, was joined in commiſſion with Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir John Berkeley, and Colonel Aſhburnham, to command the Corniſh forces.

The parliament in the mean-time, hearing that the King's army was in complete poſſeſſion of Cornwall, and occaſionally made incurſions into Devonſhire, ſent the whole of their force out of Dorſetſhire and Somerſetſhire to join with thoſe of Devonſhire in recovering what they had loſt in that quarter. Theſe forces with all expedition entered the county under the command of General Ruthen, governor of Plymouth, at a bridge ſix miles above Saltaſh, and advanced to Liſkeard. Mean-time, the King's army, much inferior in numbers, had retired to Bodmin, whence, having been joined by the trained bands who had been again ſummoned on foreſeeing the approaching ſtorm, they advanced towards Liſkeard, and Sir Ralph Hopton being choſen general for the day, Ruthen's army, which had been drawn up upon Broadoak or Bradock down, was there defeated. This battle happened on the 19th of January 1643.[x] Liſkeard was taken the ſame day [y]. Ruthen fled to Saltaſh, which he fortified with much expedition. The King's forces dividing, Sir John Berkeley and Colonel Aſhburnham, with the volunteer regiments, went to attack the Earl of Stamford, the parliamentary general, at Taviſtock; Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton, with the remainder, proceeded to Saltaſh, which was quickly

[w] It was in the autumn of 1642, or the early part of the winter. (See note [s]).

[x] Heath, p. 43. [y] Dugdale's View of the Troubles, p. 116.

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taken by aſſault [a], Ruthen eſcaping by water to Plymouth. The parliamentary forces having thus failed in their attempt to ſubdue Cornwall, and the war being now actively proſecuted in Devonſhire, a propoſal was made by ſome of the Corniſh gentlemen attached to the parliament, that a treaty might be entered into, whereby the peace of the counties of Cornwall and Devon might be ſettled, and the war removed into other parts. This treaty took effect, and was ratified by the moſt ſolemn oaths; but, like the Cheſhire articles of neutrality, proved inſufficient to its object, for it was declared null and void by the parliament, and both counties were fated to become the ſcene of repeated bloodſhed. An order for Mr. Nicolls and Mr. Prideaux, two Corniſh gentlemen, members of the houſe, to go down and break the pacification, paſſed on the 11th of March [a]; but it appears that the truce which was to precede the intended peace, was ſuffered to remain in force; for we are told that it was not till the beginning of May, juſt before the expiration of the truce, that Major General Chudleigh advanced with a ſtrong party of the parliamentary forces againſt Launceſton, then the head quarters of the King's army: by coming thus unawares, they gained ſome advantage at the firſt, but were in the end repulſed, and obliged to retire into Devonſhire [b]. Not long afterwards, the King's forces being ſtill at Launceſton, the Earl of Stamford marched with a large army into the north of Cornwall, the only part of the county eminently diſaffected to the King's cauſe, and encamped on the top of a ſteep hill near Stratton, from whence he ſent Sir George Chudleigh with a conſiderable party of horſe to ſurpriſe Bodmin, and prevent the high ſheriff with the trained bands from coming to the aſſiſtance of the army at Launceſton. Mean-time, the King's generals reſolved to advance and engage the enemy notwithſtanding any diſadvantage of ſituation or numbers. On the fifteenth of May, they took their ſtation within a mile of the parliamentary army; the next morning, they divided into four detachments, all of which, with wonderful perſeverance, gained the ſummit of the hill on which their enemies were ſtationed, and obtained a complete victory. Major General Chudleigh was taken priſoner; the Earl of Stamford fled to Exeter. Conſidering the great diſadvantages of the ground, and the ſuperiority in numbers of the parliamentary army, which was more than double that of the King's, this has been eſteemed by hiſtorians as one of the moſt brilliant victories in the whole courſe of that unhappy war. A late writer calls it "the *moſt ſignal* and moſt aſtoniſhing inſtance of what determined valour can effect [c]." The King, to ſhew his ſenſe of its importance, ſoon afterwards created Sir Ralph Hopton, Lord Hopton of Stratton: after whoſe death, Sir John Berkeley, another of the generals who ſhared in the glories of this action, being created a baron by King Charles II., had the ſame

[a] Heath. [a] Dugdale's View of the Troubles, p. 589.
[b] Lord Clarendon, Whitlock, and Vicars. [c] Granger's Biographical Hiſtory, II. p. 236.

honourable diſtinction. The conſequence of this victory was, that the whole of the parliamentary camp, with all the baggage, proviſions, ordnance, ammunition, and a great number of priſoners, fell into the hands of the King's generals. When Sir George Chudleigh, who had ſucceeded without difficulty in ſurpriſing the town of Bodmin, and preventing the high ſheriff from aſſiſting the King's forces with the train bands, heard the news of the Earl of Stamford's defeat, he made a haſty retreat with his horſe to Exeter. The county of Cornwall being now in a ſtate of ſecurity, the King's generals left garriſons in Saltaſh and Milbrook, to check any incurſions from the parliamentary garriſon at Plymouth; and marched with their forces to join Prince Maurice, and the Marquis of Hertford, in Somerſetſhire. Here the Corniſh army gained as much honour, as they had done in their own county, and particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves at the battle of Lanſdowne, and at the ſiege of Briſtol. The former proved fatal to the brave Sir Bevill Grenville, the latter to Sir Nicholas Slanning, governor of Pendennis Caſtle, and Col. John Trevanion, men of diſtinguiſhed gallantry; they all commanded the regiments of volunteers, which they had raiſed to aſſiſt Sir Ralph Hopton, at his firſt coming into Cornwall. To ſhew his ſenſe of theſe repeated proofs, which the Corniſh men had given of their attachment to his cauſe, the King wrote the following letter, which is not noticed by the noble hiſtorian, from whoſe work the greater part of this brief recital has been collected; although he is not ſparing in his commendations of the bravery and loyalty of the Corniſh: —

"*C.* R.

"To the Inhabitants of the County of Cornwall.

"WE are ſo highly ſenſible of the merit of our county of Cornwall, of their zeal for the defence of our perſon, and the juſt rights of our crown, in a time when we could contribute ſo little to our own defence, or to their aſſiſtance; in a time when not only no reward appeared, but great and probable dangers were threatened to obedience and loyalty; of their great and eminent courage and patience in their indefatigable proſecution of their great work againſt ſo potent an enemy, backed with ſo ſtrong, rich, and populous cities, and ſo plentifully furniſhed and ſupplied with men, arms, money, ammunition, and proviſion of all kinds; and of the wonderful ſucceſs with which it pleaſed Almighty God (though with the loſs of ſome moſt eminent perſons, who ſhall never be forgotten by us) to reward their loyalty and patience by many ſtrange victories over their and our enemies in deſpight of all human probability, and all imaginable diſadvantages; that as we cannot be forgetful of ſo great deſert, ſo we cannot but deſire to publiſh it to all the world, and perpetuate to all time, the memory of their merits, and of our acceptance of the ſame; and to that end, we do hereby render our royal thanks to that our County

in the moſt public and laſting manner we can deviſe, commanding copies hereof to be printed and publiſhed, and one of them to be read in every church and chapel therein, and to be kept for ever as a record in the ſame; that as long as the hiſtory of theſe times and of this nation ſhall continue, the memory of how much that county hath merited from us and our crown, may be derived with it to poſterity. —— Given at our camp at Sudeley Caſtle, the 10th of September, 1643."

This letter is ſtill preſerved in many churches in the county; among others, in thoſe of Stratton and Poughill, cloſe to the ſcene of one of the brilliant victories, to which it principally alludes: it is for the moſt part painted on board, in ſome conſpicuous part of the churches, and in ſome the painting has not many years ago been renewed.

After the battle of Stratton, nothing worthy of note occurred in the county of Cornwall till the middle of July 1644, wheen the Queen retreated to Pendennis Caſtle, whence ſhe embarked for France[d]. On the 20th of that month the Earl of Eſſex marched into Cornwall[e], contrary as it is ſaid to his own judgment, being ſwayed by the advice of Lord Robarts and ſome Corniſh gentlemen, who were ſanguine in their expectations, that by their preſence and intereſt they ſhould be able to do great matters for the ſervice of the parliament. Eſſex paſſed the Tamer at Newbridge[f], after a ſharp ſkirmiſh with Sir Richard Grenville and a party of the King's forces who defended that paſs[g]. He then took poſſeſſion of Launceſton and Saltaſh[h]. Sir Richard Grenville's houſe, which was garriſoned for the King, was taken by ſtorm[i]: the general then marched to Bodmin, and afterwards to Loſtwithiel and Fowey, where he fixed his head-quarters, and ſummoned the county to come in to his aſſiſtance[k]. Sir Richard Grenville retired before Eſſex's army, and having ſuffered ſome loſs in a ſkirmiſh at Loſtwithiel with Lord Robart's brigade[l], made good his retreat to Truro[m]. Mean-time the King having determined to purſue Eſſex's army, entered Cornwall on the 1ſt of Auguſt, at Polſton-bridge. Previouſly to entering the county, he reminded his ſoldiers that they were going among a people who had ſhewn themſelves much attached to his cauſe, and gave them the ſtricteſt caution to abſtain from plunder. The King paſſed through Launceſton, and ſlept that night at Trecarrel, Mr. Manaton's houſe, in the pariſh of Lezant, his army being quartered around him in the fields. The next day he drew up his forces upon Carraton Down, in the pariſh of Lin-

[d] Walker's Hiſtorical Diſcourſes, p. 41. [e] Walker.

[f] Walker ſays Horſe-bridge, and that Sir Richard Grenville abandoned that paſs when he ſuppoſed that he had ſecured Launceſton, p. 48. [g] Whitelocke. [h] Ibid.

[i] Ibid. [k] Whitelocke. [l] Ibid. [m] Walker's Hiſtorical Diſcourſes.

kinhorne,

kinhorne, where he was joined by Prince Maurice's army, and they marched together to Liſkeard that night. It was the ſame day that the Earl of Eſſex had moved from Bodmin to Loſtwithiel, and had taken poſſeſſion of Fowey. Lord Mohun's houſe at Boconnoc was occupied by the parliamentary officers, ſeveral of whom, and among the reſt the general's own lieutenant-colonel, were there ſurpriſed on the 4th, and taken priſoners by a party of horſe belonging to the King. Boconnoc-houſe became afterwards the King's head-quarters. About this time His Majeſty founded the Earl of Eſſex, about detaching himſelf from the parliament, and with his own hand wrote a letter, in which he invited him to a pacific accommodation; but the Earl peremptorily refuſed to liſten to terms of any kind without the concurrence of parliament. When the King advanced from Liſkeard on the 7th, he encamped his army on the entrance of Pinnock (or Broadoak), down, on the very ſpot where Governor Ruthen was defeated by the Corniſh in 1642. The next day the army advanced over Broadoak down towards Boconnoc, and in the evening towards Glynford; the King encamped on the heath, where he ſpent the night in the midſt of his army. He afterwards occupied Boconnoc-houſe. The two armies remained nearly in the ſame ſituation for ſeveral days, the King's foot among the encloſures between Boconnoc and the heath, and his horſe in and about St. Veep; the Earl of Eſſex's forces occupying Loſtwithiel and Fowey, with the intermediate ground for their horſe. Meanwhile Sir Richard Grenville advanced from Truro to Grampound, and thence to Bodmin, where he was ſucceſsful in a ſkirmiſh with the parliamentary horſe. On the 11th of Auguſt he took poſſeſſion of Lord Robarts's ſeat at Lanhydrock, and of Reſprin Bridge without oppoſition. On the 13th they took poſſeſſion of the paſs at St. Veep, and the ford below it, Hall-houſe[n] belonging to Lord Mohun, over againſt Fowey haven, and Pernon fort at its mouth, of which fort Colonel Page was made governor. This gave the King the command of Fowey harbour. One of the parliamentary diurnals of this time, ſays, "The enemy daily encroacheth upon our quarters, the loſs of Fowey harbour being to our infinite diſadvantage, no ſhip being able to ride out of the command of their guns. The Lord Admiral made a gallant attempt on Monday the 26th of Auguſt to have cleared that ſide of the enemy, whereby his ſhips might harbour as at firſt, but extremity of weather would not ſuffer him to land any men, ſo that he is now returned ſafe into the ſound[o]." On the 17th the King rode to view the paſſes on the river towards Fowey, and to inſpect the garriſons at Hall and Pernon fort; at the former place he was in ſome danger from the enemy's ſhot. On the 21ſt the King's forces on every ſide moved nearer to Loſtwithiel, and many ſlight ſkirmiſhes happened with

[n] Lord Clarendon calls it View Hall.

[o] P. D. Sep. 2—9, 1644.

various ſucceſs. Reſtormel Caſtle was taken on that day by Sir Richard Grenville, and a ſquare battery raiſed on the Beacon Hill at the extent of the King's quarters towards Loſtwithiel. On the 26th General Goring and Sir Thomas Baſſet took poſſeſſion of St. Auſtell and the weſtern part of St. Blazey, and a place called the Parre, on the river which was the chief landing-place for proviſions for the ſupply of the parliamentary army. The King's line at this time extended to Grampound, St. Enoder, Fowey, and to St. Blazey bridge [p]. Being now reduced to great ſtraits, the Earl of Eſſex began to deviſe how to eſcape, and to make good a retreat for his army. Sir William Balfour, favoured by the darkneſs of the morning, it being about three o'clock, ſucceeded in his attempt of paſſing through the King's quarters with the whole body of the parliamentary horſe on the 31ſt of Auguſt, and got ſafe out of the county by way of Carraton Down, Pillaton, and Saltaſh. Eſſex with his army quitted Loſtwithiel on the ſame day; the ſoldiers, on the morning of their departure, are ſaid to have blown up the church, which, during their ſtay there, they defecrated and profaned in the moſt wanton manner [q]. During their march to Fowey, a kind of running fight was kept up between the two armies. In one of theſe ſkirmiſhes the parliamentary army retreated to the ruins of an old caſtle called Caſtle-Dore [r]. That night the King encamped in the fields with his army very near the parliamentary quarters. The next day, Eſſex ſent to propoſe a parley, but without waiting for the reſult, took ſhip at Fowey the ſame morning, with Lord Robarts and a few of their particular friends, and embarked for Plymouth. General Skippon, who was left in command of the parliamentary army, then conſiſting of about 6000 men, immediately capitulated, and the whole of their arms, artillery, and ammunition was delivered up the next day. A parliamentary diurnal [s] of that time, ſays, that previouſly to the capitulation, the King's forces attacked thoſe of the Parliament, that General Skippon, who fought like a lion, animated his men to make a brave reſiſtance, and intimates that they forced the King to yield to his propoſals for a capitulation, a copy of which is there given. By this agreement, the arms and the whole of the ammunition were to be given up, the parliamentary army were to have a ſafe convoy of 100 horſe to Poole and Wareham; the ſick and wounded to lie at Fowey till cured; the army to have on their march all the money they could procure from Plymouth, and other accommodations; no ſoldier to be moved to turn to the King, except ſuch as ſhould come voluntarily. The ſame diurnal complains that the ſoldiers were plundered by the King's troops, contrary to agreement; and gives a ſpeech ſaid to have been made by General Skippon to the King upon the occaſion. Sir Richard Gren-

[p] See P. O. Sep. 6—13, 1644.
[q] Dugdale's View of the Troubles, p. 560.
[r] Walker. It was in the pariſh of Tywardreath.
[s] Perfect Occurrences, Sep. 6—13, 1644.

ville being ſent in purſuit of the parliamentary horſe, on his route took poſſeſſion of Saltaſh, which had been quitted before his approach. The King returned to his quarters at Boconnoc houſe on the 2d of September; on the 4th he marched to Liſkeard, and on the following day quitted the county and advanced to Taviſtock, having fully acccompliſhed the purpoſe of his expedition, and left Cornwall for a while in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity[t]. In the courſe of the next month, a party from the parliamentary garriſon at Plymouth took poſſeſſion of Saltaſh, which ſoon afterwards Sir Richard Grenville recovered by aſſault.[u]

The year 1645 was almoſt wholly barren of incident in Cornwall, the war having been removed into other counties. King Charles II., then Prince of Wales, ſpent a great part of the autumn and winter of this year in Cornwall, reſiding principally at Launceſton and Truro[x]. On the 2d of March 1645-6, he embarked at Pendennis Caſtle for the Scilly Iſles[y]. Some time in the preceding autumn, Sir Richard Grenville, who is ſaid to have rendered himſelf extremely odious in the county, by his oppreſſive and tyrannical conduct[z], fortified Launceſton. He had hitherto been very active for the King's ſervice, yet, in conſequence of ſome unpleaſant miſunderſtandings then ſubſiſting between Lord Goring and himſelf, he cauſed a proclamation to be read in all the churches throughout Cornwall, that if any of Lord Goring's forces ſhould offer to come into Cornwall, they ſhould ring the bells, and, thereupon, the whole county ſhould riſe and beat them out. Theſe diviſions among the officers had already proved, in a great meaſure, fatal to the King's cauſe, before Sir Ralph, then Lord Hopton, was made commander-in-chief of the weſtern army. Sir Richard Grenville, although he had himſelf adviſed the meaſure of appointing a ſuperior officer, from whom all others might receive orders, refuſed to obey Lord Hopton, and was in conſequence, by the Prince's command, committed to priſon at Launceſton, from whence he was afterwards ſent to St. Michael's Mount: there he remained till the Parliament was poſſeſſed of the whole county, when, leſt he ſhould fall into their hands, the Prince gave him leave to retire to the continent. Lord Hopton having (though ſorely againſt his inclination) accepted the command of a divided, broken, and diſorderly army, was defeated by Sir Thomas Fairfax, at Torrington: from thence he retired to Stratton, the ſcene of his former honours, where he ſtaid two or three days, till he was joined by the remainder of his foot. Sir Thomas Fairfax followed his ſteps into Cornwall, and the latter end of February, 1646, forced

[t] The dates of the greater part of the account of the King's expedition into Cornwall, in 1644, are taken from the narrative of his ſecretary, Sir Edward Walker. (See his Hiſtorical Diſcourſes.)

[u] See Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory, 8vo. II. 684. 690. 703. 705. 735.

[x] The Prince was at Launceſton as late as February 1645-6.

[y] See P. D. Feb. 22—March 2d.

[z] See Lord Clarendon, Fol. Edit. II. 561, 562, the

the paſs of Tamerton-bridge [a], advanced to Stratton [b], and from thence to Launceſton, where, in conſequence of the turn which affairs had now taken in this county, Colonel Edgcumbe, "who had always pretended to be of the King's party, joined Sir Thomas Fairfax with his regiment of trained bands [c]." The general, previouſly to entering Cornwall, ſtrictly forbad his ſoldiers plundering or injuring any of the inhabitants, as the King had done upon the ſame occaſion. Lord Hopton retired to Bodmin. About this time, Saltaſh was finally abandoned by the King's forces. [d]

The following particulars are given more at large by Sir Bulſtrode Whitelocke than by any other hiſtorian: — Sir Thomas Fairfax marched to Bodmin, which was quitted by the King's forces the beginning of March. Cromwell was ſent with a large party of horſe to ſecure the paſs at "Ware-bridge [e]." Sir Thomas Fairfax's army was quartered about Bodmin and Loſtwithiel [f], and ſpent ſome days ſecuring all the neighbouring paſſes. During this time, Mount Edgcumbe was ſurrendered to the general, and many of the principal perſons [g] of the county, among whom was Lord Mohun, came and ſubmitted themſelves to the Parliament. Sir Thomas Fairfax advanced from Bodmin towards Truro; on the 7th of March, the army [h] held a rendezvous, and halted one night, four miles beyond Bodmin. The King's forces were quartered at this time near St. Columb, where a ſmart ſkirmiſh took place between the Prince's regiment and a detachment of the Parliamentary army, under Colonel Rich, in which the latter was victorious [i]. On the 8th, Fairfax was quartered within three miles of Truro. A treaty was now ſet on foot, and, after having been ſome days in agitation, it was agreed by Lord Hopton, that his army, conſiſting of nearly 3,000 horſe, ſhould be diſbanded, and the horſes, arms, ammunition, baggage, and artillery, delivered up to Sir Thomas Fairfax; Lord Hopton to have a convoy of fifty of his own, and fifty of the parliamentary horſe, to accompany him to Oxford [k]. Lord Clarendon ſays, that Lord Hopton's officers were all in a ſtate of mutiny, and that, on his ſhewing a reluctance to capitulate, they declared, that if he would not treat, they would treat for themſelves; that from that time, they neither kept guard, nor performed any other duty; that Lord Hopton, being reduced to this dilemma, and having firſt ſent his ammunition and foot to Pendennis and the Mount, gave the horſe leave to capitulate, but declared, that he would not treat for himſelf or the garriſons; and, quitting the army, repaired with Lord Capel [l] to the Mount, whence,

[a] Whitelocke. [b] Lord Clarendon. [c] Ibid. [d] Heath.
[e] Whitelocke; moſt probably Wadebridge. [f] P. D. Mar. 9—16. 1645-6.
[g] Sir Jo. Trelawney, Sir Richard Prideaux the high ſheriff, the Edgcumbes, Lowers, Trevanions, Corytons, Bonds, Sawles, &c. [h] Ibid. [i] Ibid. [k] Ibid.
[l] Heath ſays, Lord Wentworth.

with the firſt fair wind, they embarked to join the Prince in Scilly [m]. Heath ſays, that at the time of this treaty, Lord Hopton's head-quarters were at Truro; that the treaty was concluded at Treſilian Bridge; and that immediately afterwards, though with much reluctance on the part of Lord Hopton, Sir Thomas Fairfax made Truro his head-quarters. This ſeems to be ſomewhat inaccurate; for there is extant an official letter, addreſſed to Speaker Lenthall, printed by authority of parliament, dated Truro, March 11th and 12th, 1645-6, Sir Thomas Fairfax's head-quarters being then in that town, and the treaty not completed. Whilſt this treaty was in agitation, Mount Edgcumbe and Fowey were ſurrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax [n]. The governors of Penryn and St. Mawes ſoon after ſent in their ſubmiſſion [o]. Helford fort alſo ſurrendered before the end of March. On the 23d of April, the garriſon at St. Michael's Mount ſurrendered to Colonel Hammond [p], an event which is ſaid to have been haſtened by the influence of the Duke of Hamilton, at that time a priſoner there [q]. Pendennis was now the only garriſon in Cornwall that remained in the King's hands, and, though cloſely inveſted, both by ſea and land, by Captain Forteſcue and Admiral Batten, was defended by its brave old governor John Arundell of Trerice to the laſt extremity; and although the garriſon had not proviſions ſufficient to laſt twenty-four hours, the treaty for capitulation was carried on with ſuch ſpirit, that their real ſituation was never ſuſpected, and they obtained as good terms as any garriſon which had been ſurrendered during the war. Ragland and Pendennis Caſtles were the laſt garriſons in England which held out. Pendennis was ſurrendered about the middle of Auguſt 1646, when Captain Forteſcue, who commanded the beſieging army, was appointed governor. [r]

Whilſt the Prince remained in Scilly, where he was much ſtraitened for proviſions, the Parliament cauſed a letter [s] to be written to him, inviting him to place himſelf under their protection; ſoon afterwards, a fleet of twenty-ſeven or twenty-eight ſail ſurrounded the iſland where he was, with the intention, as was ſuppoſed, of taking poſſeſſion of his perſon, but was diſperſed by a ſtorm. On the 16th of April, the Prince quitted the iſland, which had afforded him but an inſecure and incommodious retreat. The next day he landed in Jerſey, and from thence ſailed to France [t]. The Scilly Iſlands were ſhortly afterwards ſurrendered to Parliament. [u]

[m] Lord Clarendon, 8vo. II. 734. [n] Whitelocke. [o] Ibid.
[p] Whitelocke and Heath. [q] Lord Clarendon. [r] Whitelocke.
[s] Whitelocke ſays a loving and tender letter; Lord Clarendon calls it rather a ſummons than an invitation. [t] Lord Clarendon. [u] Heath.

In

In the month of February, 1647, the commons having taken into their conſideration what garriſons were fit to be continued, it was determined to keep up the garriſons of Pendennis, the Mount, and St. Mawes, in Cornwall. [u]

In the month of May, 1648, Sir Hardreſs Waller defeated ſome forces which had been raiſed in Cornwall, with the vain hope of reſtoring the fallen King [w]. In 1649, Sir Hardreſs appears to have been governor of Pendennis Caſtle [x]. Sir John Berkeley and Colonel Slingſby having been ſent into Cornwall in the autumn of 1649, to encourage their friends to riſe in arms for King Charles II., were taken at Colonel Trevanion's houſe [y], and ſent priſoners to Truro [z]. In the year 1650, the Scilly Iſles were held againſt the parliament by a conſiderable body of Engliſh and Iriſh forces. Mr. Godolphin appears to have commanded theſe under Sir John Grenville [a]. In the month of April 1651, the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, lay before Scilly, and declared that he would aſſiſt the Engliſh [b] in the reduction of theſe iſlands. The following month, Admiral Sir George Ayſcough, with the parliamentary forces, took all the iſlands, except St. Mary's, which was not ſurrendered till June [c], when Sir John Grenville was amongſt the priſoners there taken. In the year 1667, the Dutch made an attempt to land near Cawland, in Cornwall, but were beaten off by the infantry on ſhore [d]. De Ruyter, the Dutch admiral, made an attempt alſo on Fowey harbour, but was repulſed. [e]

Ancient and modern Diviſion of the County.

When the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, the county of Cornwall was divided into ſeven hundreds; Conarton, Fawiton, Pawton, Rialton, Stratton, Tibeſta or Tibeſterna, and Winneton or Winnenton. There are now nine hundreds; Eaſt, Weſt, Powder, and Kerrier, in the ſouthern part of the county; Stratton, Leſnewth, Trigg, Pyder, and Penwith, in the north and north-weſt. The alteration of the hundreds took place between the years 1088, when the ſurvey was taken, and 1288, the time of the Lincoln taxation. Dr. Borlaſe ſays, that it would not be eaſy to diſcover the limits of the ancient diviſions, or to reconcile it with the preſent. "Conarton," he continues, "it may be aſſerted with great probability, included the preſent hundred of Penwith; for the lord of the manor of Conarton has been lord alſo of all the hundred of Penwith from the time of Henry III.; among the reſt there is not the like connexion, but what was anciently called Tibeſta, included, as I imagine,

[u] Moderate Intelligencer, Feb. 18—25, 1647.
[w] Whitelocke.
[x] P. D. July 9—16, 1649.
[y] Moſt probably Carhayes.
[z] Whitlocke and Heath.
[a] Perfect Diurnal, Oct. 1650, and Whitlock, p. 435.
[b] Whitelocke.
[c] Ibid.
[d] Heath.
[e] Ibid.

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the hundred of Poudre; Winnenton, Kerrier; Stratton, formerly extenſive, makes at preſent the three ſmall hundreds of Stratton, Leſnewth, and Trigg; Fawiton contained the hundred of Eaſt, as I ſuppoſe, and the ſouthern part of Weſt hundred; Rialton moſt part of Pidre; and Pauton the reſt of Pidre, and the hundred of Weſt." The hundreds of Eaſt and Weſt were formerly called Eaſt and Weſt Wivellſhire or Wellſhire. Norden calls the hundred of Trigg the hundred of Bodannan *alias* Trigg. All the hundreds of Cornwall, from time immemorial, belonged to the Earls, and ſtill continue to be attached to the duchy, except the hundred of Penwith; and of this, two-thirds continued to belong to the duchy in the reign of James I., the other third, together with the bailiffry of the hundred, as attached to the manor of Conarton, was granted, at an early period, to the family of Pincerna, and deſcended to the Arundells, who eventually became poſſeſſed of the entire lordſhip of the hundred. The manor of Conarton, and the hundred of Penwith, were lately purchaſed of Lord Arundell, of Wardour, by Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. The bailiffry of the hundred of Stratton was attached to the manor of Norton-Rolle, in Lawncells; that of Eaſt to an eſtate called Tymbrelham, or Temple-park; that of Weſt to Pengelly, in St. Neot; that of Trigg to Bodannan, in Endellion; that of Pyder to Rialton; and that of Kirrier to Penwarne, in Mawnan. Some of them ſtill continue to be ſo attached; others have been ſeparated. As no mention is made, either in the printed Domeſday or in the MS. belonging to the church of Exeter, of the hundreds in which the manors deſcribed were ſeverally ſituated, except certain manors, which appear by the Exeter MS. to have been in the hundred of Winianton, it would be impoſſible to form thence (except partially with reſpect to that hundred now Kirrier) any comparative view of the reſpective limits of the ancient and modern hundreds. The ſame circumſtance renders it very difficult to appropriate the ancient names of manors to more modern names; but it will be attempted, as far as poſſible, in the tables of Domeſday manors, which will be given under the head of *Ancient Landholders*.

Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction and Diviſion of the County.

THE county of Cornwall was anciently under the juriſdiction of Biſhops of its own. It had been ſuppoſed, that their ſee was originally at Bodmin; but the late learned Mr. Whitaker, in his elaborate work, intituled, "The Cathedral of Cornwall," has clearly ſhown that it was firſt eſtabliſhed at St. Germans, and there remained, till the reign of Canute, when the ſees of St. Germans and Crediton were united; and Cornwall and Devonſhire were placed under the juriſdiction of one Biſhop, who had his ſee at Exeter, as it has continued to the preſent

day. The limits of the archdeaconry of Cornwall are nearly the ſame as thoſe of the county [a], but within it are thirty-two pariſhes of exempt juriſdiction [b]; it is divided into eight deaneries; Eaſt, Kirrier, Penwith, Powder, Pyder, Trigg-Major, Trigg-Minor, and Weſt. The archdeacon's viſitations are held annually about a month after Eaſter, at Launceſton, Liſkeard, Bodmin, Truro, Helſton, and Penzance.

The office of dean-rural, which, in many parts of the kingdom, is become merely nominal, is in Cornwall an efficient office. The deans-rural, who are appointed annually, make regular viſitations to every church within their deanery, and report the ſtate of the churches at the archdeacon's viſitations.

The ſpiritual court for the archdeaconry was held at St. Neot, till about the year 1750, when it was removed to Loſtwithiel, and from thence, ſhortly afterwards, to Bodmin, where it is ſtill held. The courts are held once a fortnight, on Fridays; except during the holidays at Eaſter and Chriſtmas.

[a] Three Devonſhire pariſhes, St. Giles in the Heath, North-Petherwin, and Werrington, are in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and in the deanery of Trigg-Major. It extends alſo over the iſlands of Scilly.

[b] Of theſe, the following, being twenty-one in number, are in the peculiar juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Exeter; St. Anthony in Roſeland, St. Breock, Budock, St. Evall, Egloſhayle, St. Erney, St. Ervan, Falmouth, St. Germans, Gerrans, Gluvias, St. Iſſey, Landrake, Lawhitton, Lezant, Mabe, St. Merrin, Milor, Padſtow-town (the remainder of the pariſh being in the archdeacon's juriſdiction), Little-Petherick, South-Petherwin, and Trewen. The viſitations for theſe peculiars are held at Launceſton, Wade-bridge, St. Agnes, Falmouth or Penryn, Loſtwithiel, and St. Germans. Wills and adminiſtrations for theſe pariſhes are regiſtered, either at Doctors-Commons, or the Biſhop's conſiſtory at Exeter.

The five pariſhes of St. Agnes, Boconnoc, Broadoak, Perran-zabuloe, and St. Winnow, are in the peculiar juriſdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Wills and adminiſtrations for theſe pariſhes are regiſtered, either at Doctors-Commons, or in the regiſtry of the Dean and Chapter at Exeter.

The three pariſhes of Burian, St. Levan, and Sennen, are in the peculiar juriſdiction of the Dean of Burian. Wills and adminiſtrations for theſe pariſhes are regiſtered, either at Doctors-Commons, or in the Dean of Burian's regiſtry at Penzance. The courts for the deanery of Burian are held at Penzance.

The wills and adminiſtrations of the pariſhes of Lanhydrock and Temple, the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction of which is in lay hands, are regiſtered, either at Doctors-Commons, or in the Archdeacon's regiſtry at Bodmin.

The wills and adminiſtrations for all other pariſhes in the county, as well as for St. Giles's in the Heath, North-Petherwin, and Werrington, in Devonſhire, have been, and are regiſtered, either at Doctors-Commons, or in the Archdeacon's regiſtry at Bodmin, where, indeed, previouſly to the year 1740, they will generally be found. The regiſters commence with the year 1569, but there are few wills or adminiſtrations of an earlier date than 1602. The regiſter is kept alphabetically as to pariſhes; the wills and adminiſtrations being entered under each pariſh in chronological order.

Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, ſays, "Of pariſhes this county hath 161, as Maſter Camden noteth; and, as others have, about 180." The former number, which was taken from Wolſey's liſt, muſt certainly have excluded all thoſe pariſhes which had ſubordinate churches, called, in Cornwall, Daughter-churches; ſuch as Cury, Germoe, and Gunwallo, are eſteemed with reſpect to their mother-church, Breage; yet theſe, and many others of the ſame kind, have long ſince been eſteemed ſeparate pariſhes. Hals, in his Parochial Survey, makes the number of pariſhes 203: among theſe, he includes the Devonſhire church of Bridgerule, Helſton, and St. Thomas, near Launceſton. Martyn, in his alphabetical table, makes the number alſo 203; but in this number, he includes not only Bridgrule, but North-Petherwin, a pariſh ſolely in Devonſhire, and St. Erney, which is not in Hals's liſt; whilſt he omits Helſton, Loſtwithiel, Stratton, and Truro. Adopting St. Erney, Helſton, and St. Thomas, as ſeparate pariſhes, but omitting Bridgrule and North-Petherwin, the number will be the ſame as ſtated by Hals and Martyn, namely, 203. Of theſe, eighty-five are rectories, 100 are vicarages, and eighteen donatives or curacies; the great tithes of moſt of the two latter deſcriptions are now lay-impropriations.

Hals has given a calculation of the value of the ſeveral Corniſh benefices in the early part of the laſt century, in which that of St. Columb is eſtimated at 400l. per annum, being the only benefice ſtated to have been then worth more than 300l. He values the deanery of Burian, the rectories of St. Breock, St. Michael-Carhayes, Southill, and Stoke-Climſland, at 300l. Two of the other benefices are valued at 220l., fifteen at 200l., one at 170l., nine at 150l., twelve between 100l. and 150l., and twenty-ſeven at 100l. per annum, the remainder under 100l.[c]

[c] St. Columb, Menheniot, Wendron, Liſkeard, and Probus, are among the moſt valuable benefices of the preſent day.

*Table of Parishes.**

Modern Names.	Rectory, Vicarage, or Curacy.	Ancient Names, where they can be ascertained.	Deanery.	Hundred.
*Advent	Rectory		Trigg-Major	Lesnewth.
**St. Agnes*, commonly called *St. Anns*	Vicarage	Breanick	Pyder	Pyder.
St. Allen	Vicarage		Powder	Powder—West Division.
Alternon	Vicarage		Trigg-Major	Lesnewth.
Anthony *alias* East-Anthony *alias* Anthony St. Jacobs	Vicarage		East	East—South Division.
St. Anthony in Roseland	Rectory		Powder	Powder—West Division.
St. Anthony in Meneage	Vicarage		Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division.
St. Austell, generally written St. Austle	Vicarage		Powder	Powder—East Division.
*St. Blazey	Vicarage		Powder	Powder—East Division.
Blisland	Rectory	Bliston	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Boconnoc	Rectory		West	West.
Bodmin	Vicarage		Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Botesfleming	Rectory	Boten	East	East—South Division.
Boyton	Curacy		Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Breage	Vicarage	Pembro	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division.
St. Breock, pronounced as the above, *Breage*	Rectory		Pyder	Pyder.
St. Breward or Simon Ward	Vicarage		Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Broadoak, sometimes called and written *Bradock*	Rectory		West	West.
Budock alias *St. Budock*	Vicarage		Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division.
St. Burian, otherwise *Burian*	Rectory		Penwith	Penwith.
*Callington	Rectory	Calweton	East	East—Middle Division.
Calstock	Rectory		East	East—Middle Division.
Camborne	Rectory	Mariadoci	Penwith	Penwith—East Division.
Cardinham	Rectory		West	West.
St. Cleather	Vicarage		Trigg-Major	Lesnewth.
St. Cleer	Vicarage		Powder	West.
St. Clement's	Vicarage	Moresk	Trigg-Major	Powder—West Division.
Colan	Vicarage		Pyder	Pyder.
St. Columb Major	Rectory		Pyder	Pyder.
St. Columb Minor	Donative		Pyder	Pyder.
Constantine	Vicarage		Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division.
Cornelly	Curacy	Grogoth	Powder	Powder—West Division.
Crantock	Curacy	Langoroch	Pyder	Pyder.
Creed	Rectory		Powder	Powder—West Division.
Crowan	Vicarage		Penwith	Penwith—East Division.
Cubert	Vicarage		Pyder	Pyder.
Cuby or Keby	Vicarage		Powder	Powder—West Division.
*Cury	Vicarage	Corantyn or Corington	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division.

* Those marked with an asterisk, are subordinate or daughter-churches; those printed in italics, are Peculiars.

Modern Names.	Rectory, Vicarage, or Curacy.	Ancient Names, where they can be aſcertained.	Deanery.	Hundred.
Davidſtow *vulgo* Dewſtow -	Vicarage	Downſtock, or St.David	Trigg-Major	Leſnewth.
St.Dennis - - - -	Rectory and Vicarage	- -	Powder -	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
St.Dominick - - -	Rectory	- -	Eaſt -	Eaſt—Middle Diviſion.
Duloe - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Weſt -	Weſt.
Egloſhayle - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Egloſkerry - - - -	Curacy	- -	Trigg-Major	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Endellion - - - -	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
St.Enoder - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Pyder -	Powder and Pyder.
St.Erme - - - -	Rectory	- -	Powder -	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
**St.Erney* - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Eaſt -	Eaſt—South Diviſion.
St.Erth - - - -	Vicarage	Lanhudnow	Penwith -	Penwith—Eaſt Diviſion.
St.Ervan - - - -	Rectory	- -	Pyder -	Pyder.
St.Evall - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Pyder -	Pyder.
St.Ewe, (ſometimes written St.Tue) - - -	Rectory	- -	Powder -	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
Falmouth - - - -	Rectory	Smithike	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Eaſt Diviſion.
Feock *vulgo* Feage - -	Vicarage	- -	Powder -	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
Filley or Filleigh, written alſo Philley or Philleigh -	Rectory	Eglos-Ros	Powder -	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
Forrabury - - - -	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Leſnewth.
Fowey - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Powder -	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
St.Gennis - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Trigg-Major	Leſnewth.
St.Germans - - - -	Curacy	- -	Eaſt -	Eaſt—South Diviſion.
*Germoe - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Eaſt Diviſion.
Gerrans - - - -	Rectory	- -	Powder -	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
Gluvias - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Eaſt Diviſion.
Gorran - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Powder -	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
Grade - - - -	Rectory	- -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
Gulvall - - - -	Vicarage	Laneſtly	Penwith -	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.
*Gunwalloe - - - -	Vicarage	Wynyanton	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
Gwennap, (ſometimes written Wennap or Winnap) -	Vicarage	Penſignance	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Eaſt Diviſion.
Gwinnear, (ſometimes written Winniar) - - -	Vicarage	- -	Penwith -	Penwith—Eaſt Diviſion.
*Gwithian, (ſometimes written Withian) - - -	Rectory	Conarton	Penwith -	Penwith—Eaſt Diviſion.
Helland - - - -	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
*Helſton - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
St.Hilary - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Penwith -	Penwith—Eaſt Diviſion.
Jacobſtow - - - -	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Illogan - - - -	Rectory	- -	Penwith -	Penwith - Eaſt Diviſion.
St.John (generally called St.John's) - - -	Rectory	- -	Eaſt -	Eaſt—South Diviſion.
St.Iſſey - - - -	Vicarage	Nanſant and Eglos-Crock	Pyder -	Pyder.
St.Juliot *vulgo* St.Jilt - -	Curacy	- -	Trigg-Major	Leſnewth.
St.Juſt, in Roſeland - -	Rectory	- -	Powder -	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
St.Juſt, in Penwith - -	Vicarage	- -	Penwith -	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.
St.Ive - - - - -	Rectory	- -	Eaſt -	Eaſt—Middle Diviſion.
*St.Ives - - - -	Vicarage	St.Eye -	Penwith -	Penwith—Eaſt Diviſion.

Modern Names.	Rectory, Vicarage, or Curacy.	Ancient Names, where they can be afcertained.	Deanery.	Hundred.
*Kea	Vicarage	Landegy	Powder	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
St. Kean	Rectory	- -	Weſt	Weſt.
Kenwyn	Vicarage	- -	Powder	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
St. Keverne	Vicarage	Lanachebran	Kirrier	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
St. Kew	Vicarage	Lanow	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Kilkhampton	Rectory	Kilhamland	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Ladock *vulgo* Laſſick	Rectory	- -	Powder	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
Lamorran	Rectory	- -	Powder	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
Landewednack	Rectory	- -	Kirrier	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
Landrake or *Lanrake*	Vicarage	- -	Eaſt	Eaſt—South Diviſion.
Landulph	Rectory	- -	Eaſt	Eaſt—South Diviſion.
Laneaſt	Curacy	- -	Trigg-Major	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Lanhydrock vulgo *Lanhetherick*	Curacy	- -	Pyder	Pyder.
Lanivet	Rectory	- -	Pyder	Pyder.
Lanlivery	Vicarage	Lanvorek	Powder	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
Lanreath	Rectory	Lanreythow	Weſt	Weſt.
Lanſalloes	Rectory	- -	Weſt	Weſt.
Lantegloſs, near Camelford	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Leſnewth.
Lantegloſs, near Fowey	Vicarage	- -	Weſt	Weſt.
Launcells	Vicarage	Lanlohoc or Lannohoc	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Launceſton or St. Mary Magdalen *vulgo* Lanſon	Curacy	Dunheved	Trigg-Major	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Lawhitton	Rectory	- -	Eaſt	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Lelant or Lalant	Vicarage	La Nant	Penwith	Penwith—Eaſt Diviſion.
Leſnewth	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Leſnewth.
Leſtwithiel or Loſtwithiel	Vicarage	- -	Powder	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
*St. Levan	Rectory	- -	Penwith	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.
Lewanick	Vicarage	- -	Eaſt	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Lezant	Rectory	- -	Eaſt	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Linkinhorne	Vicarage	- -	Eaſt	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Liſkeard	Vicarage	- -	Weſt	Weſt.
Ludgvan	Rectory	- -	Penwith	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.
Luxulion	Vicarage	- -	Powder	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
Mabe	Vicarage	Lavabe or Lavapper	Kirrier	Kirrier—Eaſt Diviſion.
St. Mabyn	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Maddern, Madron or Maddron	Vicarage	- -	Penwith	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.
Maker	Vicarage	Macreton	Eaſt	Eaſt—South Diviſion.
Manaccan or Manackan	Vicarage	Minſter	Kirrier	Kirrier—Eaſt Diviſion.
Marham-Church	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
St. Martin near Looe	Rectory	St. Kaine	Weſt	Weſt.
*St. Martin in Meneage	Rectory	Dedimus	Kirrier	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
Mawgan in Pyder	Rectory	Lanherne	Pyder	Pyder.
Mawgan in Meneage	Rectory	- -	Kirrier	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
Mawnan	Rectory	- -	Kirrier	Kirrier—Eaſt Diviſion.
St. Mellion	Rectory	- -	Eaſt	Eaſt—Middle Diviſion
Menheniot	Vicarage	- -	Eaſt	Eaſt—Middle Diviſion.
St. Merrin or *Merryn*	Vicarage	- -	Pyder	Pyder.
Merther	Curacy	Egloſmerth	Powder	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
Mevagiſſey	Vicarage	Lamorrack or Lavorack	Powder	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.

St. Mewan

Modern Names.	Rectory, Vicarage, or Curacy.	Ancient Names, where they can be aſcertained.	Deanry.	Hundred.
St. Mewan	Rectory	- - -	Powder -	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
St. Michael-Carhayes	Rectory and Vicarage	- - -	Powder -	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
St. Michael-Penkevil	Rectory	- - -	Powder -	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
Michaelſtow	Rectory	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Leſnewth.
Milor or *Mylor*	Vicarage	- - -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Eaſt Diviſion.
Minſter	Rectory	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Leſnewth.
St. Minver	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
*Morvah	Vicarage	- - -	Penwith -	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.
Morvall	Vicarage	- - -	Weſt -	Weſt
Morwinſtow	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Mullion	Vicarage	- - -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
St. Neot	Vicarage	- - -	Weſt -	Weſt.
Newlyn	Vicarage	- - -	Pyder -	Pyder.
Northill	Rectory	- - -	Eaſt - -	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Otterham	Rectory	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Leſnewth.
†Padſtow	Vicarage	Aldeſtowe—Leland ſays it was called Lodenek by the Corniſh	Pyder -	Pyder.
Paul or St. Paul	Vicarage	- - -	Penwith -	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.
Pelynt *vulgo* Plint	Vicarage	- - -	Weſt - -	Weſt.
*Perran-Arwothall *vulgo* Perranwell	Vicarage	- - -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Eaſt Diviſion.
Perran-Uthnoe	Rectory	Udno or Uthno	Penwith -	Penwith—Eaſt Diviſion.
Perran-Zabuloe	Vicarage	- - -	Pyder -	Pyder.
Little-Petherick	Rectory	Naſſington	Pyder -	Pyder.
South-Petherwin vulgo *South-Pethern*	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Phillack	Rectory	- - -	Penwith -	Penwith—Eaſt Diviſion.
Pillaton	Rectory	- - -	Eaſt - -	Eaſt—Middle Diviſion.
St. Pinnock	Rectory	- - -	Weſt - -	Weſt.
Poughill	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Poundſtock	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	Leſnewth.
Probus	Vicarage	- - -	Powder -	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
Quethiock	Vicarage	Cruetheke	Eaſt - -	Eaſt—Middle Diviſion.
Rame	Rectory	- - -	Eaſt - -	Eaſt—South Diviſion.
Redruth	Rectory	- - -	Penwith -	Penwith—Eaſt Diviſion.
Roche	Rectory	- - -	Powder -	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
Ruan-Lanihorne	Rectory	- - -	Powder -	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
Ruan-Major	Rectory	- - -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
Ruan-Minor	Rectory	- - -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
*St. Sampſon's, or Golant *vulgo* Glant	Curacy	Golant -	Powder -	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.

† The town is ſubject to the Biſhop's, the pariſh to the Archdeacon's juriſdiction.

Phillack

Modern Names.	Rectory, Vicarage, or Curacy.	Ancient Names, where they can be aſcertained.	Deanery.	Hundred.
Sancreed	Vicarage		Penſwith	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.
**Sennen*	Rectory		Penwith	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.
Sheviock	Rectory		Eaſt	Eaſt—South Diviſion.
Sithney *vulgo* Sinney	Vicarage		Kirrier	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
Southill	Rectory		Eaſt	Eaſt—Middle Diviſion.
St. Stephen's near Launceſton	Curacy		Trigg-Major	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
St. Stephen's near Saltaſh	Vicarage		Eaſt	Eaſt—South Diviſion.
*St. Stephen's in Brannell	Rectory and Vicarage	Brannell	Powder	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
Stithians	Vicarage		Kirrier	Kirrier—Eaſt Diviſion.
Stoke-Climſland (commonly called Stoke)	Rectory		Eaſt	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Stratton	Vicarage		Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Talland	Vicarage		Weſt	Weſt.
Tamerton or North-Tamerton	Curacy		Trigg-Major	Stratton.
St. Teath	Vicarage		Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Temple	Curacy		Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
St. Thomas	Curacy		Trigg-Major	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Tintagel	Vicarage	Boſſiney	Trigg-Minor	Leſnewth.
*Towednack	Vicarage		Penwith	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.
Tremaine or Tremean	Curacy	St. Winwallow	Trigg-Major	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Treneglos	Vicarage		Trigg-Major	Leſnewth.
Treſmere	Curacy		Trigg-Major	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Trevalga	Rectory		Trigg-Minor	Leſnewth.
Trewen	Vicarage		Trigg-Major	Eaſt—North Diviſion.
Truro or St. Mary's	Rectory		Powder	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
St. Tudy	Rectory	Egloſtudy	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
Tywardreth or Tywardreath	Vicarage		Powder	Powder—Eaſt Diviſion.
St. Veep	Vicarage		Weſt	Weſt.
Veryan	Vicarage	Elerky	Powder	Powder—Weſt Diviſion.
*Warbſtow	Vicarage	St. Warburgh	Trigg-Major	Leſnewth.
Warleggan	Rectory		Weſt	Weſt.
Week St. Mary or St. Mary Week	Rectory	Wyke	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Wendron	Vicarage		Kirrier	Kirrier—Weſt Diviſion.
St. Wenn	Vicarage		Pyder	Pyder.
Whitſtone	Rectory	Wyceſton	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
St. Winnow	Vicarage		Weſt	Weſt.
Withiel	Rectory		Pyder	Pyder.
Zennor	Vicarage		Penwith	Penwith—Weſt Diviſion.

It may be obſerved that in moſt of the Corniſh pariſhes the ancient ſecular name has been ſuperſeded by that of the patron-ſaint of the church; in moſt inſtances, indeed, it has been ſo completely ſuperſeded that the ſecular name is not recoverable, though it is probable that it was that of one of the principal manors in the pariſh. That there were many local ſaints whoſe names were never heard of beyond the confines of Cornwall, either natives of the county or devout

perſons who had migrated thither from Ireland and Wales, we are aſſured by ſeveral reſpectable hiſtorians; it ſeems probable that in proceſs of time moſt of the pariſhes being called after the names of their patron-ſaints, the Corniſh began to imagine that others, which perhaps retained the ſecular name, had been deſignated in the ſame manner, as St. Creed, St. Gluvias, St. Gorran, St. Gulvall, St. Kenwyn, St. Mabe, St. Mawgan, St. Mawnan, St. Mewan, St. Newlyn, St. Pinnock, St. Sancred, St. Sithney, St. Wendron, &c. of whoſe hiſtory or whoſe feſtivals we know nothing, nor do we find their names in any of the martyrologies. Of late years, on the contrary, ſome pariſhes which take their names from ſaints, whoſe legends are well known, are generally ſpoken of and written without the addition of ſaint, ſuch as Burian, Budock, Colan, Probus, Sennen, &c. Among the patron-ſaints of Corniſh churches, who were known beyond the limits of Cornwall, were St. Blaze, Biſhop and martyr, patron of the Wool-combers; St. David, Archbiſhop of Carleon, and his mother St. Nonnette; St. Dennis; St. German, Biſhop of Auxerre; St. Wynwalloe, Abbot of Tauracum; St. Hilary; St. Martin; St. Neot; St. Paulinus, Biſhop of Rocheſter; St. Olave and St. Nicholas, and a few other well-known ſaints of the Calendar.

Among the native ſaints were Keby, ſon of Solomon, King of Cornwall (patron of St. Cuby, &c.); Melianus, King of Cornwall, and his ſon Melor (patrons of St. Mellion and Milor); Gerennius, King of Cornwall (patron of Gerrans); and St. Columba, a virgin and martyr, who gave name to St. Columb. Among the Welch ſaints we have Carantoc, ſon of Careticus, a King of Wales; St. Colan; St. Rumon, a Biſhop; and ſeveral of the twenty-four ſons and daughters of Brechan, another King of Wales, mentioned by Leland and William of Worceſter, ſuch as Keyne, Nectan, Endelient, Menfrede or Menfre, Tetha, Maben, Wenna, Morwenna, Cleder, and Adwen; in whom we recognize the patron-ſaints of St. Keyne, St. Nighton's chapel, St. Endellion's church, St. Minver, St. Teath, St. Mabyn, St. Wenn, Marham-church, Morwinſtow, St. Cleather, and Advent.

The moſt celebrated Iriſh ſaints were St. Petrock, patron of the priory of Bodmin; Fimbarrus, Biſhop of Cork; St. Piran[d], patron of the Tinners; and St. Burienne the Virgin, who built an oratory on or near the church which now bears her name; Breaca, who appears to have been a noble female of high eſtimation, came attended, as Leland informs us from an ancient hiſtory of her life, by

[d] Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſes St. Piran and St. Kieran or Keverne to be the ſame, but we think it can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed that they were ſo eſteemed when the ſurvey of Domeſday was compiled, the latter being in that ſurvey called St. Achebran, and it appears that they had diſtinct feſtivals, St. Piran's being March 5, St. Keverne's April 8.

Germoch, an Iriſh King; Sennan, an abbot; Crewenne, the patroneſs of Crowan; Elwin or Allen; St. Moran or Marvanus; Helen; Ia, a nobleman's daughter, who gave name to St. Ives, and her brother St. Uny; St. Erghe, patron of St. Erthe; Fingar, ſuppoſed to be Gwinnear; Piala; Budoc; St. Auſtell, the Confeſſor; St. Enoder; St. Ervan, the Confeſſor; St. Eval; St. Willow or Winnow; and St. Withiel.

St. Paternus, the Biſhop, gave name to the Petherwins; St. Probus the Confeſſor to Probus. Among the patron-ſaints not giving name to the churches or pariſhes with which they were connected, may be reckoned St. Pratt, patron of Bliſland; St. Simphorian, patron of Forrabury, Tintagel, and Veryan; St. Brevit or St. Vorek, Lanlivery; St. Marnack, Lanreath; St. Cyric and St. Juliot, of Luxulion; St. Metherian or St. Mather, of Minſter (perhaps the ſame with St. Maddern); St. Torney, of Northill; and St. Nunn (Nonnette before-mentioned), of Pelynt.

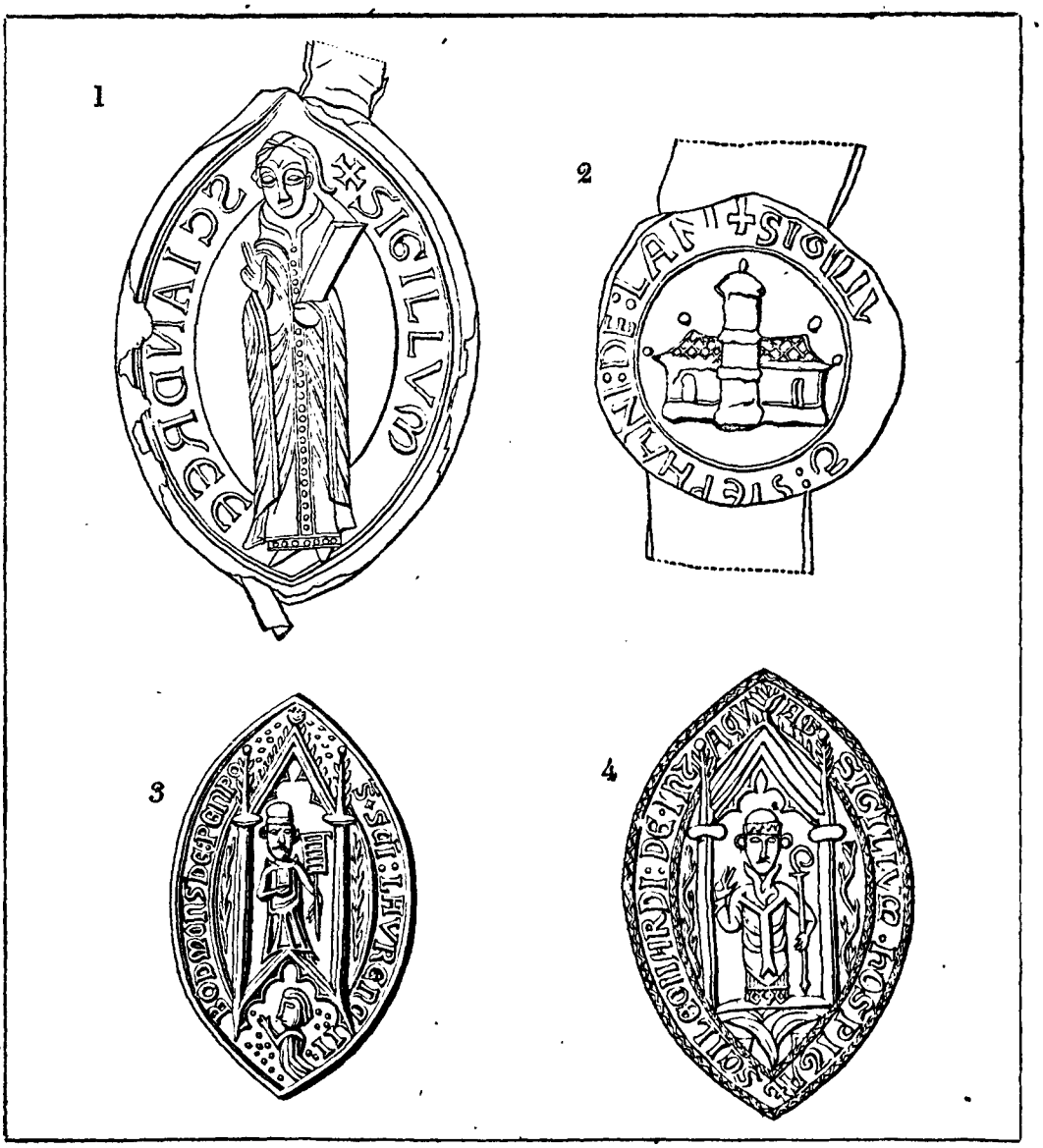
The chapels of eaſe in this county are few: at Grampound there is a chapel of eaſe to Creed; at Penzance to Maddern; at Marazion to St. Hilary; St. Mawes[e] to St. Juſt in Roſeland; Trevenſon, newly built by Lord de Dunſtanville, to Illoggan; St. Enodoc and St. Michael to St. Minver; Eaſt-Looe to St. Martin; Saltaſh to St. Stephen; and St. Nighton to St. Winnow. St. Michael's Mount is extra-parochial: its church is ſuppoſed to have been the mother-church of St. Hilary.

The ancient chapels, moſt of which have been wholly demoliſhed, whilſt of others, generally ſpeaking, ſmall ruins only remain, were very numerous. Mention will be made of them under the pariſhes in which they were ſeverally ſituated. Among them were chapels ſaid to have been dedicated to the following Iriſh or Britiſh ſaints, whoſe names we have not met with as patronizing any of the pariſh churches: —

St. Aldhelm, Biſhop of Sherborn, in St. Kew; St. Bellarmin in Cardinham; St. Cannock, one of the ſons of King Brechan, in St. Veep; St. Congar in Lanivet; St. Daye in Gwennap; St. Derwe in Camborne; St. Dillower in Burian; St. Elidius or St. Loy in Burian and St. Mellin; St. Elvan, Biſhop of London, in Sithney; St. Ethelred, King and martyr, in St. Dominick; St. Ewin in Towednack; St. Henry, the hermit, in Wendron; St. Ildract (moſt probably Indract, a martyr, ſon of a King of Ireland who emigrated to Cornwall,) in St. Dominick; St. Illick in Endellion; St. Julian, or Ulian, in Tintagel; St. Laud (probably Laudatus, abbot of Bardſey,) in Milor; St. Sidwell in Launceſton; and St. Wynnel in St. Germans.

[e] Leland ſays that the patron of this chapel was Machutus, a Biſhop.

Seals of Monasteries, &c. in Cornwall.



1. A seal appendant to a grant among Lord Arundel's deeds, from Hameline, Prior of Tywardreth, and his Convent, of a mass to be said for the souls of Isabella de Cardinan, deceased, and of her husband Robert when he should die. The inscription is, "*Sigillum sci Andree.*" This instrument is without date, but must have been as early as the reign of King Richard I. and from the rudeness of its execution, the seal is probably older.

2. Seal of the Priory at Launceston, appendant to the surrender of that Monastery, 26 Henry VIII. preserved in the Augmentation office. The inscription is, "*Sigillu . . . . t: Stephani de Lan:*"

3. Represents an impression from the matrix of the seal of St. Laurence's Hospital near Bodmin, in the possession of the corporation of Bodmin. It contains the figure of St. Laurence under a Gothic canopy, with this inscription: "*S. sci Laurencii Bodmons de Penpo.*" and appears to be of as early a date as the reign of King Edw. I.

4. An impression from the matrix of the Hospital of St. Leonard near Launceston, apparently of about the same date as the last mentioned, in the possession of the Rev. F. Vyvyan Jago. Half of the figure of St. Leonard is rudely represented under a Gothic canopy.

Among the gilds at Bodmin was one dedicated to St. Anianus, the Biſhop, of whom we find no mention in the Martyrologies; he was ſo called to diſtinguiſh him from St. Anian, a King of Cumbria, of whom there is mention. There was a gild alſo at Bodmin dedicated to St. Eraſmus the Biſhop.

Monaſteries, Colleges, and Hoſpitals.

THE principal monaſteries in this county were the Auſtin priories of Bodmin, Launceſton, and St. Germans; the Auſtin monks had alſo a cell at Launcels, ſubject to Hertland, in Devonſhire, and another at St. Anthony's, in Roſeland, ſubject to Plympton, in the ſame county. The Benedictines had an alien priory at Tywardreth, to which there was a cell at Anthony, in Meneage; another priory at St. Michael's Mount, a third at Minſter or Talcarne, and a cell at Lammana, in the pariſh of Talland, ſubject to the abbey of Glaſtonbury. Dr. Borlaſe ſays, that there was a priory of Black Canons at Bonury, in Cornwall, but could not aſcertain where Bonury was. The Cluniacs had a cell at St. Cyric or St. Carrock, in St. Veep, ſubject to Montaeute, in Somerſetſhire. The Ciſtercians had a cell at St. Keverne, ſubject to Beaulieu, in Hampſhire. The Knights-Hoſpitallers had a preceptory at Trebigh, in St. Ive. The Black Friers had a convent in Truro; the Grey Friers at Bodmin. Carew mentions alſo a houſe of friers at Launceſton, but of what order is not known. The Poor Clares had a nunnery at Liſkeard, another at Truro, and there is ſaid to have been a third at Treſilian-bridge. There were nunneries, but of what order we have not been able to aſcertain, at St. Bennets in Lanivet, at Credis in Padſtow, a cell to St. Bennets; and at Helnoweth in St. Martins, in Meneage. Hals ſpeaks of a nunnery at Trugan, in the pariſh of St. Michaels-Penkevill, but on very vague authority. At Padſtow was a monaſtery, ſuppoſed to have been founded by St. Petrock, deſtroyed by the Danes in 981. There were colleges or collegiate churches at St. Burian, St. Columb, Conſtantine; at Penryn, called Glaſeny college; St. Karantoc or Crantoc; Endellion; St. Neots; Probus; St. Piran, and St. Teath; beſides the more modern ſhort-lived college, founded by Thomaſine Bonaventure, at Week-St. Mary, not long before the Reformation. Near Bodmin was the ancient hoſpital of St. Lawrence, and in the town thoſe of St. Anthony and St. George; near Helſton, in the pariſh of Sithney, an hoſpital under the government of a Prior, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. There were ancient hoſpitals alſo at Launceſton, at Newport near Launceſton, and in the pariſh of Menheniot, near Liſkeard.

Market and Borough Towns.

THIS county returns forty-four members to parliament, two knights of the ſhire and forty-two burgeſſes, the borough-towns being twenty-one in number. "Cornwall," ſays Carew, "through the grace of its Earl, ſendeth an equal if not a larger number of burgeſſes to any other ſhire. The boroughs ſo privileged, more of favour (as the caſe now ſtandeth with many of them) than merit, are theſe following, Launceſton," &c. (he omits Grampound and Penryn). However honourable this privilege may be eſteemed, and whatever advantages may have been derived from it of later days, it appears that there have been times, and thoſe not very remote, when the burden of maintaining their burgeſſes in London, during their attendance in parliament, was eſteemed a grievance which was ill-compenſated by the honourable privilege of electing them. The following letter from Mr. Richard Edgcumbe[f], then one of the burgeſſes for Totneſs, to his conſtituents, written in the year 1565, ſeems to intimate that the cuſtomary fees or wages were not then paid with the greateſt alacrity:—

"To the Right Worſhipful the Mayor and Burgeſſes of Totneſs.

"After my moſt harty commendations: where I at my brothers requeſt and for your ſakes have been your burgeſs for the parliament to my no ſmall coſte, for myne expence were above twenty marks over and above the forty ſhillings[g] I received of you; and foraſmuch as it is like the parliament will go forward at this time, which cauſeth me to call to mind the charge I took in hand, which with like charge ſhould be proſecuted if otherwiſe I prevented not the ſame. Theſe are therefore to require you either to beſtowe the ſame upon ſome other, or elſe to allow me but the bare fee, which is two ſhillings a day, and as I have begun ſo will I end, God willing, to your contentation. Truly at this preſent ſeaſon I have no occaſion, as I know of, to travel up to London, which conſidered, I think it reaſon that I demand, and hope you will take it as very reaſonably demanded. Thus truſting you will return an anſwer of your determination herein with convenient ſpeed, I moſt hartily commit you to God.——From Mount Edgcumbe this 8th of September 1565. Yours to command,

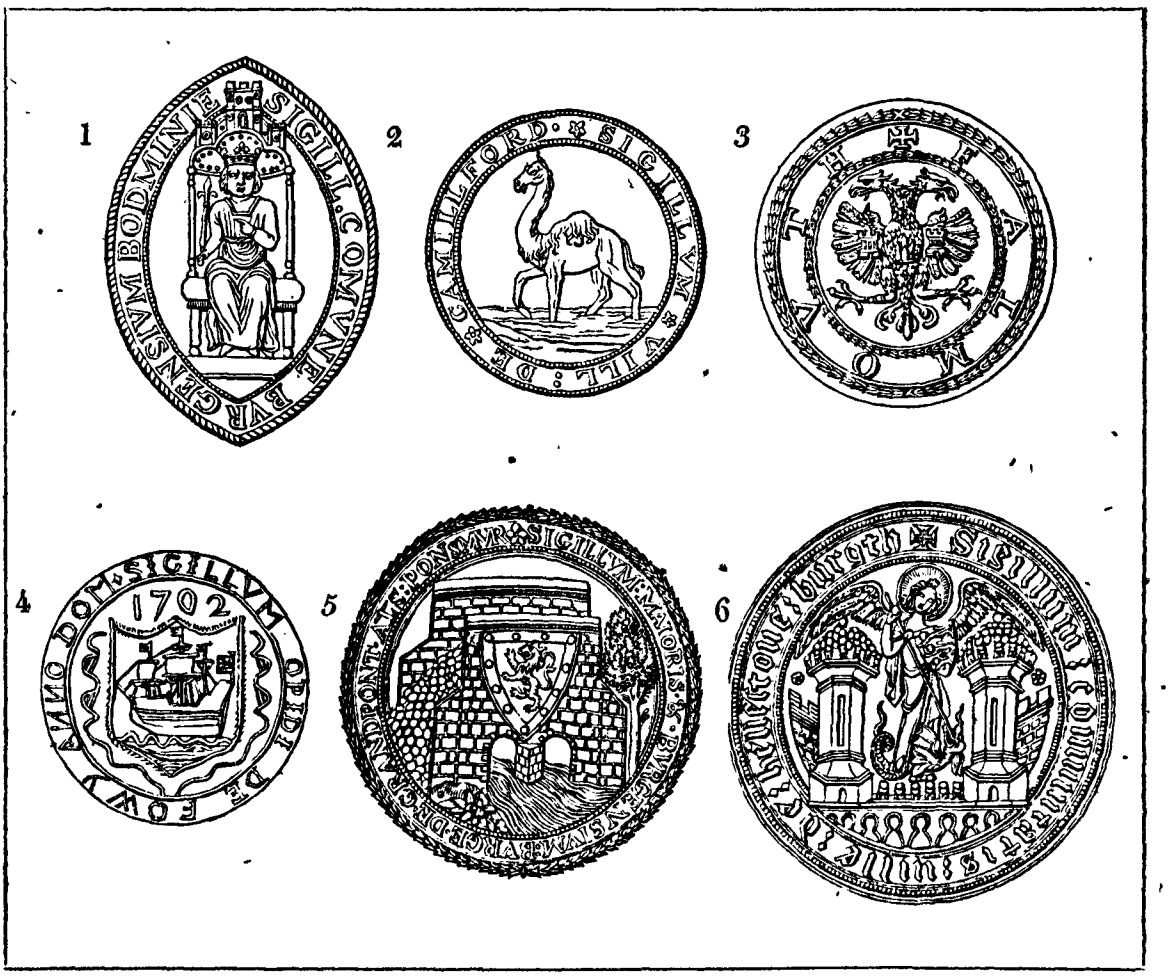
"RICHARD EDGECOMB.[h]"

[f] In Dr. Borlaſe's MS. collections, from the original, at Mount Edgcumbe.

[g] This muſt allude to the expences of the election.

[h] Younger brother of Peter Edgcumbe, Eſq. who was one of the knights for Cornwall in four of the parliaments of Queen Elizabeth.

Seals of Borough Towns, &c. 1.



1. The Seal of the Borough of Bodmin, representing a King sitting under a Gothic canopy, (being a bad imitation of the ancient Seal, apparently of as early a date as the reign of King Henry III.) with this inscription, "*Sigill. comune Burgensium Bodminie.*"

2. The Seal of the Borough of Camelford, representing a camel passing through a ford of water, being the arms of the town, with this inscription, "*Sigillum vill: de Camillford.*"

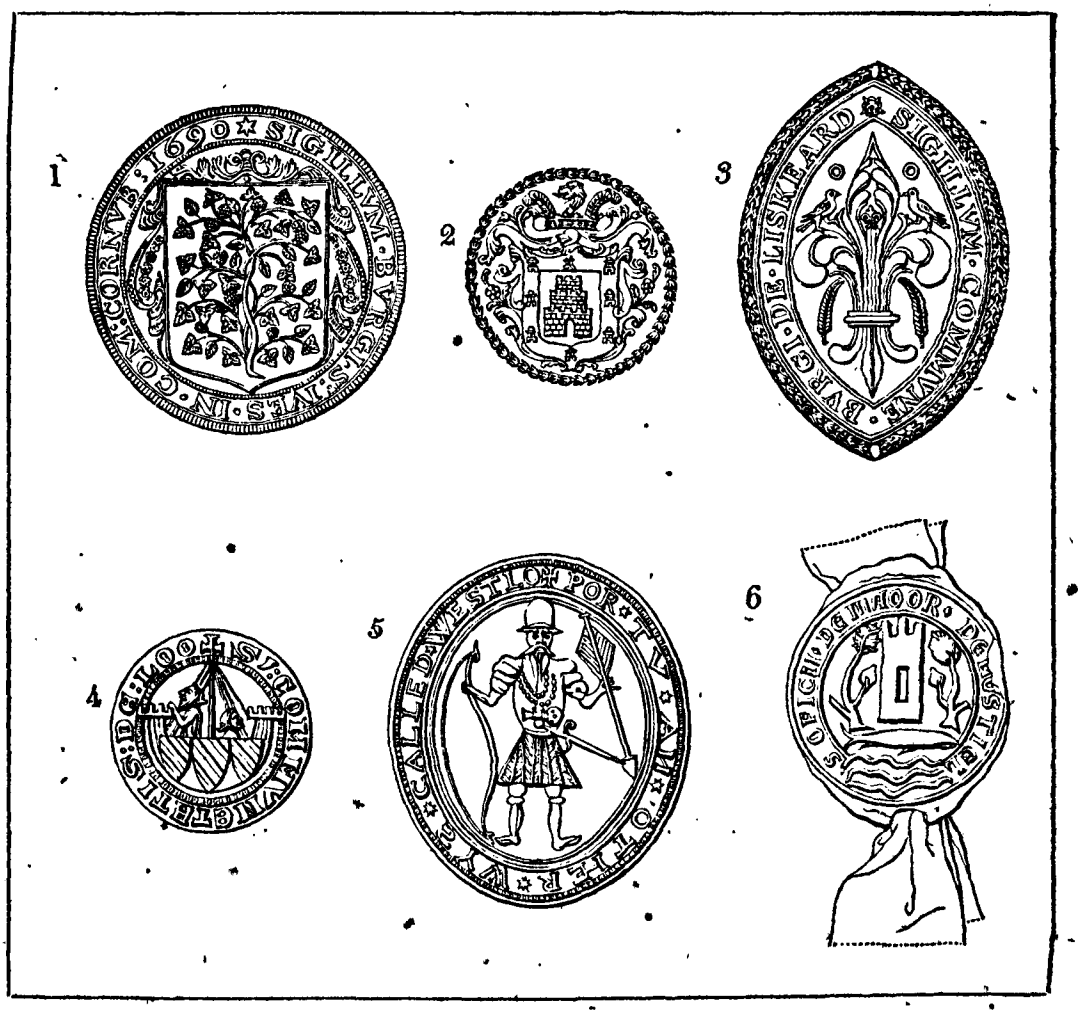
3. The Seal of Falmouth, having a spread eagle with a castle on each wing, and a rock on its breast, inscribed with only the name of the town.

4. The Seal of Fowey, having on a shield a ship of three masts on the sea, with top-sails furled, inscribed "*Sigillum opidi de Fowey, anno Dom.* 1702."

5. The Seal of the Borough of Grampound, representing a bridge of two arches on a river, on the centre of the bridge an escutcheon of the arms of the family of Cornwall, viz. Arg. a lion rampant Gules, within a border Sa. bezantie; inscribed, "*Sigillum Majoris et Burgensium Burge de Grandpont als Ponsmur.*"

6. The Seal of the Borough of Helston, apparently as old as the fourteenth century; it contains a figure of St. Michael holding a shield, charged with the arms of England, and standing between two towers, with this inscription, "*Sigillum comunitatis Ville de Hellestone Burgth.*"

Seals of Borough Towns, &c. 2.



1. Seal of St. Ives, with a shield of the arms of the Borough, Arg. an ivy-branch overspreading the whole field, Vert; with this inscription, "*Sigillum Burgi S. Ives in Com. Cornub.* 1690."

2. The Seal of Launceston, with a shield of the arms of the Borough: Gu. a triple circular tower within a border, Arg. charged with eight towers domed, Arg. without any inscription.

3. The Seal of Liskeard, containing a fleur de lys on which are two birds, with an amulet over the head of each, and under the fleur de lys on each side a prince's feather, with this inscription, "*Sigillum commune Burgi de Liskeard.*"

4. The Seal of East-Looe, representing a one-mast vessel, with three escutcheons on the side, each charged with three bendlets, (the arms of Bodrugan,) inscribed "*Si Communetatis de Loo.*"

5. The Seal of West-Looe, having the figure of a man with a bow in his right hand, and an arrow in his left, with this inscription, "*Portuun otherwyse called Westlo.*"

6. The ancient Seal of Lostwithiel, appendant to a deed, dated 3 Hen. IV. representing a castle over a stream of water, in which a fish is swimming, with this inscription, "*S. Oficii de Maoor de Lostiel.*"

The modern Seal of Lostwithiel is a large one, having a shield with the same device as the ancient one, only that the two objects on each side of the castle, which are not there very distinctly marked, are represented as thistles, with this inscription, "*Sigillum Burgi de Lostwithyel et Penknight in Cornubia,* 1732."

Seals of Borough Towns, &c. 3.

1. Seal of Marazion, representing a castle, with this inscription, "*Sigill' majoris Ville et Borow. de Marghasion.*"

2. The Seal of Penzance, having the figure of John the Baptist's head, with this inscription, "*Pensans anno Domini* 1614."

3. The Seal of Penryn, having a shield, on which is the bust of a man in profile, couped at the breast, vested over the shoulder, and wreathed about the temples with laurel, tied behind with a ribbon flotant. Inscription, "*Penryn Burgus.*"

4. The Seal of Saltash, having a shield of the arms of the Borough. "On the base, water proper, in pale an escutcheon Or, thereon a lion rampant Gules, within a border Sa. bezantie, ensigned with a prince's coronet of the third, on each side the escutcheon an ostrich feather Ar. labelled Or." Inscription, "*Sigillum Saltasche in Cornwaile.*"

5. The Seal of Tregony, with the arms of the Borough on a shield, a pomegranate seeded, slipped and leaved: inscription, "*Sigil. com. Burgo de Trigoni.*"

6. The Seal of Truro, with a shield of arms. "Gules, the base Barry-wavy of six Ar. et Az. thereon a ship of three masts under sail, all Ar. on each mast, a banner of St. George, on the waves in base two fishes of the second." This Seal has no inscription. A more ancient seal appears to have been inscribed "*Sigillu. Communitatis de Truro.*"

It appears that the cuſtom of the boroughs maintaining their members[1], had not been diſcontinued in the early part of the laſt century; Hals, whoſe collections were brought down till about the year 1739, ſpeaking of Helſton, ſays, "this place, and many others in Cornwall, are not able to maintain their burgeſſes in London, during the ſeſſions, at their own proper coſts and charges (as old was accuſtomed), in any tolerable port or grandeur, but have found that profitable expedient (as many others) of making country-gentlemen free of their town, who bear the burden and heat of the day for them, and many times, for the honor of their corporations, diſtreſs their paternal eſtates, to exalt the reputation, and perpetuate the privileges of a petty ſociety, made up of mechanics, tradeſmen, and inferior practitioners of the law." The ſame kind of connection, probably, is ſtill kept up in many inſtances, between country-gentlemen and the boroughs, though not exactly for the ſame purpoſe, ſince it is not ſo difficult now to find perſons who will accept a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, without inſiſting on the payment of daily wages, during their attendance on parliament. It is ſaid that Padſtow, Lelant, and Marazion, formerly ſent members to parliament, but were excuſed, upon their petition, on the ſcore of poverty. We cannot find any records to confirm the tradition, but it is certain that Marazion elected two members for the parliament of 1658 (Thomas Weſtlake and Richard Myll), though it does not appear that they ever took their ſeat. The borough of Polruan ſent a ſhip-owner to the council at Weſtminſter, in the reign of Edward III. Seven of the preſent boroughs ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. — Launceſton, Liſkeard, Loſtwithiel, Truro, Bodmin, Helſton, and Tregony. The latter, after a long diſuſe of its privileges, was reſtored by Queen Elizabeth, in 1564. Saltaſh, Camelford, Weſt-Looe, Grampound, Boſſiny, Michel, and Newport, were firſt made parliamentary boroughs in the reign of Edward VI.; Penryn and St. Ives, in that of Queen Mary; and St. Germans, St. Mawes, Eaſt-Looe, Fowey, and Callington, by Queen Elizabeth.

Carew enumerates only eighteen market-towns in Cornwall; among theſe is Milbrook, the market at which place has long been diſcontinued; Bodmin and Launceſton, he ſpeaks of as the greateſt. The following is a table of the preſent market-towns: —

Market Towns.	Market Days.	Commodities.
St. Agnes	Thurſday	Butchers'-meat, &c.
St. Auſtell	Friday	Corn, butchers'-meat, fiſh, and other proviſions.
Bodmin	Saturday	Corn, butchers'-meat, fiſh, and other proviſions.

[1] See ſome particulars reſpecting the wages paid to parliamentary burgeſſes in the account of Bodmin, p. 32.

Boſcaſtle

Market Towns.	Market Days.	Commodities.
Boſcaſtle	Saturday	Butchers'-meat and vegetables.
Callington	Wedneſday	Corn and proviſions.
Camborne	Saturday *	Butchers'meat and other proviſions.
Camelford	Friday	Corn and proviſions.
St. Columb	Thurſday (and Saturday in the ſummer)	Corn and proviſions. / Butchers'-meat,
St. Day†	Saturday	Butchers'-meat and other proviſions.
Eaſt-Looe	Saturday	Butchers'-meat and other proviſions.
Falmouth	Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday	Butchers'-meat, fiſh, and other proviſions.
Fowey	Saturday	Butchers'-meat and proviſions.
Grampound	Saturday	Butchers'-meat.
Helſton	Saturday	Corn, proviſions, &c.
St. Ives	Wedneſday	Chiefly for vegetables.
	Saturday	Corn and proviſions.
Launceſton	Saturday	Corn and proviſions.
	Thurſday	Only for butchers'-meat.
Liſkeard	Saturday	Corn and proviſions of all kinds.
Loſtwithiel	Friday	Corn and proviſions (the corn is toll-free).
Marazion	Saturday	Butchers'-meat, fiſh, vegetables, &c.
St. Mawes	Friday	Butchers'-meat.
Mevagiſſey	Saturday	Butchers'-meat and other proviſions.
Padſtow	Saturday	Butchers'-meat and other proviſions.
Penryn	Saturday	Butchers'-meat, fiſh, poultry and vegetables.
Penzance	Thurſday and Saturday	Corn and proviſions.
Polperro	Friday	Butchers'-meat.
Redruth	Tueſday and Friday	Corn and proviſions (the latter is the principal market).
Saltaſh	Saturday	Almoſt diſuſed.
Stratton	Tueſday	Corn and proviſions.
Tregony	Saturday	Butchers'-meat and proviſions.
Truro	Wedneſday and Saturday	Butchers'-meat, fiſh, and other proviſions. / Corn only on the Wedneſday.

The chief markets for corn are Launceſton, Liſkeard, Bodmin, St.Columb, Truro, Helſton, and Penzance, but the corn-markets of Cornwall are much reduced, the principal farmers ſelling their corn in large quantities at home. The moſt conſiderable general markets are Redruth, Liſkeard, and Penzance.

The ancient market granted to the Biſhops of Exeter, to be held within their manor of Pawton, is ſtill held, though now very inconſiderable, on Friday, at Wadebridge. There are proviſion-markets of late eſtabliſhment, for the convenience of the populous mining diſtricts, at Port-Iſaac on Fridays, and at Heyle Copper-houſe on Saturdays.

The following places had formerly charters for markets, which have been long ago diſuſed; St.Burian, Cargol in Newlyn, Crofthole in Sheviock, St.Germans,

* An ancient preſcriptive market, lately revived.

† Eſtabliſhed in 1802.

Inceworth

Inceworth (held ſome time in Milbrook), Kilkhampton, Lawhitton, Modeſhole or Michel, Mouſehole in St.Paul, Polruan, Probus, Shepeſtall[n], and Weſt-Looe or Port Pigham.

Fairs.

"FAYRES," ſays Carew, "there are many;" he enumerates about thirty. The following is, we believe, a pretty accurate table of the fairs now held in the county: —

Towns, &c.	In what pariſhes ſituated.	On what day held.	Deſcription.
St.Auſtell		Thurſday before Eaſter, Thurſday in Whitſun-week, the Friday after July 22., Oct. 16., and November 30.	For cattle and horſes.
St.Blazey		February 2.	Holiday-fair.
Bliſland, *ſee* Poundſcawſe		Monday after September 22.	Cattle.
Bodmin		January 25., Saturday after Mid-lent Sunday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Wedneſday before Whitſuntide, December 6.	Cattle and horſes.
Boſcaſtle	Minſter	Auguſt 5.	Lambs and cattle.
		November 22.	Ewes and cattle.
Boyton		Monday fortnight after Aug. 1.	Cattle.
Callington		First Tueſday in March, May 4., Sep. 19., Nov 12.	Sheep and cattle.
Camborne		March 7., June 29., Nov. 11.	For cattle, beſides a holiday-fair in the Whitſun-week.
Camelford		Friday after March 10., May 20., July 17., and 18.	Cattle.
St. Columb		Thurſday after Midlent Sunday, November 13.	Sheep and horned cattle, the latter principally for ſheep.
St. Columb (Lower)		July 9.	Cattle.
Croſthole	Sheviock	Lady-day	Cattle.
		Eaſter Tueſday	Holiday-fair.
St. Day	Gwennap	Eaſter Monday	Holiday-fair.
St. Ewe		Thurſday after April 7.	Cattle.
		Thurſday after Nov. 4.	
Falmouth		Auguſt 7., October 11.	Cattle.

[n] There is ſome reaſon to think that this place was in Ruan-Lanihorn. It was granted by John Archdekne, in the reign of Edward III., to be held of his manor of Shepeſtall; his father, Thomas Archdekne, was ſummoned to parliament as a baron, being deſcribed of Shepeſtall in Cornwall. N place of that name is now known, but we ſuppoſe it to have been the original name of the ſite of the caſtle of the Archdeknes, in Ruan-Lanihorne. There is a ſmall farm called Little-Shepeſtall, in the adjoining pariſh of Veryan, which compriſes the greater part of the manor of Elerky, formerly belonging to the Archdeknes.

Five

Towns, &c.	In what Parishes situated.	On what Day held.	Description.
Five Lanes	Alternon	Monday week after June 24. and first Tuesday in Nov.	Cattle of all sorts.
Fowey		Shrove Tuesday, May 1., September 10.	Holiday-fairs.
St. Germans		May 28., August 1.	Horned cattle and sheep.
Goldsithney	Perran-Uthnoe	August 5.	Large fair for cattle, coarse clothes, hardware, &c.
Grampound		Jan. 18., March 25., June 11.	Cattle.
Helston		Saturday before Mid-lent Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20., Sep. 9., Nov. 8., and December 12.	Cattle.
Hessenford	St. Germans	Whit-Tuesday,	Holiday-fair.
St. Issey		First Monday in October.	Cattle.
St. Ive		Thursday after April 7. Thursday after November 4.	Cattle.
St. Ives		Last Saturday in November	Shoes, sweatmeats, &c. chiefly a holiday-fair.
St. Keverne		Tuesday after Epiphany.	Cattle.
Kilkhampton		Holy-Thursday, that day three weeks, and Aug. 26.	Considerable cattle fairs, except the second, which is more of a holiday-fair.
Landrake		July 19., August 4.	Cattle.
Lanreath		Three weeks after Shrove-Tuesday (lately established), Whit-Tuesday, and November 18.	Cattle.
Launceston		First Thursday in March and third Tuesday in April.	For all cattle, free of toll.
		Whit-Monday, July 5., Nov. 8., and Dec. 11.	Bullocks.
St. Lawrence	Bodmin	Aug. 21., Oct. 29., and 30.	Horses, &c.
Lelant		Aug. 15.	Cattle.
Linkinhorne		Last Thursday in April and last Thursday in October	Cattle.
Liskeard		Shrove-Monday, Monday before Palm-Sunday, Holy-Thursday, Aug. 15., Oct. 2., Monday after Dec. 6.	Large cattle-fairs.
Lostwithiel		July 10., Sept. 4., and Nov. 13.	Horses, sheep, bullocks, &c.
St. Mabyn		February 13.	Cattle.
Marazion		Midlent-Monday and Sept. 29. St. Andrew and St. Barnabas	Cattle, clothes, &c. Very small fairs.
Marham Church		March 25., August 12.	Cattle.
St. Martin in Meneage		February 13.	Cattle.
Menheniot		April 13., June 11., July 28.	Horned cattle and sheep.
Michell		October 15.	Cattle.
Milbrook	Milbrook	May 1., September 29.	Cattle, chiefly the former, established about 1795.
Millingy or Penhallow	Perran-Zabuloe (sometimes held at one and sometimes at the other)	Easter-Tuesday	Chiefly a holiday-fair.

St. Neot

Towns, &c.	In what Parishes situated.	On what Day held.	Description.
St. Neot		May 5., Easter-Monday, and November 5.	Holiday-fairs.
Newlyn		First Tuesday in October, and November 8.	Sheep and cattle.
Northill		September 8. (if on Friday or Saturday the Monday after,) and the first Thursday in November	Horned cattle and sheep.
Padstow		April 18., September 21.	Little more than holiday-fairs.
Pelynt		June 24.	Cattle.
Penrose	St. Ervan	Tuesday before Ascension-day	A large cattle fair.
Penryn	Gluvias	May 1., July 7., Oct. 8., and December 21.	Considerable cattle fairs.
Penzance	Madron	May 28., Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and Thursday before Advent	Cattle.
South Petherwin		Second Tuesday in May, and Second Tuesday in Oct.	Mere holiday-fairs.
Pillaton		Whit-Tuesday	Cattle.
Polperro	Lanfalloes	July 10.	Holiday-fair.
Port Isaac	Endelyon	Holy-Thursday	Holiday-fair.
Poundscawse	Blisland	Last Monday in November	Cattle.
Poundstock		Monday before Ascension-day	Chiefly a holiday-fair, — very few sheep and cattle
Probus		April 5. and 23., July 5., and September 17.	Large fairs for cattle and horses.
Rialton		June 9.	
Redruth		May 2., August 3., and October 12.	Cattle and Osier manufactures.
Saltash	St. Stephen's	Tuesday before each quarter-day, Feb. 2., and July 25.	Horned cattle and sheep on the two last-mentioned days.
St. Stephen's near Launceston		May 12., July 31., and September 25.	Horned cattle and sheep.
Stoke Climsland		May 29.	Horned cattle and sheep.
Stratton		May 19., November 8., and December 11.	Cattle.
Summer-Court	St. Enoder	Holy-Thursday, July 28. and September 25.	Very large fairs for horses, cattle, &c. The July fair of late establishment.
St. Teath		Last Tuesday in February and first Tuesday in July	Cattle.
Treganatha	St. Wenn	April 25., Aug. 1.	Cattle.
Tregony		Shrove-Tuesday, May 3., July 25., Sep. 1., and Nov. 6.	For cattle, but are declining fairs.
Tresilian Bridge	Merther	Second Monday in February, and Monday before Whit-Sunday	Cattle, &c.
Trevena or Tintagel		October 19. if Monday, otherwise the first Monday after	Horned cattle.
Trerule-foot	St. Germans	Shrove-Tuesday	Cattle.
Trew	Breage	Holy-Thursday and July 25.	Cattle.
Trewen		May 1., October 10.	Colts, sheep, and lambs.
Trewithian	Gerrans	Tuesday before Holy-Thursday	

Towns, &c.	In what Pariſhes ſituated.	On what Day held.	Deſcription.
Truro		Wedneſday after Mid-lent Sunday, Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, Novem. 19., and December 8.	Cattle.
St.Tudye		May 30., September 14.	Sheep and cattle.
Tywardreth		July 19.	Cattle.
St.Veep		Firſt Wedneſday after June 16.	Horned cattle and ſheep.
Wadebridge	St.Breock	May 12., June 22., and Oct. 10.	Sheep, bullocks, &c.
Wainhouſe Corner	St.Gennys	June 24., September 29.	Cattle.
Week-St.Mary		September 8., December 10.	Cattle.
Weſt Loo		May 6.	Cattle, &c.

The largeſt cattle fairs are thoſe of Bodmin (Whitſun fair), Grampound (June 11.), Probus (July 5.), Menheniot (June 11.), and Launceſton (November 17.).

Population.

THE number of perſons in Cornwall, aſſeſſed, in the year 1377, to a poll-tax, from which only mendicants and children, under fourteen years of age, were exempted (including the religious of both ſexes, who were taxed ſeparately, and amounted to 686), was 34,960. This tax was levied immediately after a great plague, by which this county, and particularly the town of Bodmin, had been much depopulated. Carew ſays, that it had been a queſtion, whether Cornwall had been better ſtored with people than it was in his time; ſome holding the affirmative, ſays he, "vouch to prove it, the general decay of inland towns, where whole ſtreets, beſides particular houſes, pay tribute to *Comdowne* caſtle, as alſo the ruines yet reſting in the wilde moores, which teſtifie a former inhabitance:" "touching the decayed inland townes," he obſerves truly, that "they are countervayled with a ſurpluſage of increaſe of thoſe on the coaſt, and the deſolate walles in the moores have begotten a ſeven-fold race of cottages near the ſea-ſide." The decay of the Corniſh towns appears to have attracted the attention of parliament before Carew's time, and it ſeems not to have been confined to the inland towns, Truro as well as Bodmin, Launceſton, Liſkeard, and Loſtwithiel, being included in an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1540, for the repairing thoſe towns, and others therein mentioned. By this act, it was provided, that proclamation ſhould be made for all owners of void places, which had been occupied by buildings, or of decayed and dilapidated houſes, to rebuild on thoſe ſites; if they ſhould neglect this for three years, the High Lord, under whom ſuch houſes had been held, had power given him to rebuild on his own account; if ſuch High Lord neglected it for the ſpace of two years after the expiration of the former time, the ſame power was given to any perſons or bodies politic, who had rent-charges on the premiſes; on

their failure ſo to do for the ſpace of one year, the ſame power to go to the corporations of the ſeveral towns; and in caſe of their neglect for three further years, the power to revert to the firſt owner, and ſo on as before[d]. It does not appear that any thing of conſequence was done under this act. Since Carew's time, in conſequence of the extenſion of the mining works, particularly ſince the copper-mines have been worked to ſo great an extent, ſome of the moſt deſolate moors, particularly in the neighbourhood of St. Agnes and Redruth, have become "very well ſtored with people;" indeed Redruth itſelf has long ſince Carew's time grown into a town; St. Auſtell alſo, from its vicinity to the great mine at Polgooth, and from its having become a great thoroughfare on the road from Plymouth to the Lands-End, has grown from a mere village to be a conſiderable town.

The populous town of Falmouth, containing, with its ſuburbs, near 5,000 ſouls, has riſen from a village, almoſt too inſignificant for notice. Mevagiſſey alſo, now very populous, is of more modern date as a town of any conſequence.

The total population of Cornwall, according to the cenſus of 1801, was 188,269 perſons, that of 1811, 216,667, making an increaſe, within the laſt ten years, of 28,398, ſuppoſing the account of both periods to have been taken with equal accuracy.

Names of Places.	Inhabited Houſes.		Uninhabited Houſes.		Families.		Perſons.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Advent	37	42	4	6	37	45	170	219
St. Agnes	777	848	24	17	817	998	4,161	5,024
St. Allen	73	74	2	5	75	75	360	418
Alternon	118	134	9	12	118	148	679	784
St. Anthony (Eaſt)	254	320	10	11	427	533	1,795	2,144
St. Anthony, in Kirrier	52	36	2	2	54	45	262	224
St. Anthony, in Roſeland	34	35	1		35	38	161	157
St. Auſtell	663	710	44	32	707	775	3,788	3,686
St. Blazey	87	82	10	3	89	86	467	442
Bliſland	81	92	3	5	82	93	437	487
Boconnoc	40	47	7	4	42	56	212	236
Bodmin (town)	266	253	12	12	374	396	1,951	2,050
——— (pariſh)	59	62	5	6	59	63	348	333
Botuſfleming	34	41	—	—	42	46	201	237
Boyton	50	72	2	2	55	73	319	402
Breage	492	581	33	16	509	591	2,534	2,888
St. Breock	185	181	16	5	194	210	962	998
St. Breward	97	93	6	12	108	102	514	506
Bridgrule (the Corniſh part)	34	34	5	2	34	34	192	176
Broadoak	35	31	2	4	36	32	173	188
Budock	124	200	4	6	157	384	779	1,514
St. Buryan	207	210	15	7	224	218	1,161	1,188

[d] Raſtall's Statutes.

Names of Places.	Inhabited Houſes.		Uninhabited Houſes.		Families.		Perſons.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Callington	144	164	1	6	177	213	819	938
Calſtock	197	354	1	6	217	411	1,105	2,064
Camborne	880	873	18	14	949	939	4,811	4,714
Cardinham	99	104	6	7	101	114	552	662
St. Cleer	147	166	18	2	155	171	774	780
St. Clement's	229	300	24	7	308	402	1,342	1,692
St. Clether	19	25	—	3	19	29	134	165
Colan	31	37	2	—	32	39	191	221
St. Columb-Major	309	410	12	9	323	444	1,816	2,070
St. Columb-Minor	204	229	5	5	211	254	999	1,126
Conſtantine	246	261	19	6	266	280	1,229	1,327
Cornelly	22	23	1	—	28	29	137	151
Crantock	53	65	8	7	59	72	299	358
Creed	29	35	4	—	41	38	217	226
—— Grampound in Creed	80	96	5	1	109	131	525	601
Crowan	418	466	9	12	489	530	2,587	3,021
Cubert	52	52	3	—	55	56	269	289
Cuby	20	21	1	1	24	22	139	152
—— Tregony in Cuby	128	174	6	7	238	231	937	923
Cury	62	70	3	3	62	73	304	347
Davidſtow	38	45	5	5	44	49	217	262
St. Dennis	83	89	2	1	86	96	318	478
St. Dominick	103	100	2	4	109	100	538	534
Duloe	96	131	—	5	114	134	709	821
St. Earth	216	244	4	2	216	255	1,122	1,317
Egloſhaile	161	182	8	9	184	203	782	954
Egloſkerry	54	61	1	2	69	79	307	395
Endellyon	140	165	4	3	156	201	727	950
St. Enoder	159	168	6	4	180	175	869	881
St. Erme	70	79	3	3	70	90	358	431
St. Erney. — See Landrake.								
St. Eroan	72	63	2	6	74	65	358	331
St. Eval	62	56	2	3	63	61	288	309
St. Ewe	229	222	11	10	241	228	1,176	1,125
Falmouth (town)	465	465	3	5	947	1,017	3,684	3,933
—— (pariſh)	113	182	1	5	271	329	1,165	1,374
Feock	148	183	2	2	151	220	696	968
Filleigh	66	70	6	4	70	78	315	342
Forrabury	33	44	5	—	36	51	140	212
Fowey	213	227	26	12	280	320	1,155	1,319
St. Gennys	114	116	4	6	122	119	597	658
St. Germans	350	383	16	21	390	435	2,030	2,139
Germoe	130	150	5	4	139	155	629	735
Gerrans	165	155	9	12	182	167	771	698
Gluvias	92	122	4	1	113	142	624	714
—— Penryn in Gluvias	294	350	11	10	553	574	2,324	2,713
Gorran	183	202	2	—	206	235	1,009	1,116
Grade	62	63	—	7	63	63	320	306
Gulvall	211	240	4	8	225	248	1,076	1,224
Gunwalloe	44	43	2	6	44	43	216	206
Gwennap	944	986	24	26	970	1,025	4,594	5,303

Names of Places.	Inhabited Houſes.		Uninhabited Houſes.		Families.		Perſons.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Gwinnear	314	369	—	4	314	377	1,654	1,952
Gwythian	67	72	2	—	70	75	329	372
Helland	33	38	2	3	36	38	221	223
Helſton	301	328	12	1	436	531	2,248	2,297
St. Hilary	146	443	5	4	159	449	990	1,248
——Marazion in St. Hil.	206	184	18	11	242	184	1,009	1,022
Jacobſtow	83	98	9	9	85	102	432	489
Illogan	529	751	7	19	582	803	2,895	4,078
St. John	22	27	1	1	26	33	110	143
St. Iſſey	103	117	7	23	106	130	522	632
St. Juliot	42	41	2	2	42	41	199	208
St. Juſt, in Penwith	536	598	7	8	571	635	2,779	3,057
St. Juſt, in Roſeland	163	272	10	4	321	338	1,416	1,639
St. Ive	77	96	4	5	95	100	486	535
St. Ives	—	712	12	15	621	748	2,714	3,281
St. Kaine	24	24	4	2	24	25	139	157
Kea	451	517	21	18	480	530	2,440	2,766
Kenwyn	558	909	17	50	822	1,017	4,017	5,000
St. Keverne	440	453	31	27	458	467	2,104	2,242
St. Kew	206	215	8	1	209	229	1,095	1,113
Kilkhampton	158	147	5	3	178	176	808	852
Ladock	114	112	10	—	116	113	542	651
Lamorran	14	16	2	4	15	18	78	94
Landewednack	51	53	2	6	54	53	244	303
Landrake with St. Erney	123	129	2	9	125	140	613	768
Landulph	84	89	3	7	99	108	529	590
Laneaſt	30	30	—	1	32	30	179	149
Lanhydrock	33	39	2	—	38	42	187	235
Lanivet	131	120	6	5	149	142	513	687
Lanlivery	132	159	2	2	147	192	778	965
Lanreath	76	92	3	1	92	99	478	548
Lanſallos	162	165	—	2	175	179	847	804
Lanteglos by Fowey	146	141	4	2	150	166	678	859
Lanteglos by Camelford, (including Camelford)	188	216	2	15	214	254	912	1,100
Launceſton	223	262	3	7	313	353	1,483	1,758
——St. Thomas Street	28	28	2	—	45	47	182	218
Lawhitton	52	55	3	2	57	55	289	360
Lawncells	113	118	4	—	122	119	647	672
Leſant	199	209	8	9	215	233	1,083	1,180
Leſnewth	18	20	—	—	21	21	104	105
St. Levan	72	82	11	2	75	86	400	434
Lewannick	101	101	14	6	109	107	548	563
Lezant	124	132	—	3	132	138	620	671
Linkinhorn	163	174	12	7	186	187	924	1,002
Liſkeard (town)	302	361	21	13	424	402	1,860	1,975
——— (pariſh)	160	167	24	5	160	173	848	909
Loſtwithiel	121	132	4	6	177	178	743	825
Ludgvan	259	268	8	1	259	310	1,324	1,431
Luxulion	143	185	6	1	171	204	875	1,047
Mabe	52	60	4	1	64	67	387	396

Names of Places.	Inhabited Houſes.		Uninhabited Houſes.		Families.		Perſons.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
St. Mabyn	91	103	12	7	108	112	475	560
Madern	303	315	16	4	311	340	1,564	1,817
Maker	223	507	—	10	257	740	1,691	3,678
Manaccan	92	100	6	7	109	117	489	506
Marham church	74	79	8	8	81	99	414	448
St. Martin, in Kerrier	70	75	2	5	76	84	363	391
St. Martin in the hundred of Weſt	61	61	1	6	65	64	344	343
——Eaſt Looe in St. M.	117	128	9	14	143	168	467	608
Mawgan, in Kirrier	127	155	4	10	140	167	785	800
Mawnan, in Pyder	100	111	6	5	119	118	543	622
Mawman	85	82	4	4	102	91	427	397
St. Mellion	54	56	1	4	54	61	284	326
Menheniot	150	171	11	10	157	208	918	1,024
St. Merran	72	81	12	3	73	82	425	458
Merther	59	71	5	1	65	78	305	350
Mevagiſſey	309	373	4	12	465	485	2,052	2,225
St. Mewan	130	130	7	27	130	140	780	626
St. Michael Caerhayes	13	11	1	2	14	16	86	104
St. Michael Penkevill	31	35	1	—	33	38	154	178
St. Michael's Mount (extra-parochial)	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michaelſtow	28	30	4	10	40	32	158	181
Milor	328	356	21	13	391	472	1,665	1,897
Minſter	70	74	4	7	72	79	311	396
St. Minver	157	157	4	1	157	174	788	851
Morva	40	55	2	2	40	58	282	273
Morvall	82	104	3	13	101	120	533	574
Morwinſtow	140	165	2	2	160	207	874	940
Mullyon	102	106	5	6	102	109	529	571
St. Neot	141	165	3	5	141	192	906	1,041
Newlyn	146	153	6	8	146	162	735	798
Northill	134	137	10	4	143	166	782	893
Otterham	27	27	1	—	27	28	141	176
Padſtow	182	219	19	17	291	333	1,332	1,498
St. Paul	611	622	19	18	652	684	2,937	3,371
Pelynt	89	116	7	1	103	117	630	708
Penzance	667	772	27	12	773	858	3,382	4,022
Perran-Arwothall	125	214	4	2	188	240	884	1,104
Perran-Uthno	112	124	6	1	113	124	506	626
Perran-Zabulo	284	264	20	12	289	318	1,389	1,527
Little Petherwick	23	22	3	3	25	26	126	134
South Petherwin	124	105	13	3	139	105	699	733
Phillack	272	369	1	1	302	403	1,475	2,119
Philleigh. — See Filleigh.								
Pillaton	53	58	4	2	74	75	336	477
Pinnock	55	57	3	—	56	57	302	316
Poughill	49	55	3	2	49	62	297	355
Poundſtock	109	113	5	11	124	121	617	635
Probus	194	199	6	7	232	242	1,013	1,163
Quithiock	91	108	8	6	102	108	587	585
Rame	137	162	6	1	194	227	904	978

Names of Places.	Inhabited Houſes.		Uninhabited Houſes.		Families.		Perſons.	
	1810.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Redruth	648	844	16	26	1,010	1,162	4,924	5,903
Roche	183	210	7	2	189	210	954	1,164
Ruan Lanihorn	62	56	6	2	65	68	329	328
Ruan-Major	25	28	—	1	25	29	142	167
Ruan-Minor	69	58	2	15	70	60	317	274
St. Sampſon	33	36	2	3	37	38	169	186
Sancreet	150	162	11	7	159	164	782	790
Sennan	80	95	8	5	88	102	431	495
Sheviock	76	67	2	5	89	81	409	428
Sithney	265	284	15	9	269	298	1,420	1,552
Southill	79	87	7	1	88	97	447	466
St. Stephen's in Brannel	342	348	5	15	345	360	1,738	1,904
St. Stephen's near Launceſton	125	159	2	—	159	162	738	896
St. Stephen's *juxta* Aſhe	183	177	12	20	212	227	1,004	1,121
Saltaſh, in the pariſh of St. Stephen's	153	190	7	5	292	352	1,150	1,478
Stithyan	228	183	5	5	238	255	1,269	1,394
Stoke Climſland	214	222	6	12	234	239	1,153	1,237
Stratton	191	203	8	13	213	215	960	1,094
Talland	149	171	—	18	153	174	760	801
—Weſt Looe, in the pariſh of Talland	79	92	3	1	85	112	376	433
Tamerton	75	74	2	1	75	76	403	420
St. Teath	150	134	8	2	160	190	911	857
Temple	2	3	1	—	3	3	15	18
St. Thomas	36	44	—	3	36	46	173	241
Tintagel	116	141	17	—	177	151	649	730
Towednac	95	99	5	2	99	100	465	532
Tremaine	19	21	—	—	19	21	91	122
Treneglos	34	42	2	3	36	44	196	200
Treſmere	26	32	3	1	26	32	129	154
Trevalga	20	22	3	2	20	24	100	112
Trewen	30	31	1	—	33	31	193	190
St. Tudy	98	91	4	13	106	102	500	512
Truro	354	381	15	19	501	501	2,358	2,482
Tywardreth	137	135	2	5	144	155	727	741
St. Veep	99	94	12	8	112	102	506	511
Veryan	201	234	13	6	205	243	1,007	1,082
Warbſtow	52	59	5	4	61	65	330	323
Warleggon	37	43	1	2	43	49	166	228
Week-St. Mary	104	104	6	3	111	121	566	612
Wendron	583	659	10	28	583	682	3,006	3,555
St. Wenn	66	83	5	2	68	83	358	452
Whitſtone	61	63	4	5	61	71	345	397
St. Winnoe	116	142	3	7	116	161	671	782
Withiel	60	59	3	4	60	66	283	299
Zennor	117	129	—	4	117	133	544	671

Longevity.

THE climate of this county has been aſcertained, by experience, to be peculiarly favourable to life and health, its inhabitants having been long noted for their longevity. "For health," ſays Carew, "eighty and ninety years of age is ordinary in every place, and in moſt perſons accompanied with an able uſe of the body and ſenſes. In the pariſh where God hath ſeated my poor dwelling, I remember the deceaſe of four, within fourteen weeks ſpace, whoſe years, added together, made up the ſum of 340." A Corniſh correſpondent of Mr. Polwhele's obſerves [a], that in the language of the Weſt, they ſhould not call a perſon of ſeventy or eighty *aged.* In Worgan's agricultural ſurvey of this county is an intereſting paper, drawn up by the Rev. John Triſt, vicar of Veryan, on the population of that pariſh, which, in 1810, conſiſted of 1220 perſons. Having kept his regiſters, as it appears, with great accuracy, during an incumbency of thirty years, and very judiciouſly noted, as ought to have been done in all caſes, and as is now enjoined by authority, the ages of all perſons buried, he has aſcertained that, infants included, the proportion of perſons buried within theſe thirty years, who had exceeded eighty years of age, was one in eight; thoſe who had exceeded ninety, one in fifty-three and a half. Mr. Triſt, in a note, has quoted an opinion of Mr. Jonas Hanway, that the general average of thoſe who attain the age of eighty is one in thirty-two. By the London bills of mortality it appears, that one only in forty lives to eighty. Dr. Price has quoted, as an extraordinary inſtance, a pariſh in Shropſhire, in which one in twenty-four had attained the age of eighty. Mr. Triſt ſuppoſes that the reſult of his *data* will afford a fair eſtimate of the ſtate of the other pariſhes in Cornwall, ſituated as Veryan is, on the ſouthern coaſt. "The proportion of deaths," he obſerves, "to the ſum total of the living, is leſs than has been recorded in any political computation whatever, being as one to ninety [b]." In Cumberland, where, throughout the dioceſe of Carliſle, the ages of all perſons buried have been noted in the pariſh regiſter for thirty-five years paſt, in conſequence of an injunction of a former Archdeacon, we have had the opportunity in many, particularly in ſome of the moſt populous pariſhes, of aſcertaining the proportion of perſons who had attained the ages of eighty and ninety. We were induced to

[a] Vol. IV. p. 52.

[b] Dr. Haygarth has ſtated, that in Cheſter (it being a remarkably healthy town) one in forty dies annually. Mr. Arthur Young ſays, that in the neighbourhood of his pariſh, Bradfield-Combuſt, in Suffolk, one in forty dies annually; in that pariſh, one in ſixty-two; in Loweſtoff, one in forty-ſix.

undertake the ſearch in that county as often as we had the opportunity, in conſequence of the prevailing opinion of the longevity of its inhabitants; the circumſtance of the regiſters was peculiarly favourable, and the reſult was in general the ſame as Mr. Triſt found it to be in his pariſh of Veryan, that one in eight had attained the age of eighty; in ſome pariſhes we found that one in ſeven had attained that age, and even in the populous pariſhes of Carliſle, ſo much more unfavourable to longevity, the average, including infants, was one in ten.

Carew has recorded the following extraordinary inſtances of longevity:—"One Polzew," ſays he, "lately living, reached unto 130; a kinſman of his to 112; one Beauchamp to 106; Jean Brawne, the beggar, a Corniſhman by wandering (for I cannot ſay by inhabitance), though Iriſh by birth, outſcoreth a hundred winters by I wote not how many revolutions." He ſpeaks, in another place, of one Prake, of Talland, aged 110. The Rev. Thomas Cole, miniſter of Landewednack, who died and was buried there in 1683, is ſaid, in the regiſter, to have been above 120 years of age. Dr. Borlaſe relates an anecdote of his walking to Penryn and back, a diſtance of thirty miles, not long before his death, on the authority of Mr. Eriſey, who met him on the road. Michael George, ſexton of the ſame pariſh, was buried March 20, 1683, aged, as is ſaid in the regiſter, upwards of 100 years. Dr. Borlaſe ſpeaks alſo of an old man of the name of Collins, upwards of 100, whom he ſaw on a tour to the Lizard: this man (Sampſon Collins) was buried at Ruan-Major in 1754, aged 104. Dr. Borlaſe tells us alſo, on the authority of Mr. Scawen, of Molineck, of a woman who died at Gwythian, in 1676, at the age of 164. There is no entry of this woman's burial in the regiſter, but by an inquiry, obligingly inſtituted by the preſent rector, Mr. Hockin, we find ſhe is well known by tradition among the oldeſt inhabitants. Her name was Cheſton [b] Marchant. The tradition of the place is, that ſhe had a new ſet of teeth and new hair in her old age, and that travellers, who came to ſee her out of curioſity, frequently took with them a lock of her hair: it is ſaid alſo, that ſhe ſpoke only the Corniſh language, and that ſhe was many years bedridden. Mr. Polwhele mentions Henry Brenton, a weaver, of St. Wenn, who died in the reign of George I., aged 103; Mrs. Trevanion, who died at Bodmin in 1769, aged 107; Mr. Richardſon, of Tregony, who died in 1770, aged 102; Mrs. Blanch Littleton, of Lanlivery, aged 101 (the three laſt on the authority of the Annual Regiſter); a lady at Egloſhayle, aged 112; Maurice Bingham, a fiſherman of St. Juſt, who died in 1780, aged 116; Elizabeth Kempe, of Wendron, who died in 1791,

[b] The name of Cheſton occurs more than once as a female name in the pedigree of the Nanſperians, a family who lived in the neighbouring pariſh of St. Erth.

aged 104; Catherine Freeman, a Scotch woman, who died at Falmouth in 1793, aged 118; John Roberts, of St. Keverne, aged 107; Priſcilla Rouſe, aged 101, and Edward Roberts, aged 102, both of Manaccan; Mary Sarah, aged 102, and Jane Studiford, aged 102, both buried at Gluvias in 1803; Mary Jenkins, of Crantock, then (1806) lately deceaſed, aged 102 (her father, ſaid to have attained the age of 101, her mother that of 103); and Elizabeth Woolcock, of Nantallan near Bodmin, then (1806) living at the age of 105, and able to ride ſingle to church at the diſtance of three miles. With reſpect to Elizabeth Woolcock, Mr. Polwhele was miſinformed; although, by common report, ſhe was conſidered many years older, her age, we are informed, did not exceed ninety, at the time of her death, which happened about two years ago.

Mrs. Zenobia Stevens, of Skilly-Waddon, in the pariſh of Towednack, who was buried at Zennor in 1763, at the age of 102, was tenant for ninety-nine years of the tenement of Trevidgia-Warra, held under the Duke of Bolton's manor of Ludgvan-Lees; and we are informed from good authority, that when ſhe went, on the expiration of the term, being of courſe in her 100th year, to the Duke's court at St. Ives, ſhe excuſed herſelf from drinking a ſecond glaſs of wine, becauſe it was growing late, and ſhe had ſome way to ride home upon a young colt. Her daughter, Mrs. Zenobia Baragwanath, lived to the age of ninety-eight or ninety-nine. [c]

Elizabeth Fradd, aged 103, was buried at St. Kew in 1803. Henry Martin, aged 101, was buried at Stithian in 1812.

Diviſion of Property at the Time of the Domeſday Survey.

At the time of the Domeſday ſurvey, the landed property of Cornwall was chiefly divided between the King, Robert Earl of Mortaine, in Normandy, (by Engliſh writers called Moreton,) and of Cornwall, the King's half brother, and thoſe who held under him; the Biſhop of Exeter, the Prior and convent of Bodmin; the Abbot and convent of Taviſtock; and a few other monaſteries and colleges.

Twenty manors were held by various perſons under the Earl, who held them under the King's great manor of Wineton (Wynianton). This, and fourteen other manors, then in the crown, had belonged to Earl Harold [d]. The Queen, Matilda, had four manors in her own hand, and a fifth was held under her, as deſcribed in the Exeter MS.: after her death, in 1083, theſe fell to the crown. The Biſhop of Exeter

[c] From the information of her great nephew, communicated by the Curate of St. Ives.

[d] Three of the Earl of Cornwall's manors alſo had belonged to Earl Harold.

held ſeven manors in his own hand; four others were held under him. The Prior and convent of Bodmin held ſix in their own hands; nine manors were held under them by the Earl of Cornwall, and three by other perſons; ſeven manors, which had been taken away from that church, were then held under the Earl. The Abbot and convent of Taviſtock held ſix manors; four others are ſtated to have been unjuſtly taken away from them by the Earl of Cornwall. The Prior and convent of St. Michael had one manor; another had been taken away from them by the Earl. The collegiate churches of St. Carantoc, St. Achebran (St. Keverne), St. Burian, St. Conſtantine, St. Neot, St. Piran, and Probus, had one manor each; that of St. Stephen at Launceſton, four. The remainder, except one manor, which belonged to Goſcelmus, and another which belonged to Judhil de Totenais, were veſted in Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, or thoſe who held under him. The number of manors held by this great Earl has been incorrectly repreſented. Dugdale ſtates them at 248; Hals, and other writers of later date, at 288. Ample as his poſſeſſions were, theſe numbers give a very exaggerated view of them. According to the Exeter copy of the Domeſday ſurvey, including all his uſurpations from the church, he poſſeſſed the fee of 285 manors in Cornwall; but of theſe, he held only thirty-ſix in his own hands, and of the thirty-ſix, ten are ſtated to have been held, not by *Comes ipſe*, as the others, but by *Comes et villani*, that is, his tenants in villenage. This, therefore, muſt be conſidered as the actual amount of his landed property; from the other manors, which appear to have been 249 in number, he received certain high or chief rents, as lord-paramount. As he had numerous manors in eighteen other counties, it is probable that he was the greateſt landholder then in the kingdom.[e]

The greateſt landholder under the Earl was Rainaldus or Reginald, who held thirty-nine manors, including the manor and caſtle of Trematon. There can be no doubt that this was Reginald de Valletort, who is known to have poſſeſſed the honor of Trematon at a period not much later. Dugdale mentions Reginald de Valletort as witneſſing a deed in the reign of William Rufus, which he ſpeaks of as the firſt mention he had found of the family: he does not ſeem to have been aware, that his property is deſcribed in the Domeſday ſurvey.

Ricardus held twenty-nine manors. Reginald, who was created Earl of Cornwall in 1140, married the daughter of William Fitz-Richard, of Cornwall, who is deſcribed as having *Comitatus Cornubienſis ampliſſimum principatum*[f]; no doubt

[e] Kelham ſays, that he held 793 manors, in various counties, including, of courſe, thoſe which were held under him.

[f] Geſta Stephani inter Hiſt. Normannorum Scriptores, p. 950.

this was a ſon, and the Fitzwilliams immediate deſcendants of the Ricardus of Domeſday. They were all poſſeſſors of the manor of Tywardreth, and benefactors to the monaſtery at that place.

Hamelin, ſuppoſed to have been the anceſtor of the Trelawny family, and to have reſided at Treloen, one of the manors deſcribed in the ſurvey, as his property, held twenty-two manors under the Earl; Turſtin, the ſheriff, twenty-ſeven; Nigell, eleven; Offers or Osferd, ten; Bernerus, twelve, and Joinus, thirteen. We know nothing of the poſterity of theſe perſons. Alured and Briſticius held ſeven manors each; Algar, Brient, Ermenald, and Odo, ſix each; Alnod, Blohin[g], and Roger, five each; Alward, four; Andrew, Erchenbald, Levenot, and Ulſi, three each; Alwin, Alric, Dodo, Godwin, Griffin, Osfil, and Rabel, two each; twenty-nine others, one manor each. Among theſe are ſeveral Saxon names, as Almar, Brixi, Ulric, Ulward, &c. It appears by the ſurvey, that ſome of the Saxons, who ſtill continued to poſſeſs landed property in Cornwall, had much more extenſive property in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, particularly Algar and Dodo. The above ſtatement is made from the Exeter copy of the Domeſday ſurvey, which, in ſome particulars, varies from the copy printed from the Exchequer record[h]. The following table of the Domeſday manors is taken from the Exeter manuſcript; for an analyſis of which (by permiſſion of the Dean and Chapter) we were indebted to Mr. Ralph Barnes. It contains the owners of each manor in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and at the time of taking the ſurvey, with the ancient names appropriated to exiſting manors, as far as we have been able to do ſo, either with certainty or by probable conjecture.

[g] In this name we recognize the anceſtor of the ancient family of Bloyhon or Bloyowe, which became extinct (at leaſt in its elder branch) in the fourteenth century, when the heireſs married Tinten.

[h] According to the Exchequer Domeſday, Nigel had twenty-three manors, twelve of which were in other hands, at the taking of the former ſurvey; Turſtin, on the contrary, had only twenty manors, according to the Exchequer Domeſday, according to the other, twenty-ſeven; Ermenald, whoſe name does not appear in the Exchequer Domeſday, is ſtated, in the other record, to have held ſix manors. Theſe are ſome of the chief variations of property; ſome of the ſmaller landholders vary in the number of manors alſo, from three to five, two to four, &c. It is evident that the Exeter MS. is of prior date, and that the ſurvey was taken before 1083, as it appears that the Queen was then living. The printed ſurvey ſtates the King to be poſſeſſed of thoſe manors which had been ſettled on Queen Matilda.

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1082).
Aiſſetone	Saltaſh	Aluuric	Reginald (under the Earl).
Alvevacote	Alvacot in Tamerton	Alviet	Berner (under the Earl).
Alwaretone	Alwarton in Madron	Alwardus	The Earl and his villeins.
Amal	Qu. Amel in St. Kew	Gri	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Antone	Anthony in the hundred of Eaſt	The Abbot of Taviſtock	Ermenaldus.
Arganlis	Argallas in St. Enoder	Briſmer	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Argentel		Briſmer	Reginald (under the Earl).
Avalde		Dodo	Erchenbald (under the Earl).
Belleſdone	Balſdon in Whitſtone	Chitellus	Joinus (under the Earl).
Bennartone		Briſtitius	The Queen and her villeins.
Bentewoin		Oſulf	Algar (under the Earl):
Bernel		Briſmar	The Earl and his villeins.
Bernerh	Brenere or Burnere in Egloſhayle	The Biſhop of Exeter	
Betnecote	Qu. Bennacot in Boyton	Ailmer	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Beveſhoc	Beſock in Ladock	Leuric	Uluric (under the Earl).
Bewintone (E. D. Dewintona)	Qu. Tewinton in St. Auſtell	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Bichetone	Bichetone in St. Ive	Chineſtan	Reginald (under the Earl).
Bochenote (E. D. Botchonod)	Qu. Boconoc	Oſferd	Oſferd (under the Earl).
Bodbrane	Bodrane in St. Pinnock	Ailno	Ercenbold (under the Earl).
Bodewitghi	Bodwithgy in Luxulion	Aluric	Richard (under the Earl).
Bodeworwei		Earl Harold	Briſtitius (under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Bodeworgoin		Alwin	Richard (under the Earl).
Bodmine	Bodmin	The Priory of St. Petrock	
Boietone	Boyton	The Abbot of Taviſtock	The Earl by unjuſt uſurpation.
Boietone		Alnoth	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Borge	Qu. Borthy in St. Enoder	Algar	Alured (under the Earl).
Botchatwno		Earl Harold	The Canons of St. Stephen.
Botcinnii		The Priory of St. Petrock	The Earl.
Botconoan		Earl Harold	The Canons of St. Stephen.
Boten	Qu. Botes-Fleming	Earl Harold	Andrew under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Botharder	Botardel in Luxulion	Grim	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Botiled	Botelet in Lanreath	Oſulf	Oda (under the Earl).
Botival		Hueca	Hueca (under the Earl).
Bowidoc		Oſfers	Oſfers (under the Earl).
Breceleſbeorge (E. D. Breteleſbeorge)		Alwi	Alured (under the Earl)
Bret		Dodo	Ercenbald (under the Earl).
Brethei		Ailbriſtius	Richard (under the Earl).
Brodehoc	Broadoak	Aluric	Reginald (under the Earl).
Buchent (E. D. Bocent)	Qu. Boehym in Cury	Brihſtualdus	Richard (under the Earl).
Cabulian	Cabilla in Cardinham	Almar	Almar (under the Earl).

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Caer	-	Briſmer	Reginald (under the Earl).
Caleſtoch	Calſtock	The Priory of St. Petrock	The Earl.
Caleſtoc		Eſgar	Eſgar (under the Earl).
Calwetone	Callington	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Carbihan	-	Merhen	Andrew (under the Earl).
Carewrge	-	Briſtitius	Aiulfus (under the Earl).
Cargau	Cargol in Newlyn	The Priory of St. Petrock	The Earl.
Cariahoil	Qu. Carhayes	Earl Harold	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Cariorgel	-	Edwi	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Carneton	Probably Carnadon in Linkinhorne, and Carnanton in Mawgan, in Pyder	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Carnetone		Birihtfert	Turſtin (under the Earl).
Chelenoch	Qu. Killenick in St. Juſt, Penwith	Godric	Richard (under the Earl).
Chenmerch (E. D. Chienmerc)	-	Alward	Alward (under the Earl).
Chenowen	Chynoweth in Cubert	Ulnod	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Chilchetone (E. D. Kilchetona)	-	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Chilcoit	Kilquite in St. Mabyn	Colo	Richard (under the Earl).
Chilorgoret	Killigorick in Duloe	Uſtret	Reginald (under the Earl.)
Chori	Qu. Cury	Godwin	Joinus (under the Earl).
Cliſmetone	Qu. Climſland	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Clunewic	Qu. Clowance in Crowan	Wine	Turſtin (under the Earl).
Conarditone	Conarton in Gwythian	Briſtitius	The Queen and her villeins.
Scſ. Conſtantinus	St. Conſtantine	The Church of St. Conſtantine	
Crachenwe (E. D. Crachernua)	-	Edivi	Berner (under the Earl).
Croftededor (E. D. Croutededor)	-	Colo	Richard (under the Earl).
Cudawoid (E. D. Cudewoit)	-	Alwin	Alwin (under the Earl).
Cudiford	Codiford Farleigh in St. Wenn	Briſtitius under the Church of St. Petrock	Briſtitius (under the Earl).
Deliau	-	Jaulus	Blohin (under the Earl).
Deliou	-	Levinus	Roger (under the Earl).
Dimelihoc	Dimiliock in St. Dennis	Ailmer	Gunhar (under the Earl).
Diſart	-	Aluric	Ailnod (under the Earl).
Donecheniv (E. D. Donnechenif)	Qu. Downneckney in Treneglos	Merleſvan	Richard (under the Earl).
Dovenot	-	Briſtitius	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Drainos	Draynes or Drawns, in St. Neot's	Ulſi	Ulſi (under the Earl).
Drainos		Alric	Alric (under the Earl).
Dunhevet	Launceſton	The Earl in demeſne	
Duvenant	-	Alward	Blohin (under the Earl).
Egloſberrie	St. Burian	The Church of St. Burian	
Edelet	Allet	Oſulf	Algar (under the Earl).

Egleſhoe

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Egleſhos (E.D. Egloſcos)	Eglos-ros, now Filleigh	Earl Harold	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Egloſtudie (not in the printed Domeſday)	St. Tudy	Priory of St. Petrock	The Earl of Moreton, under the Prior.
Ehei *	Ethy in St. Winnow	- -	- - -
Elent	*	The Abbot of Taviſtock	The Earl, by unjuſt uſurpation.
Elerchi	Elerky in Ruan-Lanihorn, and Veryan	Merleſvan	Levenot (under the Earl).
Elhil	-	The Priory of St. Petrock (Bodmin)	The Earl under the Prior.
Elil	-	The Priory of St. Petrock (Bodmin)	
Ermenheu (E.D. Hirmineu)	-	Levenot	Levenot (under the Earl).
Fawintone (E.D. Fawitona)	Faweton in St. Neot; and Fowey	Merlaſutte	The Earl in demeſne.
Fertinū in Rentin (not in the printed Domeſday)	-	Alwin	Wivardus (under the Earl).
Forcheteſtane	Froxton in Whitſtone	Alward	Turſtin (under Tuhelli).
Foſnewit	-	The Priory of Bodmin	Macos (under the Prior).
Gargalle	-	Briſmar	Reginald (under the Earl).
Garverot	-	Earl Harold	Godwin under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Scſ. Germanus	St. Germans	The Biſhop of Exeter.	
Ghivaile	Qu. Govilly in Cuby	Godric	Richard (under the Earl).
Glin	Glynn in Cardinham	Oſferd	Oſferd (under the Earl).
Gloeret	-	Saiulfus	Nigel (under the Earl).
Gluinawit (not in the printed Domeſday)	-	Vuine	Turſtin (under the Earl).
Gluſtone	-	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Gudiford	-	Briſticius	Reginald (under the Earl).
Guerdavalan	-	Briſmer	Nigel (under the Earl).
Haltone	Halton in St. Dominick	Earl Harold	Reginald (under the Earl of Moreton).
Hamet	Hammet in Quethiock	Alnod	Roger (under the Earl).
Hamotedi	Hamotethy in St. Breward	Aluric	Richard (under the Earl).
Hegloſenuder	St. Enoder	The Priory of St. Petrock (Bodmin)	The Earl under the Prior.
Hela	There are ſeveral Heals	Ailmer	The Earl in demeſne.
Hela		Colo	Colo (under the Earl.)
Heli	-	Giſtricius the Abbot	The Earl in demeſne.

* Mentioned in the Exeter Domeſday as an honor.

Heligin

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Heligin	Heligan in St. Ewe	Earl Harold	Turſtin under the Earl and the Earl under the King.
Henland	Helland	Ailmer	Seibert (under the Earl).
Henliſtone	Helſton in Trigg and Helſton in Kirrier	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Henliſtone		Algar	The Earl and his villeins.
Heſland		Aleſtan	The Earl in demeſne.
Hiltone	Hilton in Marham-church	Oſbern	Alured (under the Earl).
Horniecote	Hornacote in Tamerton	Edzi	Berner (under the Earl).
Karſalan (E.D. Rarſalan)	Qu. Carſella in St. Dennis	Dodo	Dodo (under the Earl).
Lanbrebois (E.D. Lanbrabois)	Lan-Probus or St. Probus	The Canons of St. Probus	
Lancharet	Qu. Lancarfe in Bodmin	Alwold	Nigel (under the Earl).
Lanchehoc (E.D. Lancuhuc)		The Priory of St. Petrock (Bodmin)	Berner (under the Prior).
Landeleck	Qu. Landulph	Alnod	Richard (under the Earl).
Landicle	Qu. Landithy in Madron	The Biſhop of Exeter	Roland, the Archdeacon, under the Biſhop.
Landighe	Landegy in St. Kea	Ailſi	Godwin (under the Earl).
Landiner		Queen Editha	The Earl in demeſne.
Lander (E.D. Landrei)	Qu. Landreyne	Saulfus	Reginald (under the Earl).
Landmanuel (E.D. Lant-Manuel)		Edwi	Berner (under the Earl).
Landſeu (E.D. Landſau)	Qu. Landew in Lezant	Aluric	Alured (under the Earl).
Lanehoc (E.D. Lannohoc)	Launcells	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Langoroch	Now Crantock	The Canons of St. Carantoc	
Languer, two manors	Qu. Langurthow in Fowey	Grim	Reginald (under the Earl).
Langenewit (E.D. Langunuit)	Langunnett in St. Veep	Brihtricius	Reginald (under the Earl).
Langvitetone	Lawhitton	The Biſhop of Exeter	
Lanher (E.D. Lanner)	Laner in St. Allen	Edmer	Reginald (under the Earl).
Lanherweu		The Biſhop of Exeter	Falcard (under the Biſhop).
Lanlaron	Lanſladron or Nanſladron in St. Ewe	Oſbern	Reginald (under the Earl).
Lanlawernee (E. D. Lanlawernet)	Qu. Lanlawrn in Lanteglos near Fowey	Alric	Alric (under the Earl).
Lannachebran	St. Keverne	The Canons of St. Achebran or St. Keverne	
Lanpiran	Perran-Zabuloe	The Canons of St. Piran	
Lanſalhus (E.D. Lanſalvus)	Lanſallos	Almar	Richard (under the Earl).
Lanſcavetone	St. Stephen's near Launceſton	Earl Harold	The Canons of St. Stephen.

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Lanthien (E.D. Lantien) - -	One of theſe is Lantyan in St. Sampſon's	Alric - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Lantien - -		Oſfers or Offers	Oſfers (under the Earl).
Lantmatin - -	One of the St. Martin's	Alfers - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Lavredock - -	Qu. Lanhydrock -	Albric - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Lanwenehoc (E.D. Languihenoc) -	Landewednack -	The Priory of St. Petrock (Bodmin) for the repairs of their convent	
Lege - -	There are ſeveral Lees and Leighs	Alwin - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Legea - -	Qu. Leah in St. Burian	Alnod - -	Roger (under the Earl).
Liſart - -	Lizard in Landewednack - - -	Briſuis - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Liſcarret - -	Liſkeard - -	Merleſvan - -	The Earl in demeſne.
Liſneſtock - -	Qu. Laneſtock in St. Auſtell, &c.	Ailbriſtius -	Richard (under the Earl).
Liſniwen - -	Leſnewth -	Briſticius -	Briſticius (under the Earl).
Luduham (E.D. Widuam) - -	- - -	Alwin -	Richard (under the Earl).
Luſart - -	- - -	Earl Harold -	Richard under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Macretone - -	Maker - -	Edward - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Maronecirche -	Marham Church -	Broidra - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Matele - -	Qu. Methleigh in Breage -	The Biſhop of Exeter	
Sanct Mawan -	St. Mewan -	Earl Harold -	Briſticius under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Melledham - -	Qu. Milham in St. Winnow -	Briſticius -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Mideltone - -	Probably Milton in Morwinſtow	Alwin - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Mingeli - -	- - -	Alric - -	Oſferd (under the Earl).
Moireis - -	Moreſk in St. Clements	Ordulf - -	The Earl and his villeins.
Mortune - -	Michel-Morton in Launcells -	Briſmer - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Nantchert * -	- - - - -	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin -	Nigel (under the Earl).
Nantuat - -	Moſt probably Nanſkuke, in Illogan	Briſmer - -	Torſtin (under the Earl).

* The places moſt ſimilar in name are Nancarrow in St. Allen and St. Michael-Penkevil; Nancor in Creed and Nankerry in Milor; but we are not aware that either of them belonged to the Priory of Bodmin.

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Neoteſtou - -	St. Neot - -	The Canons of St. Neot.	Odo (under the Earl).
Neoteſtou, or Nioteſton - -	- - - -	Godric - -	
Niweton - -	There are ſeveral Newtons, and two manors of that name, one in Helland, the other in	Ailric - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Niweton - -	St. Mellion - -	Aluric - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Nortone - -	Moſt probably Norton-Rolle, in Launcells - -	Almer - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Odenol - - -	- - - -	Haemar - -	Briſticius (under the Earl).
Orcert - - -	Eaſt Orchard, in Week-St. Mary	Savinus - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Orcet - - -	Orcet in Kilkhampton	Aluric - -	Alured (under the Earl).
Ottrham - - -	Otterham - - -	Edwi - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Pænpau, or Penpau -	One of the Penpols -	Aluuritius -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Paindran - -	Pendrim, in St. Martin's, near Looe -	Earl Harold -	The King and his villeins.
Panguol - - -	Qu. Penkevil - -	Ailſiloholt -	Rabel (under the Earl).
Pauton - -	Pawton in St. Breock	The Biſhop of Exeter.	
Pedeleford - -	- - - -	Chineſtan -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Pendavid - - -	Pendavy in Egloſhayle	Earl Harold -	Boia the Prieſt.
Penfontenio - -	Penfontenen - -	Alſi - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Penfou - -	Penfowne in Poundſtock - -	Edeva - -	Brient (under the Earl).
Pengelle - -	There are ſeveral Pengellys - -	Ednoth - -	Ednoth (under the Earl).
Penguare (E.D. Penquaro) - -	Probably Pengerſick in Breage - -	Briſmar - -	Turſtin (under the Earl).
Pennadelwan - -	Probably Pendevall in Roche - -	Earl Harold	The Canons of St. Stephen under the King.
Pennalt - - -	Penhalt in Poundſtock	Oſfers - -	Oſfers (under the Earl).
Pennalun - -	There is Penaluna in Veryan; but perhaps Panhallam in Jacobſtow, which is ſtill a manor - -	Erneyſus - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Pennehalgar - -	Penauger in Menheniot; Penhargard in Helland; or Penharget in St. Ive - -	The Abbot of Taviſtock -	Ermenald (under the Abbot).
Pennehel - -	There are ſeveral Penhales - -	Earl Harold -	The King and his villeins.
Pennhalgar - -	(See Pennehalgor)	Helmer - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Penpel (E.D. Tenpel)	One of the Penpols -	Briſtric - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Penpont - -	Penpont in Alternon or St. Kew -	Oſfers - -	Oſfers (under the Earl).
Peret (E.D. Pedret)	- - - -	Wadelus - -	The Earl in demeſne.

Pigeſdone

Names of Manors in the Domesday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Pigesdone	Pigsdon in Week-St. Mary	Wadellus	Goscelmus.
Piletone	Pillaton	Merlaton	Reginald (under the Earl).
Plunent	Pelynt	Osulf	Algar (under the Earl).
Pochetelle (E.D. Poccahetilla)	Poughill	Alward	Willielmus Capu (under the Earl).
Podestot	- - - -	Earl Harold	Jovinus (under the Earl, and the Earl under the King).
Polduh	Poldew or Polsew, in St. Erme	Alwin	Richard (under the Earl).
Polefand (E.D. Polofant)	Pollyfant, in Lewannick	Uluric	Nigel (under the Earl).
Polescat	Perhaps Polchoath in Lanlivery	Alnod	Richard (under the Earl).
Polhal	- - - -	Winus	Ulsius (under the Earl).
Polrode	Polrode in St. Tudy	The Abbey of St. Petrock, Bodmin	The Earl of Moreton under the Prior.
Polscat	Perhaps Polscatha in Milor, or Polskatho in Gerrans	Alfric	Andrew (under the Earl).
Pondestoch	Poundstock	Guida	Joinus (under the Earl).
Portallant	Talland or Port Looe	Leverona	Odo (under the Earl).
Rame	Rame	The Abbot of Tavistock	Ermenald (under the Earl).
Rafwale	- - - -	Alveva	Reginald (under the Earl).
Recharedoc (E.D. Rekaradoo)	- - - -	Godwin	Reginald (under the Earl).
Renti	- - - -	Earl Harold	The Earl under the King.
Rentin (E.D. Rentis)	Qu. Retin in St. Enoder	Earl Harold	Alward under the Earl of Moreton.
Richan (E.D. Ricann)	- - - -	Gallo	Reginald (under the Earl).
Rieltone	Rialton in St. Columb-Minor	The Priory of Bodmin for the repairs of their church.	
Riguen	- - - -	Brifmer	Heldricus under the Earl.
Rifleston (E.D. Riftleftona)	Rillaton in Linkinhorne	Brifmer	The Earl in demefne.
Ritwore	Qu. Retire in Withiel	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Rofcaret	Rofcarrock in Endellion	Alwin	Alured (under the Earl).
Rofcaret		Alwin	Nigel (under the Earl).
Rofcarnan	- - - -	Earl Harold	Griffin under the Earl of Moreton, and the Earl under the King.
Rofcarnan		Griffin	Griffin (under the Earl).
Rofchel	- - - -	Edwi	Berner (under the Earl).
Roflech (E.D. Roflet)	Qu. Rofeeth in Stithians	Edwi	Berner (under the Earl).
Rofminvet	- - - -	Ednot	Nigel (under the Earl).
Rofpervet (E.D. Rofpuet)	- - - -	Brifius	Joinus (under the Earl).

Savioh

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Savioch	Shevioek	The Abbot of Taviſtock	Ermenald (under the Abbot).
Sanguiland	- - - - -	Edwi	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Sanwinas (E.D. Sanguinas)	Qu. St. Gennis	Farl Harold	Joinus under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Sanguinas		Gutda	Joinus (under the Earl).
Sanwinvec (E.D. Sanwinnuc)	St. Winnow	The Biſhop of Exeter	Godfrey (under the Biſhop).
Schewit (E.D. Eſchewit)	Skewis in Cury	Earl Harold	Cheneret under the Earl of Moreton, and the Earl under the King.
Stratone	Stratton	Alured the Marſhall, and Oſbert* the Biſhop	The Earl of Moreton and his villeins.
Tacabere	Tacabre or Tackbear, in Bridgrule	Aluric	Bernard (under the Earl).
Talcar	- - - - -	Edwin	Turſtin (under the Earl).
Talcarn	There are ſeveral Tolcarns, and two manors of that name, one in Lanteglos near Fowey, the other in Northill	Alward under the Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin	Alſcinus (under the Earl of Moreton).
Talgar	- - - - -	The Abbot of Taviſtock	Ermenald (under the Abbot).
Talgolle	- - - - -	Alnod	Alnod (under the Earl).
Tedintone	- - - - -	Ordulf	The Earl and his villeins.
Teglaſton (E. D. Treglaſten)	Treglaſtan in Davidſtow	Earl Harold	The Earl and his villeins.
Telbrig	Telbridge in Landulph	Alfriau	Reginald (under the Earl).
Tewardevi (E. D. Tewiardevi)	- - - - -	Brichnod	Richard (under the Earl).
Therſent	- - - - -	Alwin	Richard (under the Earl).
Thinten (E.D. Tinten)	Tinten in St. Tudy	The Biſhop of Exeter	Richard (under the Biſhop).
Tibeſteu	Tibeſta in St. Clement's	Radulph, the Maſter of the Horſe	The Earl and his villeins.
Ticoith	- - - - -	Godric	Richard (under the Earl).
Tirlebere	Thurlibeer in Launcells	Savinus	Alured (under the Earl).
Tiwardrai	Tywardreth	Colo	Richard (under the Earl).
Tiwarthal	Tiwarnaile in Perranzabuloe	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin	The Earl (under the Prior).
Torne	One of the Thorns	Uluric	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tragol	Tregolls in St. Clement's	Earl Harold	Turſtin under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.

* This muſt have been Oſbert, the ſecond Biſhop of Exeter, but he was not appointed to the ſee till 1074, in William the Conqueror's reign.

Travidor

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Travider	Trevider in St. Burian	Earl Harold	Ulward under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Trawiſcoit	Treviſquite in St. Mabyn	Merleſwan	Richard (under the Earl).
Trawint	One of the Trewints	Borgered	Roger (under the Earl).
Trebichen	Trebiche or Trebeigh, in St. Ive	The Abbot of Taviſtock	The Earl of Moreton, by unjuſt uſurpation.
Trebihan	Probably Trebean in Landrake	Oſulf	The Earl in demeſne.
Trebleri	- - - -	Briſius	Joinus (under the Earl).
Tredaval	Tredawl	Alwold	Nigel (under the Earl).
Tredhae (E. D. Trethae)	Trethake in St. Cleer	Alwin	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Trefilies	Probably Trefula in Redruth	Alfſtan	Humfrey (under the Earl).
Trefitent	- - - -	Oſulf	Algar (under the Earl).
Trefornoc	Probably Trefrannick in St. Allen	Edwit under the Priory of St. Petrock	Brient (under the Earl).
Trefrioc	Probably Trefreke in Endellion	Jaulus	Blohinus (under the Earl).
Tregal	- - - -	Burgheret	Briſticius (under the Earl).
Treganmedan	Probably Tregamena in Veryan	Briſticius	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tregaraduc	Tregardock in St. Teath	Alward	Alward (under the Earl).
Tregauran	Perhaps Tregarne in St. Keverne	Curicius	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tregel (E. D. Trigel)	Qu. Tregelly in Menheniot	The Biſhop of Exeter.	
Tregemelin	Tregamellin in Lanſallos	Edwi	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tregingale	- - - -	Briſticius	Briſticius (under the Earl).
Tregoin		Briſman	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tregon (E. D. Tregona)	One of theſe probably was Tregony	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin	Turſtin (under the Earl).
Tregrebri	Probably Tregember in St. Hilary	Edwi	Berner (under the Earl).
Tregrenon	Qu. Tregrehan in St. Blazey	The Abbot of Taviſtock	Ermenald (under the Abbot).
Tregril	- - - -	Alric	Oſfel (under the Earl).
Trehavoc	Qu. Trehawke in Menheniot	Briſmar	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trehinock	Qu. Trehanick in St. Teath	Algar	Reginald (under the Earl).
Treiſwantel (E. D. Treiſwiantel)	- - - - -	Giſtricius the Abbot	The Earl in demeſne.
Treiwal	- - - - -	The Church of St. Michael	
Trelamar	- - - - -	Ailſi	Ailſi (under the Earl).
Treland	Treland in St. Keverne	Torſwald	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Trelingan	Qu. Treliggon in Lanivet	Aluric	Frawinus (under the Earl).
Trelivi (E. D. Trelivel)	Treliver	The B. of Exeter	
Trellewaret	Trelowarren in Mawgan, in Kirrier	Earl Harold	Turſtin under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Trelloi	Treloy in St. Columb-Minor	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin	The Earl (under the Prior).
Treloen	Qu. Trelawny in Alternon	Edwi	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Treloſch (E.D. Treloſia)	Qu. Trelaſk in Lewannick	Oſfel	Oſfel or Offel (under the Earl).
Treluge	Qu. Trelugan in St. Erney	Brihtmar	Odo (under the Earl).
Trelwi	- - - - -	Ailward	Turſtin (under the Earl).
Tremail	Qu. Tremeal in South Petherwin	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin	The Earl (under the Prior).
Tremaruſtel	Trenans-Auſtell	Edmar	Wihomar (under the Earl).
Tremeteret	Tremoderet in Duloe or Roche	Edwi	Oſferd (under the Earl).
Tremetone	Trematon in St. Stephen's near Saltaſh	Briſmer	Reginald (under the Earl).
Tremhor or Tremor	- - - - -	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin	Turchel (under the Earl).
Tremodret	Tremoderet in Duloe or Roche	Godwin	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tremor	Tremoore in Lanivet	Briſmar	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trenant	There are many Trenants, which it would be impoſſible to appropriate.	Ailmer	Brient (under the Earl).
Trenant		Briſmer	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Trenant		Earl Harold	Blecu under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Trenant or Trenaud		Oſferd	Oſferd (under the Earl).
Trenant		Oſulf	Algar (under the Earl).
Trenbras	- - - - -	Earl Harold	Brixi under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Trenhal (not in the printed Domeſday)	Trenhale in St. Erth	Edwit under the Priory of Petrock	Brien (under the Earl).
Trenthel (not in the printed Domeſday)	- - - - -	Earl Harold	Turſtin (under the Earl).
Trenwit (E.D. Trenewit)	Trenwith in St. Ives	Sitricius the Abbot	The Earl and his villeins.
Trerihoc	- - - - -	Waſo	Berner (under the Earl.)
Treſcau	Treſcow in Breage or St. Mabyn	Alnod	Alnod (under the Earl).
Tretdeno	Qu. Tredavo in St. Paul's	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin.	
Tretdewort	- - - - -	Earl Harold	Levenod under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Trethac	Trethake in Lanteglos, near Fowey	Ailric	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Tretland	- - - - -	Earl Harold	Dodo under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.

Tretweret

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Tretweret	- - - -	Leuric	Briſticius (under the Earl).
Treurgen	- - - -	Eiulfus	Joinus (under the Earl).
Treurnivet	- - - -	Earl Harold	Alwinus under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Treuthal	Truthall in Sithney	Briſmar the Prieſt	Blohinus (under the Earl).
Trevagau	Qu. Trevage in Alternon	Alwin	Nigel (under the Earl).
Treveheret (E.D. Treweheret)	- - - -	Alfic	Blohinus (under the Earl).
Trevelien	Trevelyan in St. Veep	Bretellus	Osfers (under the Earl).
Treverbet	- - - -	Edwin	Turſtin (under the Earl).
Treverbin	Treverbin in St. Auſtell	Alwin	Richard (under the Earl).
Treverim	- - - -	Cuerona	Reginald (under the Earl).
Treviluid	- - - -	Ulfin	Ulfin (under the Earl).
Treviniel	Treveniel in Northill	Briſmar	Odo (under the Earl).
Trevocarwinoc	- - - -	Alfeho	Rabell (under the Earl).
Trevoet	- - - -	Alric	Nigel (under the Earl).
Trevret	- - - -	Twinus	Twinus (under the Earl).
Trewale	Qu. One of theſe Trewall in St. Germans	Oſulf	Odo (under the Earl).
Trewallen		Briſticius	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Trewant	- - - -	The Abbot of Taviſtock	The Earl of Moreton by unjuſt uſurpation.
Trewderet (E.D. Trevidered)	- - - -	Merlaſwen	Alnoth (under the Earl).
Trewelle	- - - -	Briſmar	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trewellogen	- - - -	Alwin	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trewent	Trewen	Oſulf	Algar (under the Earl).
Trewille (E.D. Trevilla)	Qu. Trewhela in St. Enoder	Aleſtan	The Earl in demeſne.
Trewillen (E.D. Trevelloin), and Trevill in	Qu. Trewillen in Warbſtow	Alwin and Alric	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trewin (E.D. Treguin)	Qu. Trewint	Edwi	Berner (under the Earl).
Trewinedoi (E.D. Trewinardoi)	Trewinard in St. Erth	Merleſven	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trewitghi	Trewithgy in Probus	Merleſven	The Earl and his villeins.
Trewode (E.D. Trewda)	- - - -	Earl Harold	Alward under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Treworoc (E.D. Travoroc)	Treworek in St. Cleer	Ailric	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Triberthan (E.D. Tribtan)	Trebartha in Northill	Ulnod	Turſtin (under the Earl).
Tricoi	- - - -	Earl Harold	Guihumar under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Trinnonec (E.D. Trincnonet)	Treninick in Gorran	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin	Roger (under the Earl).
Trouthel	- - - -	Earl Harold	Turſtin under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.

Tucowit

Names of Manors in the Domeſday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Tucowit (E.D.Tucut)	Qu. Tucoyſe in Conſtantine	Edmer	Wihumar (under the Earl).
Turgoil	- - - - -	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin	Richard (under the Prior).
Ullaveſtone	Woolſton in Poundſtock	Saiulfus	Alnod (under the Earl).
Ulnodeſtone (E.D. Ulnoteſtona)	- - - - -	Elric	Nigel (under the Earl).
Wadfeſti	Wadfaſt in Whiteſtone	Siward	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Waleſbrau	Whaleſborowe in Marham Church	Sawinus	Brient (under the Earl).
Weſtcote	There are ſeveral Weſtcotes	Ulnod	Berner (under the Earl).
Wich or Wike	Week-St.Mary	Colo	Richard (under the Earl).
Widewot	- - - - -	Sirewold	Sirewold (under the Earl).
Widie	Qu. Withiel	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin	
Wilewrde (E.D. Wileurda)	- - - - -	Alviſi	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Winetone	Wynyanton in Cury	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Witemot	Weſt-Widemoth in Poundſtock	Ulviet	Brient (under the Earl).
Whiteſtan	Whiteſtone	Alwald	Radulfus (under the Earl).
Woderon	Qu. Wendron	Alwin	Richard (under the Earl).
Woreſlin	- - - - -	Dodo	Turſtin (under the Earl.)

Principal Landholders at various Periods.

It was ſome time after the Domeſday ſurvey, that the Prior and convent of Launceſton, and the Prior and convent of Tywardreth, became poſſeſſed of conſiderable landed property, which, after the diſſolution of religious houſes, was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. The earlieſt record, after the Domeſday ſurvey, which furniſhes us with any account of the principal landholders of this county, is the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, a record in the Exchequer, drawn up in 1165. At this time, Ralph de Valletort, grandſon, it is probable, of Reginald, held fifty-nine knights-fees in Devonſhire and Cornwall; Robert Fitzwilliam (the deſcendant of the Fitzrichards, and of Ricardus, whoſe name appears in the Domeſday ſurvey,) held fifty-one knights-fees, beſides twenty others of the fee of Walter Hay. Richard de Lucie, juſticiar, and ſome time regent of England, who is ſaid to have built Truro Caſtle, held ten knights-fees of the old en-

[a] Publiſhed by Hearne.

feoffment,

feoffment, and nine of the fee of Adam de Malherb; William de Boterell or Bottreaux, twelve fees; Geffrey, ſon of Gralan, ſeven; Baldwin, ten; Erkenbald Fitz-S—— (a deſcendant, probably, of the Erchenbald of the Domeſday ſurvey), eight; Richard Fitz-William, five; William, the Earl's brother[b], and Roger de Mandeville[c], four each; Henry de Pomeroy, Hoel, and Jordan, three each; Ralph de Borchard, and Ralph de Tremoderet, two each; Richard Fitz-Alured, William de Dun, Richard Fitzoſul, and Eiulph, one each.

Towards the cloſe of the twelfth century, about five and thirty years later than the *Liber Niger*[d], there are two ſcutage-rolls in the Exchequer, which give us the principal land-holders of that period, and ſo fluctuating was then the ſtate of property, that although they muſt have been within two or three years of each other[e], yet they exhibit a conſiderable change. Robert de Cardinan, by far the greateſt land-holder, is, in both of theſe, ſtated to hold ſeventy-one knights-fees. Theſe appear to have been the ſame which were held by Robert Fitz-William, in 1665; and it is evident from this, and other circumſtances, that he married the heireſs of Fitz-William. In the *Liber Niger*, Fitz-William is ſaid to hold twenty of his knights-fees under Walter Hay. In one of the ſcutage-rolls before-mentioned, Walter Hay is ſaid to hold forty knights-fees, in right of Agnes his wife. We have not been able to find any thing further relating to this great land-holder, or who his wife Agnes was. Reginald de Valletort, in one of theſe rolls, is ſtated to hold fifty-nine fees, in the other only fifty-one. Half of the fees which had belonged to Richard de Lucie are ſaid to have been held, 8 Richard I., by Geffrey de Lacell[f]. Robert Lord Fitz-Walter (who was not many years after, generaliſſimo of the barons army, at the celebrated convention of Runnemede), is ſtated, in one of the rolls, to have been poſſeſſed of eleven knights-fees, which had belonged to his uncle Richard de Luſti (Lucy). This Robert, in 1198, ſucceeded his father, Walter Fitz-Robert, who had married Maud[g], one of the daughters and coheirs of the Juſticiary. Nine other knights-fees are ſaid, in the ſame roll, to have been held by Robert

[b] Brother of Reginald Fitz-Henry, Earl of Cornwall, and of courſe one of the illegitimate ſons of King Henry I. by the daughter of Robert Corbet.

[c] Roger de Mandeville's eſtate muſt have been that which belonged to Queen Matilda, and was parcel of the honor of Glouceſter.

[d] Printed in Carew's Survey, f. 44, b. and 49, b.

[e] It is difficult to ſay which is the earlier of theſe: one of them, referring to the date of 8 Rich I., could not have been earlier than 1196; the other could not have been before 1198, as in that year Robert Fitz-Walter ſucceeded his father, Walter Fitz-Robert. (Dugdale.)

[f] Probably Geffrey de Lucy, Biſhop of Wincheſter, on whoſe death (1204) Robert Fitz-Walter, his nephew, had livery of his lands. (Dugdale.) —— The ſpelling of names in theſe ancient records is very erroneous.

[g] She married to her ſecond huſband, Richard de Ripariis.

Peverell, as truſtee, probably, for Roheſia de Lucy [b], the other coheireſs. Robert Fitz-Walter's lands, in Cornwall, were ſeized by King John, and given to the cuſtody of his own ſon Henry, and were perhaps never reſtored, as we find no mention of his poſterity poſſeſſing lands in Cornwall. Roheſia afterwards granted all her lands, in Cornwall, to William de Briwere [i]. In one of the rolls, Nicholas Fitz-Geoffrey is ſaid to have held ten knights-fees, being, no doubt, ſon of Geoffrey Fitz-Baldwin, who held the ſame number in 1165; and it ſeems to have been the ſame property which, according to the other roll, was held by Thomas de Middleton *de honore de Middleton*. Theſe fees were granted by King John, in 1203, to William Briwere above-mentioned. This property, of courſe, we trace no farther. William de Botterell, or Bottreaux, continued to hold twelve knights-fees in the reign of Richard I., as his anceſtor had done in that of Henry II.; and this property continued in the family till the reign of Edward IV., after which it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to Hungerford and Haſtings, and was ſold to various perſons by the Earls of Huntingdon. Robert de Tintagel and William de Albemarle are ſtated, in one of the rolls, to hold five knights-fees each. The latter poſſeſſed his eſtate in right of his wife, the relict of Robert de Bikehat. Theſe names do not occur in the other record, but, in their ſtead, appear thoſe of William Fitz-Richard and Gervaſe Fitz-William, holding the ſame number. Ralph Bloyon (Bloyowe), and Archenaund Flandrenſis (Fleming), according to one of the rolls, held ſeven knights-fees each. In the other roll, theſe fees are ſtated to be held by Alan Blund (Bloyon or Bloyowe), and Stephen Flandrenſis. The Flemings had their chief ſeat in Devonſhire, and large property in Ireland, where they were, at an early period, barons of Slane. They continued to poſſeſs property in Cornwall as late as the ſixteenth century, and are ſuppoſed to have given name to the pariſh of Botesfleming. The poſſeſſions of the Bloyowes, whoſe ſeat was at Polrode, in St. Tudy, paſſed, by female heirs, to the families of Tinten, Carminow and Courtenay. William Earl Reginald's brother, when the entry reſpecting him on one of theſe rolls was made, continued to hold the four knights-fees which he held in 1165; and we are of opinion, that this circumſtance will determine the priority of the two rolls, if *Henricus Fil-Willielmi* of the other roll, holding the ſame number of knights-fees, ſhould be ſuppoſed to be, as is very probable, the ſon and heir of this

[b] The mother of Fulbert de Dover, who married Roheſia de Lucy, was one of the coheireſſes of Pain Peverell of Cambridgeſhire.

[i] Namely, Trewrok, Menely, Trenant, a moiety of Treglaſta and Truro with its advowſon, and nine knights-fees, which William de Boterell held of the honor of Richard de Lucy. William de Briwere left five ſiſters coheireſſes, but it does not appear what became of his Corniſh eſtates. One of the coheireſſes married Reginald Mohun; but we do not find theſe manors among the poſſeſſions of the Mohuns.

William, whoſe name does not appear in the other roll[k]. It is not unlikely that he was anceſtor of the Fitz-William family, whoſe heireſs married Mohun. Ralph de Rupe, who held three knights-fees in the reign of Richard I., was anceſtor of Odo de la Roche, whoſe name appears in the record of Edward III., hereafter mentioned. In one of the rolls, Richard Wallenſis and William de Boſco Roardi held two knights-fees each. Among thoſe who held one knights-fee each were Henry Fitz-Count, afterwards, for a time, Earl of Cornwall: Simon Pincerna, the heireſs of whoſe family married Arundell; and in one of the rolls (which we believe to be that of prior date), Alan, and in the other Walter de Dunſtanville. Alan's daughter brought an eſtate in Cornwall, as a marriage-portion, to the Baſſets, whoſe landed property, in this county, appears to have been conſiderably larger than the Dunſtanvilles had been, before the 17th year of Edward II., when they were returned in the firſt claſs of land-holders. In what we ſuppoſe to be the latter roll, we find, for the firſt time, the name of Henry de Pomeroy. The number of knights-fees which he held is not ſpecified. In the 40th of Henry III., this family was returned among the firſt claſs of land-holders, and they continued to poſſeſs conſiderable landed property in Cornwall for ſeveral generations, their chief ſeat being at Tregony.

The next record which furniſhes us with an account of the principal Corniſh land-holders, is one of 40 Henry III. (1255.) It includes all thoſe who were poſſeſſed of fifteen librates of land, or more, and held by knight-ſervice. Richard de Grenville, whoſe family now appear on record for the firſt time, as poſſeſſed of landed property in Cornwall, appears to have been then the largeſt land-holder, being poſſeſſed of fifty librates of land. Thomas de Tracy, in right of his wife, heireſs of the Cardinans, had forty librates[l] and more; the Valletorts, forty; the Pomeroys, thirty; the Carminows, whoſe property, as well as the family, ſpread far and wide, both continuing to be eſteemed among the firſt in the county, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appear on record here for the firſt time, being ſtated to have held ſixteen librates of land; the Flamancks, whoſe name ſtill continues, although moſt of the landed property has paſſed to the heireſſes of elder branches, held the ſame quantity. Roger de Meſy, and William Wiſe, held alſo ſixteen librates each. The Beauchamps ſtill remaining, and poſſeſſed of

[k] We think it more likely alſo, that Walter ſhould be the ſucceſſor of Alan, than Alan of Walter de Dunſtanville.

[l] A ſmall part of this ſeems to have paſſed to the Traceys, for we find John Tracey holding a ſmall eſtate in Cornwall, in the 20th of Edward III. It is probable that this was John Tracey, the laſt heir-male of the Traceys of Wollecombe Tracey. (See Sir William Pole's Collections for Devonſhire, p. 512.)

conſiderable landed property, had fifteen librates; William de Draenas, and Henry de Dones, fifteen each; and Jordan de Hacumbe, fourteen librates. This eſtate paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the Archdeknes and Carews.

In the 17th year of Edward II. (1323), we have a liſt of knights and eſquires (the latter ſomewhat mutilated), all of whom held forty librates of land. Among theſe, we find, for the firſt time, the name of Champernon, as a great Corniſh land-holder, having by marriage with Joan Plantagenet, a natural daughter of Richard, King of the Romans, acquired large eſtates[m], which were diſperſed among coheireſſes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the Blanchminſters (*De albo monaſterio*), whoſe eſtates paſſed ſucceſſively to the Coleſhills and Arundells; the Archdeknes, repreſentatives of the Hacumbes, a part of whoſe eſtates paſſed to the Carews of Anthony; the Bodrugans, whoſe large poſſeſſions were forfeited in the reign of Henry VII., and granted to Edgcumbe, Trevanion, and Pawlet; the Dawneys, whoſe eſtates paſſed to the Courtenays; the Ferrers family[n], whoſe eſtates paſſed to the Vyvyans; the Baſſets, before-mentioned, whoſe eſtates, conſiderably augmented by heireſſes of later date, are inherited in a direct line by Lord de Dunſtanville; the Dinhams, who appear to have acquired, by grant or purchaſe, a part of the large property of the Cardinans, and whoſe eſtates were divided among coheireſſes in the reign of Henry VIII.; the Mohuns, whoſe large eſtates having been purchaſed by his Lady's anceſtor, are now, in her right, veſted in Lord Grenville; the Reſkymers, whoſe eſtates paſſed to coheireſſes in the ſixteenth century; the Prideaux family, whoſe male-line ſtill continues poſſeſſed of conſiderable property, although the original eſtate of their anceſtors paſſed, with the heireſs of the elder branch, to the Herles, about the reign of Richard II.; the family of Serjeaux, or Cereſeaux, whoſe eſtates were about the ſame time divided among coheireſſes; the Lambourns and the family of Le Sor or Sore of Talverne, the heireſſes of which brought their eſtates to two branches of the Arundells; the Petits, whoſe eſtates were divided among coheireſſes, in the fifteenth century; the Tintens, whoſe eſtates paſſed, by a female heir, to the Carminows, in the reign of Edward III.; the Beauprés (*Bello prato*), whoſe eſtates paſſed, through female heirs, to the Trevanions; the De Pyns or Pynes, long ſince removed into Devonſhire; and the families of Bendys and De

[m] In the record of 20 Edw. III., hereafter deſcribed, the Champernons are ſtated to have poſſeſſed ſeven knights-fees and a half in the hundred of Ponwith, and about ſeven in the hundred of Powder.

[n] In the record of 20 Edw. III. appear the names of two families of Ferrers; one holding ſeven knights-fees in the hundred of Leſnewth, the other about ſix knights-fees in the hundred of Eaſt; among which was Weſt-Newton, afterwards called Newton-Ferrers.

Peng,

Peng, of whom we have found no other notice. The ſheriff of the county at the time of this record, John de Trejago, was among the firſt claſs of land-holders°; the heireſs of this family married Mynors in the reign of Edward IV.

In a record of the year 25 Edward III. (1351), containing the names of all ſuch perſons as held twenty librates of land, or more, beſides families already mentioned, as Denham, Bottreaux, Champernon, Beaupré, Carminow, Prideaux, Lambourn, Bloyhon or Bloyhow, Pomeroy, Grenville, Archdekne, De la Roche, Petit, Fleming, Serjeaux, and Tinten; we find, alſo, the name of two Arundells, John, founder of the Lanherne family; and Ralph, ſon of Oliver, founder of that of Trerice. The former had been ſome time ſettled in Cornwall, and had married the heireſs of Trembleith, but had then lately acquired conſiderable eſtates, by marrying the heireſs of Lanherne. By matches with other heireſſes, their landed property increaſed to ſo large an extent, that they obtained the appellation of the Great Arundells. The greater part of theſe eſtates deſcended to Lord Arundell, of Wardour, as will be hereafter explained more at large. Moſt of this property has, of late years, been ſold. The eſtates of the Arundells of Trerice, upon the extinction of that family, paſſed, under a ſettlement, to the Acklands of Devonſhire.

In this record alſo appear, for the firſt time, the following names:—Cornwall, deſcended from a natural ſon of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, whoſe eſtates paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to Hendower and Tanner, and have ſince been alienated; Hewis or Hiwis, whoſe eſtates paſſed, by inheritance, to the Coleſhills; Peverell, of Park, whoſe eſtates were divided between the Baſſets and Hungerfords; Cheynduit, whoſe eſtates were divided between the families of Trejago and Roſcarrock; Beville, whoſe eſtates were inherited by the Grenvilles; De Kan (De Cant of Cant, in Minver); the baronial family of Lanſladron, whoſe heireſs married Govely and the heireſs of Govely Trerice; the Kymyells, whoſe eſtates paſſed to the St. Aubyns; Meules (Moyle of Bake), whoſe eſtates are now poſſeſſed by their immediate deſcendant, Sir Joſeph Copley, Bart.; Killi-

° There is a record of nearly the ſame date (20 Edw. III. 1346.), printed in Carew's Survey (f. 39—45.), being a feodary made out for the purpoſe of an aid for knighting the Black Prince; in which, beſides thoſe mentioned in the record of 25 Edw. III., occur, as land-holders, the names of Bray of Bray; the baronial family of Tyes, whoſe eſtates paſſed to the Berkeley family; the Rames holding the great fee of Sheviock, which paſſed ſucceſſively to the Dernfords and Edgcumbes; the Cobhams, holding four fees; the St. Colans, whoſe eſtates paſſed, by coheireſſes, to the families of Blewet and Trefuſis; the Bodranes, holding three fees; the Helligans, the Killigrews, the Hamelyns or Hamelys. The date of this record has been miſtaken for 3 Hen. IV., becauſe the record, in which it is recited, bears that date; but it is clear, on reading the preamble, that 20 Edw. III. is the date of the feodary. Many of the families there mentioned were extinct before 3 Hen. IV.

garth,

garth, whoſe eſtates paſſed, through female heirs, to the Grenvilles; Thurlebere, whoſe eſtates were inherited by the Arundells of Trerice; Bret, whoſe heireſs married one of Lord Falmouth's anceſtors; St. Winnow, whoſe eſtates paſſed, by ſucceſſive heireſſes, to the Uptons and Lowers, and the families of Fyſac, Quoyhyn, Trom, Trewythen, Del Eſtre, Kellerion, Le Brun, Waunford, and Cole, of whoſe eſtates we have not been able to obtain any information.

Among families of later date, who have been conſiderable land-holders (excluſively of thoſe of the preſent day), may be mentioned the Tregians, whoſe large eſtates were ſeized by Queen Elizabeth, and granted chiefly to the Hunſdon family, when Francis Tregian was convicted of concealing Cuthbert Mayne, a popiſh prieſt. The greater part were purchaſed of Lady Hunſdon, thirty years afterwards, by Francis Tregian the younger, but were ſoon afterwards ſold either by himſelf or his brother; Ezekiel Groſſe, Eſq. became poſſeſſed of moſt of this property by purchaſe, and it is now, by inheritance from his daughter, veſted in the Buller family. The Godolphin family, whoſe eſtates have deſcended to the Duke of Leeds, are not mentioned among the land-holders of the periods before ſpoken of. The Robartes family acquired their large poſſeſſions, now veſted in their deſcendant, the Hon. Mrs. Agar, in the reign of James I. The family of Treiſe became poſſeſſed of large landed property in the laſt century, which paſſed, with the heireſs of Sir Chriſtopher Treiſe, to Sir John Morſhead's father. A great part of this has been alienated.

Excluſively of the duchy eſtate*, which is ſtill of conſiderable value, although much diminiſhed by the ſale of ſeveral manors, under the act for the redemption of the land-tax, the three principal land-holders in the county are Lord de Dunſtanville, who, beſides what remained of the ancient patrimony of his anceſtors, after the loſſes ſuſtained in conſequence of their loyalty in the civil war, inherits large eſtates from the families of Hele and Pendarves; Lord Eliot, whoſe valuable eſtates, compriſing two-thirds of the large and fertile pariſh of St. Germans, were acquired chiefly by an exchange, in 1565, for lands in Devonſhire; and Lord Falmouth, whoſe paternal eſtates have been from time to time augmented by matches with Corniſh heireſſes, of the families of Tregothnan, Albalanda, Bret, Tregarrick, Halep, and Carminow.

Among the greater Corniſh land-holders of the preſent day, we may reckon alſo Earl Mount-Edgcumbe, who poſſeſſes the ancient patrimony of his family at Cuteel, and the large forfeited eſtates of the Bodrugans, and, by inheritance, the

* See p. vi. The duchy eſtate, conſidered as landed property, (excluſively of the coinage-duties and other profits,) is far from being the largeſt in the county, as we have ſeen it repreſented.

Dernfords'

Dernfords' eſtates, the more valuable part of which is on the Devonſhire ſide of the water, compriſing the town of Stonehouſe, and the Mount-Edgcumbe eſtate; the Hon. Mrs. Agar, who inherits the large eſtates of the Robartes family, in point of extent larger, perhaps, than any in Cornwall; Sir William Lemon, Bart., M. P. for the county, whoſe eſtates were acquired by purchaſe, chiefly by his grandfather; the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, who had a large paternal inheritance, enriched from time to time by matches with ſeveral Corniſh heireſſes, as Ferrers, with whom his anceſtor got Trelowarren, Trethurfe, Robyns, Eriſey, &c.; the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M. P., who inherits the eſtates of the Carews of Anthony; Lord Grenville, who poſſeſſes, in right of his lady, the eſtates of the Mohuns, purchaſed by Her Ladyſhip's anceſtor, Governor Pitt; Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., whoſe eſtates were acquired, partly by purchaſe, partly by inheritance, from the Tredenhams and Scobells; Sir William Call, Bart., whoſe eſtates were chiefly purchaſed by the late Baronet; Francis Gregor, Eſq., of Trewarthenick, whoſe eſtates have been acquired, partly by inheritance, and partly by purchaſe[a]; Francis Glanville, of Catchfrench (purchaſed in the early part of the laſt century); William Raſhleigh, Eſq., M. P., of Menabilly, moſt of whoſe eſtates were purchaſed by his anceſtor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth or that of James I.; James Buller, Eſq., M. P., of Downes, near Crediton, (not reſident in the county,) whoſe eſtates are inherited from Trethurfe (who married a coheireſs of Courtenay, Earl of Devon), and Groſſe; Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., whoſe anceſtor firſt ſettled in Cornwall by a match with the heireſs of Heligan, and whoſe anceſtors have ſince married the Corniſh heireſſes or coheireſſes of Tremere, Godolphin, Jenkin, Trenowth, and Whittington, (who inherited a portion of the eſtates of Hiwis and Coleſhill); Sir Arſcot Ourry Moleſworth, Bart., whoſe eſtates were acquired chiefly in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, partly by purchaſe, and partly by a match with the coheireſs of Hender, of Bottreaux Caſtle; Francis Hearle Rodd, Eſq., of Trebartha-Hall, whoſe eſtates were acquired, partly by bequeſt, about a century ago, from the heireſs of Spoure of Trebartha, and partly by a match with the coheireſs of Hearle; John Tillie Coryton, Eſq., whoſe eſtates are poſſeſſed by bequeſt from the Corytons, whoſe anceſtor married the heireſs of Ferrers, of Newton-Ferrers; John Rogers, Eſq., of Penroſe, whoſe eſtates have been acquired by purchaſe from the heirs of Penroſe, the Arundell family, &c.; E. J. Glynn, Eſq., whoſe eſtates are partly the ancient patrimony of his family, and partly acquired by purchaſe, and the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, whoſe anceſtor, the deſcendant of a family which, ſeveral generations before, had gone from Corn-

[a] Trewarthenick was purchaſed in 1640.

wall

wall into Devonſhire, made conſiderable purchaſes in St. Ewe, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, augmented by ſubſequent purchaſes, and a match with a coheireſs of Hearle.

Sir John St. Aubyn has a moſt valuable property at Plymouth Dock, and Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart., J. T. Coryton, Eſq., and Mr. Tremayne, have conſiderable eſtates in Devonſhire.

Nobility of the County.

It is an obſervation of Dr. Borlaſe's, that peerages planted in Cornwall have ſeldom been long-lived, have ſeldom arrived at the third, never at the fourth generation; and that this obſervation was equally applicable to the illuſtrious perſons who had taken their title from the county; and that whilſt other counties, as Devonſhire, Oxford, Norfolk, &c., had tranſmitted their titles to ſeveral ſucceſſive generations in the ſame family, it might be ſaid of the title of Cornwall, as of other titles connected with the county, "*vix gaudet tertius hæres.*"

Earldom of Cornwall.

The hiſtory of this title, before it was ſettled upon the King's eldeſt ſon, juſtifies Dr. Borlaſe's obſervation. William the Conqueror gave it to his relation, Robert Earl of Morteyne, commonly called Moreton, by whoſe ſon William, it was forfeited in the reign of Henry I. The natural ſon of that monarch, Reginald Fitz-Henry, who was inveſted with the title by King Stephen, left no legitimate male iſſue. King Henry II. gave the Earldom to his ſon John. After this, Henry Fitz-Count, natural ſon of Reginald above-mentioned, enjoyed it for a few years by ſufferance. In 1219, he reſigned it into the hands of King Henry III., and in 1224, the King's ſon Richard, afterwards King of the Romans, was created Earl of Cornwall. This Richard, Earl of Cornwall, left an only ſon Edmund, who dying without legitimate male iſſue, in 1300, the title again lapſed to the crown. King Edward II. gave it to his favourite, Piers de Gaveſton, who was beheaded at Warwick in 1312. After this, the title was not revived till the year 1328, when it was beſtowed by King Edward III. on his ſecond brother, John of Eltham. The following year the King created his eldeſt ſon (afterwards known by the name of the Black Prince) Duke of Cornwall, and ſome years after procured an act of parliament for ſettling this title (together with the large poſſeſſions annexed to it) on the firſt-begotten ſon of the King of England. On the death of this illuſtrious Prince, his ſon, afterwards Richard II., being not entitled to the dukedom by the act then lately paſſed, was *created* Duke of Cornwall by his

grandfather. Since his time, the title has been enjoyed under this act[r], without creation, by the following illuſtrious perſonages:—Kings Henry V. and Henry VI., before their acceſſion to the throne; Edward, ſon of the latter; Edward V.; Edward, ſon of Richard III.; Arthur, ſon of Henry VII., and his younger brother Henry, afterwards Henry VIII.; Henry, ſon of James I., and his younger brother Charles, afterwards Charles I.; Charles II.; King George II.; Frederick Prince of Wales, and its preſent poſſeſſor, His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent.

The Earls of Cornwall had their chief reſidence at Launceſton caſtle; they alſo reſided occaſionally at the caſtles of Tintagel, Liſkeard, Roſtormel, and Moreſk. Trematon was not in the immediate poſſeſſion of the Earls till the reign of Edward III., from which time they have all ceaſed to be inhabited; for the county has never been honoured with the ducal reſidence, "by reaſon of which," ſays Carew, "the ſtrength of their caſtles could not ſo guard them againſt the battery of time and neglect, but that from fair buildings, they fell into foul reparations; and from foul reparations, are now ſunke into utter ruine."

Corniſh Families which have been ennobled.

EDGCUMBE, Earl Mount-Edgcumbe.—Although this nobleman's manſion of Mount-Edgcumbe, whence he takes his title, and which is his conſtant country-reſidence, is ſituated in Devonſhire, yet, as his demeſne extends into Cornwall, the church-town of Maker, the pariſh in which Mount-Edgcumbe is ſituated, being in that county;—as Cotehele, the ancient reſidence of his anceſtors, before they poſſeſſed Mount-Edgcumbe, ſtill kept up and occaſionally viſited by the family, is on the Corniſh bank of the Tamar;—as he poſſeſſes large eſtates in Cornwall, forfeited by Sir Henry Bodrugan, whoſe capital manſion of Bodrugan was many years a ſeat of the Edgcumbes;—his family comes expreſsly under the title prefixed to this head. The Edgcumbes were originally of Eggeſcombe, or Edgecumbe, in the pariſh of Milton-Abbots, in Devonſhire. In the reign of Edward III, William de

[r] A doubt having ariſen in the reign of James I., on the death of Henry Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, whether Prince Charles had a right to this dukedom, as not coming within the exact words of the act, by which the ſucceſſion was confined to the firſt-begotten ſon of the King of England, it was determined, that he was ſo entitled both by reaſon and precedents; and the King's declaration on the ſubject, founded on the advice of the Privy Council, the Maſter of the Rolls, and His Majeſty's counſel learned in the law concerning the Prince's title to the duchy, was publiſhed in 1613. Amongſt other particulars, it is ſtated, that in a recital of the original ſtatute, in a ſtatute of 9 Henry V., the conſtruction given to the expreſſion of firſt-begotten ſon of the Kings of England, is, "the eldeſt ſons of the Kings of England, that is to ſay, they that ſhould be next heirs to the realm of England, ſhould be Dukes of Cornwall."

Eggecombe married the heireſs of William de Cotehele, and fixed his reſidence at Cotehele, in the pariſh of Calſtock; his ſon married the heireſs of Denſet; his grandſon, the heireſs of Holland. Sir Richard Edgcumbe, ſon of the latter, was a zealous and active friend of the Earl of Richmond, by whom he was knighted, at Boſworth-field, and from whom, after his acceſſion to the crown, he received more ſubſtantial marks of his favour, by the appointment of Comptroller of the Houſehold, the grant of Sir Henry Bodrugan's valuable eſtates before-mentioned, and the whole honor of Totneſs in Devonſhire, forfeited by Lord Zouche. Sir Piers Edgcumbe, ſon of Sir Richard, married the heireſs of Dernford, by which match he became poſſeſſed of Mount-Edgcumbe and Stonehouſe, and conſiderable eſtates in Maker and Rame. Richard Edgcumbe, Eſq., the immediate deſcendant, was created Baron Edgcumbe of Mount-Edgcumbe in 1742. In 1781, his younger ſon George, the third Lord Mount-Edgcumbe (having ſucceeded his elder brother in 1761) was created, in 1781, Viſcount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort; and in 1789, Earl Mount-Edgcumbe. His ſon Richard, the preſent Earl, is Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall.

Arms of Edgcumbe: — Gules, on a bend ermines cottiſed, Or; three boars' heads couped, Argent.

Creſt: — On a wreath, O. and G., a boar paſſant, Argent; about the neck a chaplet of oak leaves, fructed, proper.

Supporters: — On each ſide a grey-hound Argent, guttee de poix, collar'd dove-tail double, Gules.

Boscawen, Viſcount Falmouth. — This ancient family were originally of Boſcawen-Roſe, in the pariſh of Burian, where they are traced to about the year 1200. They removed to Tregothnan, in St. Michael-Penkevil, in conſequence of the marriage of John Boſcawen with the heireſs of Tregothnan, about the year 1330. The deſcendants of this John have ever ſince continued at Tregothnan, having married the heireſſes of Albalanda, Brett, and Trevanion, and coheireſſes of Halep, Carminow, Trethurfe, Clinton, and Godfrey. The elder branch of the Boſcawens became extinct in 1701, by the death of Hugh Boſcawen, who married one of the coheireſſes of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln. Bridget, a daughter, and eventually ſole heireſs of Hugh Boſcawen, married Hugh Forteſcue, Eſq., of Filleigh in Devonſhire, on whom the title of Lord Clinton and Say was conferred by King George I.[1] The male line of the Boſcawens was continued by Edward, a younger ſon of Hugh Boſcawen, who died in 1641. Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq., of

[1] See p. lxxvi.

Tregothnan,

Tregothnan, ſon and heir of Edward, was in 1720 created Baron Boſcawen-Roſe, and Viſcount Falmouth. Edward, the preſent and fourth Viſcount Falmouth, is grandſon of Admiral Boſcawen, a moſt diſtinguiſhed naval officer, who was a younger ſon of the firſt Viſcount.

Arms: — Ermine, a roſe, Gules, barbed and ſeeded, proper.

The ancient arms of the family were, Vert, a bull Arg. with a chief, containing the arms now uſed.

Creſt: — On a wreath, a falcon, cloſe, proper.

Supporters: — Two ſea-lions Argent, guttée de larmes.

ELIOT, Lord Eliot. — This noble Lord's family is deſcended from the Eliots of Cutland, in Devonſhire, which eſtate was given in exchange in the year 1565, by Richard Eliot, Eſq., for the priory eſtate at St. Germans. The ſite of the priory became the reſidence of the Eliot family, and acquired the name of Port Eliot. Daniel Eliot, Eſq., who died in 1702, left an only daughter married to Browne Willis, Eſq., the celebrated antiquary. To keep up the name of his family, he bequeathed his eſtate to Edward Eliot, grandſon of Nicholas, fourth ſon of Sir John Eliot, who died in 1632, as we are informed on Browne Willis's authority. Edward Eliot, Eſq., a nephew of Edward above-mentioned, was created Baron Eliot of St. Germans, in 1784, and was ſucceeded by John Eliot Craggs, the preſent and ſecond Lord Eliot. The Eliot family, after their ſettling in Cornwall, married the coheireſs of Carſwell, and ſole heireſs of Gedy. The late Lord Eliot married the heireſs of Elliſon, of South-Weald in Eſſex.

Arms of Eliot: — Argent, a feſſe Gules between two bars gemelles wavy Azure; but the late Lord Eliot aſſumed the name and arms of Craggs (his father having married a natural daughter of Secretary Craggs). The arms of Craggs, as borne by Lord Eliot, are, Azure, a feſſe Ermine; quartered with — Sable, on a feſſe Or, three croſs croſslets of the field.

Creſt: — On a wreath, an elephant's head couped Argent, collared Gules.

Supporters: — Two eagles, regardant, with wings expanded, proper, and charged on their breaſts with an ermine ſpot.

TREFUSIS, Lord Clinton and Say. — Although the ancient Corniſh family of Trefuſis did not acquire the barony of Clinton and Say till 1794, we are aware that his barony ſtands fourth in the liſt of Engliſh barons. The Trefuſis family is to be traced, as reſident at Trefuſis, in Milor, the ſeat of their deſcendant Lord Clinton, four generations before 1292. During the courſe of twenty-three deſcents, they have married the heireſſes of Delechamp, Treviados, and Balun; and coheireſſes of Martin, Halep, Treſithney, Colan, Trevanion, Gaverigan, and

Cotton; beſides the match with Rolle, through which the barony of Clinton and Say was acquired, Francis Trefuſis, Eſq. having married Bridget, daughter of Robert Rolle, Eſq., of Heanton, who had married Arabella, the elder daughter and coheir of Theophilus Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. The barony of Clinton and Say being in abeyance between the coheirs of this Earl, was given by King George I., in 1721, to Hugh Forteſcue, ſon and heir of Hugh Forteſcue, Eſq., of Filleigh, in Devonſhire, by Bridget, ſole heireſs of Hugh Boſcawen, of Tregothnan, who had married one of the coheireſſes of Clinton, and who in 1746 was created Baron Forteſcue, and Earl Clinton. On His Lordſhip's deceaſe without iſſue, in 1751, the barony of Clinton and Say[1] devolved to Margaret, only daughter of Samuel Rolle, Eſq. (only brother of Bridget above-mentioned), then recently become the widow of Robert Walpole, ſecond Earl of Orford. On the death of her ſon George, Earl of Orford, in 1791, this title was claimed by George William Trefuſis, Eſq., the deſcendant, in the fourth generation, of Francis Trefuſis and Bridget Rolle. The claim was allowed by the Houſe of Lords in 1794. Robert Cotton St.John Trefuſis, the preſent Lord Clinton and Say, ſucceeded his father in 1797, being then a minor. Trefuſis houſe is ſtill the family-ſeat.

Arms of Trefuſis: — Argent, a chevron, between three wharrow ſpindles, Sable.

Creſt: — A griffin ſegreant Or, reſting his dexter foot on a ſhield Argent.

Supporters: — Two grey-hounds Argent, plain collared and leaſhed, Gules.

A younger branch of the Trefuſis family, ſettled at Landew in Lezant, became extinct in the reign of Charles I., when the coheireſſes married Herle and Killiow.

Basset, Lord de Dunſtanville. — The ancient family of Baſſet of Cornwall and Devonſhire are deſcended from Oſmund Baſſet, moſt probably a younger ſon of Sir Ralph Baſſet, the juſticiary, in the reign of Henry I., as Sir Ralph was, in all probability, the grandſon of Oſmund Baſſet of Normandy, whoſe name appears, in 1050, as witneſs to an agreement reſpecting the abbey of St.Ebrulf, at Utica. The connection of the Baſſets of Cornwall with the ancient family of Dunſtanville is incorrectly ſtated in pedigrees apparently of the firſt authority, which repreſent them as deſcended from Thomas Baſſet and Alice Dunſtanville. The fact is, that Thomas Baſſet, ſon of Gilbert, a younger ſon of the juſticiary, and himſelf one of the juſtices of England (22 Henry III.), did marry Alice, daughter of Robert de Dunſtanville, by whom he had three ſons, Gilbert, Thomas, and Alan: Gilbert, the eldeſt, was founder of Biceſter priory, in Oxfordſhire, and to him King Henry II. confirmed the manors of Shalefeld and Aldeford, in Surrey, as

[1] The barony of Forteſcue devolved, according to the patent, to his brother Matthew, father of the preſent Earl Forteſcue.

having

having been the marriage-portion of his mother Alice Dunſtanville[u]; the ſole heireſs of this Gilbert married Verdun, and afterwards Camville, and the ſole heireſs of Camville, William de Longeſpee, Earl of Saliſbury. Thomas, the ſecond ſon of Thomas Baſſet, and Alice, above-mentioned, inherited part of the barony of Namptwich in Cheſhire, and left three daughters coheireſſes; Sir Alan, the third ſon, poſſeſſed Compton in Oxfordſhire, by the gift, as ſome ſay, of his uncle, Walter de Dunſtanville, or, according to Dugdale, of his elder brother Gilbert[w], to whom it had been given by the ſaid Walter. This Sir Alan, who died 17 Henry III., had a ſon and heir, Gilbert, who was anceſtor of the Baſſets of Wycombe, Bucks, (a baronial family,) whoſe ſole heireſs married Roger de Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

Having traced the poſterity of Thomas Baſſet and Alice Dunſtanville, to ſhow that the Baſſets of Cornwall are not deſcended from them, we have only to ſtate briefly, that William Baſſet, Lord of Stoke-Baſſet and Ipſden, in Oxfordſhire, (ſon of John, ſon of Oſmund, which Oſmund lived in the reign of Richard I.[x], and was, as we ſuppoſe, a younger ſon of the juſticiary) married Cecilia, daughter of Alan de Dunſtanville[y], with whom he is ſaid to have had Menalida, in Cornwall, as a marriage-portion. Sir Alan, ſon of William Baſſet, had Whitechapel and Heyne in Devonſhire, as a marriage-portion with Lucy Peverell. Their chief Devonſhire ſeats were Umberlegh, and Heanton-Court, both of which came into the family with the heireſs of Beaumont. From an early period, they reſided alſo at Tehidy, in Cornwall, the manſion-houſe, probably, of the ſame eſtate which, at the time of the firſt William Baſſet's marriage, might have been called Menalida. William Baſſet had the royal licence to embattle his manor-houſe of Tehidy in Cornwall, in 1330. About the middle of the ſixteenth century, the family of Baſſet became divided into two branches; the Devonſhire branch deſcended from John, elder ſon of Sir John Baſſet, by Honora Grenville, which branch became extinct, in the male line, by the death of Francis Baſſet, Eſq., about the year 1796; and the Corniſh branch deſcended from George, younger ſon of Sir John and Honora above-mentioned. Before the ſeparation of the branches, this ancient family had married the heireſſes of Balun, Walleis, Helligan[z], Beaumont, and Budockſide. Since that ſeparation, the Corniſh branch has married the heireſſes of Delbridge, Hele, and Pendarves, and coheireſſes of Spencer and Prideaux. By the coheireſs of Spencer there was

[u] See Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, p. 157. [w] Ibid. p. 213. [x] Ibid. p. 119.

[y] Sir William Pole, whoſe pedigrees in general appear to be very correct, has, by miſtake, called this lady the daughter of Alan Inglefield.

[z] It is worth remarking, that Lord de Dunſtanville is deſcended from the Dunſtanvilles through this marriage, as well as by the marriage of his anceſtor with Cecilia de Dunſtanville; the great-grandfather of Margery Helligan, who married Thomas Baſſet of Tehidy, in the reign of Edward III., having married Margery, daughter and heir of William de Dunſtanville.

no iſſue. Francis Baſſet, Eſq., the immediate deſcendant and male repreſentative of the Baſſets of Devonſhire and Cornwall, was created a baronet in 1779, and in 1796 a baron, by the title of Lord de Dunſtanville, of Tehidy Park, in the county of Cornwall, to him and the heirs-male of his body: in 1797, he was created alſo Lord Baſſet of Stratton, with remainder, in default of his own iſſue-male, to Frances, his only daughter, and her iſſue male.

Arms: — Barry-wavy of ſix, Or, and Gules.

Creſt: — An unicorn's head.

Supporters: — Two unicorns collared, and each charged on the ſhoulder with a ſhield of the arms.

Extinct Peers and Baronial Families.

CAREW, ſpeaking of the ſeveral degrees of its inhabitants, ſays, "for noblemen, I may deliver in a word, that Cornwall, at this preſent (1602), enjoyeth the reſidence of none at all, the occaſion whereof groweth partly, becauſe their iſſue-female have carried away the inhabitance, together with the inheritance, to gentlemen of the eaſtern parts; and partly for that their iſſue-male, little affecting ſo remote a corner, liked better to tranſplant their poſſeſſions to the heart of the realm. Elder times were not ſo barren, for beſides the Lord Tregoyes in William the Conqueror's days, Bottreaux Caſtle vaunted his baron of that title, both now deſcended to the Earls of Huntingdon. The Lord Bonville his houſe was at Trelawney; the Lord Bray dwelt at - - - -; the Lord Brooke at Callington; the Lord Marney at Kolquite; the Lord Denham at Cardinham; Boconnoc alſo appertained to the Earls of Devon." The Lord Tregoyes of William the Conqueror's days, if there was any ſuch perſon, does not appear to have had any connection with this county, nor does Lord Bray appear to have had any property or reſidence in it. Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke, had the manor of Callington[a], and occaſionally reſided at the manor-houſe, where he died, in or about the year 1502: his chief ſeat was at Bere-Ferrers, on the oppoſite ſide of the Tamer.

VALLETORT, of Trematon Caſtle, and of Harberton, near Totneſs, which was the head of their Devonſhire barony. — Reginald de Valletort, held the honor of Trematon under Robert Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of William the Conqueror. This ancient baronial family became extinct, in the year 1289, when Roger de Valletort gave the honor of Trematon to his Lord-paramount, Richard, Earl of

[a] See the account of Callington.

Cornwall,

CORNWALL.

Ancient Seals of the Families of Cardinan, Dynham, and Arundell.

1. Seal appendant to a grant, without date, from Robert de Cardinan, who flourished in the reign of King Richard II., of his mill of Cardinam to the Priory of Tywardreth.

2. Seal appendant to a grant, without date, from Isolda de Cardinan to Henry de Campo Arnulphi (Champernowne), of her manors of Tywardreth and Ludwon. On the seal is a coat of arms, Three Bendlets, with this inscription, "*S' Isoute de Cardinan.*" It is probable that the coat of arms on this seal was that of Tracy, the husband of Isolda de Cardinan, one of the coats commonly ascribed to the family of Tracy being Two Bendlets.

3. Seal appendant to an indenture dated 9 Richard II., whereby John de Dynham, Knight, conveys certain lands to Roger Umffrey of Lostwythiel, and Joan his wife. On the seal are the arms of Dynham, with this inscription; "*Sigillum Johannis Dynham militis.*"

4. Seal appendant to an indenture dated 4 Henry VI., containing a conveyance from Sir John Arundell to John Luky, of a tenement in the town of Truro. The arms of Arundell are here seen, with the helmet, crest, and lamberquin; between the martlets, a wolf is introduced, being the arms of Trembleigh, in consequence of one of the Arundell's having married the heiress of that family. The inscription runs thus: "*Sigillu : Johis Arundell: milit.*"

5. Seal appendant to a deed dated 45 Edward III., whereby Sir John Arundell conveys the manor of Lanhern, &c. to Trustees. On the seal are the arms of Arundell, with this inscription, "*Sigillum Johannis de Arundel.*"

Cornwall, to the prejudice of his next heirs, Henry de Pomerai, and Roger Corbet.

Arms: — Arg. three bendlets G., on a border Sab., eight bezants.

POMERAI or POMEROY, of Berry-Pomeroy, in Devonſhire, and of Tregony Caſtle, in Cornwall. This baronial family was ſeated at the former place in the reign of William the Conqueror. At an early period, one of their ſeats was at Tregony Caſtle, which continued to be the reſidence of the family in the reign of Edward IV. [b] The family do not appear to have been ſummoned to parliament as barons after the reign of Henry III. The Corniſh branch of the Pomeroys became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the heireſs is ſaid to have married Penkevil.

Arms of Pomeroy: — Or, a lion rampant, Gules; a border invecked of the ſecond.

CARDINAN and DINAN, or DINHAM. — Robert de Cardinan, who poſſeſſed the honor of Cardinan in the reign of Richard I., by marriage with the heireſs of Fitz-William, is ſtyled by Sir William Pole, Baron of Cardinan. The heireſs of this opulent, and, as it appears, baronial family, married Tracy [c], and, in her widowhood, conveyed Cardinan Caſtle and manor, in or about the year 1259, to Oliver de Dinan. It is probable that this Oliver was of the ſame family with the Cardinans; Leland ſeems to have been of that opinion, for, ſpeaking of Robert de Cardinan as founder of Tywardreth priory, he calls him "*quidam ex Dinamiis*;" we cannot find any thing in the writings of Sir William Dugdale or Sir William Pole, two very induſtrious genealogiſts, to ſupport the conjecture, although the latter ſpeaks very frequently of the Dinham family, and gives ſome account of the Cardinans, yet, from the ſimilarity of the arms [d], and other circumſtances, it ſeems very probable [e].

[b] William of Worceſter's Itinerary.

[c] The heireſs of a younger branch married Treverbin, whoſe heireſs married Prideaux of Orcherton. (Sir William Pole's Collections.)

[d] Cardinan, as quartered by Prideaux, bore Sable, three lozenges in feſſe, Ermine. See the preceding note. (See the bearing of Dinan, p. lxxx.)

[e] It has been ſuggeſted by an ingenious correſpondent, J.T. Auſten, Eſq. of Place-Houſe, in Fowey, that the firſt Robert de Cardinan, ſuppoſing him to have been a younger ſon of the Dinan family, when he became poſſeſſed of the large property which he acquired in marriage with the heireſs of Fitz-William, might have built a caſtle, and have given it the name of Car-dinan from Dinan Caſtle, the ſeat of his anceſtors in Britanny; it may be conſidered as adding ſome weight to this conjecture, that the name of Cardinan does not occur in the record of Domeſday.

The family of Dinan, ſometimes improperly called Dinant, and afterwards Dinham and Denham, are known to have been originally of Dinan, a town in Britanny. They had a caſtle in that town, and founded there a monaſtery, endowed, among other poſſeſſions, with lands in Devonſhire; in which county they were originally ſettled and had large eſtates. Oliver de Dinan of Cardinham, was ſummoned to parliament as a baron, from the year 1295 to 1298. The immediate deſcendant of Oliver, Sir John Dinham, was ſummoned to parliament in 1464, and, in 1485, was made, by King Henry VII., Treaſurer of the Exchequer. He died in or about the year 1501, leaving no ſurviving iſſue. His ſiſters and coheirs married Sir Foulke Fitz-Warren; John Lord Zouche, Sir Nicholas Carew, and Sir Thomas Arundell. A younger branch of this family, calling themſelves Denham, continued the male line at Wortham, in Devonſhire, and were, for ſome time alſo, of Nancallan in Gorran. The Dinhams married the heireſſes of Hydon and De Arches, and a coheireſs of the Lord Moells.

Arms of Dinan or Dinham: — Gules, five lozenges conjoined in feſſe Ermine.

The baronial family of TYES appear to have had a caſtle on their manor of Alwarton, near Penzance. Alice, the ſiſter and heir of Henry Lord Tyes, who was executed for being concerned in the Earl of Lancaſter's rebellion, in 1340, married Warine de Liſle, whoſe heireſs married Thomas the fourth Lord Berkeley.

Arms of Tyes: — Argent, a chevron Gules.

Sir SERLO DE LANSLADRON, of Lanſladron, in Cornwall, was ſummoned to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward I. The male line of this family became extinct by the death of his grandſon. The Arundells of Trerice became eventually the heirs.

Arms of Lanſladron: — Argent, three chevronels, Sable.

ARCHDEKNE or LERCEDEKNE, of Shepeſtall (ſuppoſed to have been the original name of their caſtle at Ruan Lanihorn)[f]. John le Archdekne was ſummoned to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward III., he married the heireſs of Fitz-Stephen of Haccombe, in Devon; his father the heireſs of De le Roche; Warin, ſon of John l'Archdekne, married a coheireſs of Talbot, and left three daughters coheirs; the elder of whom married Lucy, whoſe coheireſſes married Corbet and Vaux; the ſecond brought Anthony and Haccombe, through the Courtenays, to the Carews; the third married Arundell, and died *ſine prole*.

Arms of Archdekne: — Argent, three chevronels, Sable.

[f] See p. xxxix.

Sir

Sir Nicholas D'Auney, of Sheviock, is ſaid, by Dugdale, in his baronage, to have had ſummons to parliament in the year 1327; but it appears that his ſummons was to attend with horſe and arms at Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, and that he was not ſummoned to either of the parliaments of that year. This family became extinct in the male line of its principal branch, in the reign of Richard II., when the heireſs married Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire. The heireſs of a branch of the D'Auneys, at an early period, married Archdekne, by which match the laſt-mentioned family became poſſeſſed of Anthony.

Arms of D'Auney: — Arg. on a bend cottiſed Sable, three annulets of the field.

The ancient baronial family of Bottreaux had their reſidence at Bottreaux Caſtle in the pariſh of Minſter, having ſettled in Cornwall in or about the reign of Henry I. They were firſt ſummoned to parliament, as barons, in the year 1367, and became extinct in the reign of Edward IV., when the heireſs married Hungerford. The barony having paſſed through this family, and that of Haſtings, is now veſted in the Earl of Moira, as heir-general. This noble family had married the heireſſes of Corbet, St. Loo, Moel, Daubeny, and Thwenge.

Three differents coats[f] have been aſcribed to the baronial family of Bottreaux; and they are all quartered by Haſtings in the following order: — 1. Arg. three toads erect Sable, two and one. — 2. Checky O. and G. on a bend Az. three horſe-ſhoes Argent. — 3. Argent, a griffin ſegreant Gules, talon'd Azure.

Sir William Bonville, who reſided at Trelawney, in Pelynt, having become poſſeſſed of it by gift of his relation Sir John Herle, heir-general of the Bodrugans, was ſummoned to parliament, as a baron, in 1449. His ſon and grandſon died before him without male iſſue. The male line of this ancient family had been long ſettled at Shute, in Devonſhire, having married the heireſſes of Shute and Pyne. Lord Bonville's ſon married the heireſs of William Lord Harrington. The granddaughter and heir of Lord Bonville married Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorſet.

Arms of Bonville: — Sable, ſix mullets pierced, Argent, three, two and one.

Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire. — On the acceſſion of King Henry VII., he gave this title, which had long been in the Courtenay family, and had been forfeited by the attainder of Thomas, Earl of Devonſhire, who fell at the battle of Tewkeſbury, to Edward Courtenay, ſon of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Boconnoc.

[f] The toads were the ancient arms, in alluſion to the name. Upton ſays; "*Dominus de Botraux portat in armis ſuis tres botraces nigros in campo argenteo; quæ arma fortè portat dictus dominus propter nomen ſuum.*" Byſhe in his notes on Upton ſays, that the family changed the toads for a griffin, which was borne by the laſt Lord Bottreaux.

Henry, the grandſon of Edward, who had Boconnoc for one of his ſeats, was created Marquis of Exeter by King Henry VIII., but beheaded in the ſame reign. His ſon Edward, who was reſtored to the earldom of Devonſhire, dying without iſſue, the deſcendants of the four ſiſters of the firſt-mentioned Edward became heirs-general of this noble family. Matilda, the eldeſt, married John Arundell of Talverne, whoſe immediate repreſentative is Thomas Jago, Eſq. of Launceſton; Elizabeth married John Trethurfe, from whom are deſcended the Vyvyans of Trelowarren, the Bullers, &c.; Iſabella married William Mohun; and Florence, the anceſtor of the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawney, Bart.

Arms of Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire: — Or, three torteauxes, with a label of three.

Creſt: — A plume of feathers Argent, one, two and three, iſſuing from a ducal coronet.

Supporters: — Two boars Argent, briſtled Or.

Robert, Lord Willoughby, who was ſummoned to parliament in the reign of Henry VII., had a ſeat at Callington, where he died. His monument is in the church of that pariſh. The chief ſeat of this noble family was at Bere-Ferrers, on the oppoſite ſide of the Tamer. Robert, the ſecond Lord Willoughby, died without ſurviving male iſſue: his grand-daughters, married to Grenville, Dawtrey, and Blount Lord Mountjoy, were his heirs.

Arms: — Or, two bars Gules, charged with three water bougets, two, one, Argent.

Sir Henry Marney, whoſe anceſtors poſſeſſed Colquite, in St. Mabyn, by deſcent from a coheireſs of Serjeaux, was created Lord Marney in 1523. The title became extinct by the death of his ſon John, the ſecond Lord Marney, in 1570. His two daughters and coheirs married George Ratcliffe, and Lord Thomas Howard, afterwards Lord Howard of Bindon.

Arms: — Gules, a lion rampant guardant, Argent.

Creſt: — A chapeau Sable, turned up, Ermine, between a pair of wings elevated, Argent.

Robartes, Lord Robartes, and Earl of Radnor.—The firſt of this noble family, of whom we have any account, is Richard Robartes, a merchant at Truro, grandfather of Richard Robartes, who married a coheireſs of Hender, of Bottreaux Caſtle, was created a baronet in 1621, and in 1625[s] a peer, by the title of Lord

[s] January, 1624-5.

Robartes

Robartes of Truro. His ſon John was, in 1679, created Viſcount Bodmin, and Earl of Radnor[h]. The title became extinct in 1757, by the death of John, Earl of Radnor, ſon of the Hon. Francis Robartes, who was the elder ſon of John, the firſt Earl of Radnor, by his ſecond wife. The heir-general of this noble family is the Hon. Mrs. Agar, relict of the Hon. Charles Agar, daughter of the late George Hunt, Eſq., of Lanhydrock, and grand-daughter of Thomas Hunt, Eſq., of Great Mollington, near Cheſter. The latter married Mary, only ſiſter of Henry, Earl of Radnor, who died in 1741.

Arms of Robartes, Earl of Radnor: — Azure, three eſtoils, and a chief wavy Or.

Creſt: — On a wreath, a lion rampant Or, holding a flaming ſword erect, proper, the pommel and hilt of the firſt.

Supporters: — Two goats, Argent, ducally gorged Azure.

MOHUN, Lord MOHUN. — A branch of the ancient baronial family of Mohun, of Dunſter, in Somerſetſhire[i], became poſſeſſed of conſiderable property, by a marriage with the heireſs of Fitzwilliam, in the reign of Edward III., and fixed their reſidence at Hall and Bodinneck, near Fowey; they were afterwards of Boconnoc, having purchaſed that eſtate of the Ruſſel family. Sir Reginald Mohun, of Boconnoc, was created a baronet in 1612; John, his ſon and heir, was created a peer, by the title of Lord Mohun of Oakhampton. This title became extinct in 1712, by the death of Charles, Lord Mohun, who fell in a duel, which proved fatal both to himſelf and his adverſary the Duke of Hamilton. This branch of the Mohun family, from the time of their ſettling in Cornwall, had married the heireſſes of Fitz-William and Hayre, and the coheireſſes of Courtenay Earl of Devonſhire, Horſey, and Reſkymer. A younger branch of the Mohuns, ſettled at Luny or Lithney, in St. Ewe, became extinct by the death of William Mohun, Eſq., the laſt of the name and family, in 1737.

Arms of Mohun, Lord Mohun: — Or, a croſs engrailed, Sable.

Creſt: — A dexter arm embowed maunched Erm. in the hand proper, a fleurs-de-lis, Or.

Supporters: — Two lions rampant guardant Argent, crowned with Earls coronets, Or, the balls, Argent.

[h] It is ſaid that his title was originally Earl of Falmouth, which he retained only ſix days, "by reaſon," as Mr. Tonkin obſerves, "of a jeſt; Lady Mohun having complimented his lady on having acquired the title of Counteſs of Penny-come-quick, a name given in deriſion to Falmouth, by ſome of the neighbouring towns which had oppoſed its riſe. It is more probable that the title of Falmouth was abandoned, being then already poſſeſſed as a viſcounty, by George Fitzroy, Earl of Northumberland, under a patent of 1674."

[i] Deſcended from Reginald, a younger ſon of John Lord Mohun, of Dunſter, who died in 1330.

GRANVILLE Earl of BATH.—This ancient Norman family came over with William the Conqueror. Richard de Grenville, who married Iſabel, daughter of Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham, was common anceſtor of the Grenvilles of Devonſhire and Cornwall, and the Grenvilles of Buckinghamſhire. The former were originally ſettled at Bideford, in Devonſhire, and appear to have had a ſeat at Stowe, in the pariſh of Kilkhampton, from a very early period. Sir Richard Grenville, the brave naval commander, who married the heireſs of Beville, appears, by the pedigrees, to have been the fifteenth in deſcent. His grandſon was the celebrated Sir Beville Grenville, whoſe ſon, Sir John, was, in 1661, created Lord Grenville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, Viſcount Grenville of Lanſdowne, and Earl of Bath, with a warrant to uſe the foreign titles of Carboil, Thorigny, and Granville. This nobleman, and his deſcendants, wrote their name Granville. His younger ſon, John, was created, in 1702, Lord Granville of Potheridge, in Devonſhire, and died without iſſue, in 1709. Charles, his eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded him, was killed by the accidental diſcharge of a piſtol before his father's funeral; ſo that it was obſerved that there were three Earls of Bath above ground at one time[k]. William Henry, ſon of Charles, became third Earl of Bath, but dying without iſſue in 1711, the title became extinct. The laſt of the male line of this noble family was George Granville, the poet, who was created Lord Lanſdowne in 1711, and died in 1734, leaving iſſue only daughters. Dr. Borlaſe obſerves, that the family may be ſaid, like the ſwan, to have ſung moſt melodiouſly juſt before it expired[l]. The aunts and coheireſſes of the laſt Earl of Bath married Sir William Leveſon Gower, Bart., anceſtor of the Marquis of Stafford, and Sir George Carteret, afterwards Lord Carteret, of Hawnes. The younger of the coheireſſes was created Counteſs Granville. The ſiſters and coheireſſes of her grandſon, the ſecond and laſt Earl Granville, married Thomas Viſcount Weymouth, father of the preſent Marquis of Bath; and the Earl of Shelbourne (after Marquis of Lanſdowne), father of the preſent Marquis. The Grenvilles of Stowe married the heireſs of Beville of Brynn in Withiel, and coheireſſes of Burgherſt, Whitlegh, Beville of Gwarnick, and Viell.

[k] Bolton's extinct Peerage.

[l] MS. additions to Carew's Survey. Dr. Borlaſe obſerves, nevertheleſs, (in his MS. heraldic notes), that the family of Grenfell, which had been long ſettled in the pariſh of St. Juſt, near the Land's-End, where the Grenvilles had a conſiderable eſtate, were, in all probability, of a younger branch of this family. In the more ancient pariſh regiſters, their name is ſpelt *Grenfield*, as that of the *Grenvilles* frequently was at an early period; and they appear to have uſed the ſame arms. The repreſentative of this family is Paſcoe Grenfell, Eſq., of Taplow, in Buckinghamſhire, M.P. for Great Marlow.

Arms of Granville Earl of Bath :—Gules, three reſts, Or.

Two Creſts :—One, a griffin's head Or, the wings elevated; the other, a griffin paſſant Or, the wings elevated.

Supporters :—Two griffins Or, wings elevated.

Digory, third ſon of Roger Grenville, who married the coheireſs of Whitlegh, ſettled at Penhele, in Egloſkerry, which was inherited by his third ſon; this line ended in an only daughter of Sir George Grenville, who was ten years of age in 1620. Thomas Grenville, ſecond ſon of Digory, was of Aldercombe, in Kilkhampton, and left two daughters coheireſſes, married to Cary of Devonſhire, and Proute of St. Stephen's, near Launceſton.

ARUNDELL, Lord Arundell, of Trerice in Newlyn.—The account of this family by Collins, as deſcended from a younger branch of the Arundells of Tolvern, who were a younger branch of the Lanherne family, is very erroneous. It is a doubtful point, whether they were at all connected with the Arundells of Lanherne; we think it moſt probable that they were at a very early period, but have not been able to aſcertain it. Both Tonkin and Dr. Borlaſe[m] aſſert the contrary, on the authority of a pedigree formerly at Trerice, which Dr. Borlaſe ſpeaks of as having ſeen. He ſays that it was drawn up from original documents at the Heralds' college, by which it appeared, that they were a diſtinct family, and that their ancient bearing was, Gules, a lion rampant Or.

Tonkin ſays, that this pedigree was drawn up by Camden himſelf. That learned writer does not mention the Arundells of Trerice in his Britannia. On inquiry at the Heralds' college, we cannot find that any thing is known there of the bearing before ſpoken of, or of the pedigree of this family, beyond the match with Trerice.

The Lords Arundell of Trerice bore latterly, Sab. ſix ſwallows, three, two, one Argent, (the ſame coat as Arundell of Lanherne,) quartered with the arms of the ancient baronial family of Lanſladron (Sab. three chevronels Arg.). It ſeems probable, nevertheleſs, that the Arundells of Trerice, in the ſixteenth century, bore either the lion rampant or ſome other coat different from that of Arundell of Lanherne. Leland ſays, that Arundell of Trerice gave *no part* of the arms of the *great* Arundells, and that he told him that he thought his family came from the Arundells of Normandy. The coat, with the lion rampant, was put up over the chimney-piece in one of the rooms at Efford[n]. The firſt Arundell of this family,

[m] In his MS. notes on Carew.

[n] Qu.—Whether this coat was not that of Thurlebere of Efford, whoſe heireſs married Arundell? We have not been able to find any arms aſſigned to the family of Thurlebere.

whom

whom we find mentioned in any well-authenticated pedigree, is Ralph (deſcribed as of Kenelhelvas, Lord of Kenelhoke), who married Joan, daughter and heir of Matthew Trerice; the father of which Matthew married the heireſs of Goveley, and eventually heireſs of her grandfather, Sir Serlo de Lanſladron, one of the barons of Edward the Firſt's parliament, whoſe male poſterity failed in the third generation. In Edmondſon's pedigrees of the peers, Ralph Arundell, who married the heireſs of Trerice, is deſcribed as ſon of another Ralph or Randall. If ſo, it muſt have been Ralph the elder, who, in 1346, had an eſtate at Trekening, in St. Columb; for this Ralph, in a record of 1351, is called the ſon of Oliver. We think it extremely probable, from the frequent recurrence of the family-names of Nicholas and John, that the Arundells of Trerice were deſcended from a younger ſon of Sir Nicholas Arundell, of Hempſton-Arundell, in Devonſhire, the elder branch of which failed by the death of his ſon Sir John, in the reign of Henry III.; and as the arms of the two families of the Arundells in Devonſhire (the one of Yewton-Arundell, and the other of Hempſton-Arundell) differ only in colour (the coat of the latter being, Arg. ſix ſwallows, three, two, one, Sab.), there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, although we do not find any pedigree ſetting forth the connection, that they were originally of the ſame ſtock. The immediate deſcendant of the Arundells of Trerice was created Lord Arundell of that place, in 1664. The title and the family became extinct by the death of the fourth Lord Arundell, in 1773. The Arundells of Trerice married the heireſſes of Trerice, Pollor, Durant, St.John of Pennark, Thurlebere, and Coſwarth, and the coheireſs of Beville. The younger branches of Arundell of Trerice are treated of amongſt the extinct families of the gentry.

Arms of Arundell, Lord Arundell of Trerice: — Sable, ſix ſwallows cloſe, three, two, one, Argent, quartered with Sable, three chevronels Argent (the coat of Lanſladron).

Creſt: — On a chapeau, Gules, turned up Ermine, a ſwallow, Argent.

Supporters: — Two panthers guardant Or, ſpotted of various colours, with fire iſſuing from their mouths and ears.

GODOLPHIN, Baron and Earl of GODOLPHIN. — The pedigree of this noble houſe is involved in ſome obſcurity. It appears pretty evident that an ancient family, who, from the barton of that name, were called *De Godolghan*, became extinct in the male line about the year 1400. The heireſs married Rinſey, who took the name of Godolghan. Hals ſays, that John Knava, who poſſeſſed Godolphin, by marrying the heireſs of Stevens, firſt aſſumed the name of Godolphin in the reign of Henry VII.; but Carew, who lived ſo much nearer to the time,

ſays

ſays nothing of this, but obſerves, that the family had ſoftened the name from Godolghan to Godolphin. It is certain that, from the reign of Henry VII., the name of Godolphin was continued uninterruptedly through ſix deſcents (the family being of much note in the county), to William Godolphin, Eſq., who was created a baronet in 1661. This title became extinct at his death, in 1710: his nephew, Sidney Godolphin (who became prime miniſter to King William and Queen Anne), was created, in 1684, Lord Godolphin of Rialton; and in 1706, Viſcount Rialton and Earl of Godolphin. Theſe titles became extinct in 1766; but Francis, the ſecond Earl of Godolphin, having, in 1735, been created Lord Godolphin of Helſton, with remainder to the heirs-male of Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's, Francis, the Dean's ſon, ſucceeded to that title, and, on his death without iſſue, in 1785, that title alſo, and the male line of the noble family of Godolphin, became extinct. The daughters and coheireſſes of Francis, the ſecond and laſt Earl of Godolphin, married the Dukes of Newcaſtle and Leeds. The elder branch of the Godolphins had married an heireſs of the Killigrew family, the heireſſes of Bonithon and Sydney, and coheireſſes of Trenowth and Glynn.

Arms of Godolphin, Lord Godolphin: — Gules, an eagle with two heads, diſplayed, between three fleurs-de-lis, Argent. At one time, the family bore, Argent, three dolphins, embowed, Sable, the coat of Rinſey.

Creſt: — On a wreath, a dolphin naiant, embowed, proper.

Supporters: — Two eagles, reguardant, with their wings diſplayed, Argent.

A younger branch of the Godolphins ſettled at Trewarveneth[p], in St. Paul's, about the reign of Henry VIII., and became extinct in 1689. The heireſs of this branch married the anceſtor of John Godolphin Nicholls, Eſq., now of Trewarveneth. Another younger branch of the Godolphins, the firſt of which married one of the coheireſſes of Gaverigan, ſettled at Treveneage, in St. Hilary, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and became extinct after two deſcents. The heireſs of this branch married the anceſtor of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Pitt, Lord Camelford. — Thomas Pitt, Eſq., Governor of Fort St. George, common anceſtor of Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Pitt, Earl of Londonderry in Ireland, and Pitt, Lord Camelford, purchaſed Boconnoc a few years after the death of the laſt Lord Mohun, and fixed his reſidence there. His grandſon, Thomas Pitt, Eſq., was, in 1784, created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc; the title became extinct by the death of his only ſon, the ſecond Lord Camelford, in 1804. Bo-

[p] Some pedigrees make the anceſtor of this family marry the heireſs of Newell or Nevill of Trewarveneth; others, the heireſs of Cowling, of that place.

connoc is now the occaſional reſidence of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, who married Anne, his only ſiſter and heir.

Arms: — Sable, a feſſe checky O. and Az. between three bezants.

Creſt: — A crane, proper, beaked and membered, Or.

Supporters: — Two Corniſh choughs, proper, regardant, with wings elevated.

The following inſtances occur of titles taken from Corniſh places, by perſons who have had no reſidence in the county: — Sir Ralph Hopton had the title of Lord Hopton of Stratton conferred on him in 1644, and Sir John Berkeley that of Berkeley of Stratton in 1658, in memory of their ſignal ſervices in the battle of Stratton. Charles Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, was created Earl of Falmouth in 1664; the title became extinct, by his death without iſſue, the enſuing year. The title of Viſcount Falmouth was given to George Fitzroy when he was created Earl of Northumberland, in 1674; it became extinct in 1716. Viſcount Launceſton was one of the titles given to Frederic Prince of Wales, in 1726, as Viſcount Trematon was one of thoſe given the ſame year to William Duke of Cumberland. When the Right Hon. Thomas Erſkine was created a peer on receiving the Great Seal, in 1806, he took the title of Baron Erſkine of Reſtormel Caſtle, in the county of Cornwall. It may be obſerved, that this diſtinguiſhed ornament of his profeſſion had no reſidence at this place, nor any connection with the county, except that he was ſome time Attorney-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Noblemen's Seats.

The preſent noblemen's ſeats in this county are, Tregothnan, the ſeat of Lord Viſcount Falmouth; Boconnoc, the occaſional reſidence of Lord Grenville; Port Eliot, the ſeat of Lord Eliot; Trefuſis, the ſeat of Lord Clinton and Say; and Tehidy Park, the ſeat of Lord de Dunſtanville; the laſt mentioned nobleman keeps alſo in his own hands the barton-houſe of Bennetts in Whitſtone, which he occaſionally viſits. The old manſion at Cotehele, the property of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, is occaſionally viſited by His Lordſhip. The late Lord Graves, of the kingdom of Ireland, had a ſeat at Torpoint, in the pariſh of Anthony, now in the occupation of his relict, the Dowager Lady Graves.

Manſions of Extinct Peers.

There are very few remains of the ancient manſions of extinct peers. At Bottreaux Caſtle there is only the mount of the keep. Colquite, built by John Lord Marney,

Marney, has been wholly pulled down. Trelawney, the ſeat of Lord Bonville, was nearly rebuilt by Sir John Trelawney, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but the old towers remain. Trerice, the ſeat of the Lord Arundell, is now a farm-houſe; Efford, another ſeat of the ſame noble family, in the pariſh of Stratton, is occaſionally inhabited by Wrey J'Ans, Eſq., as leſſee under Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart. Not a veſtige remains of Stowe, built by John Granville, Earl of Bath, and eſteemed the moſt magnificent manſion in the weſt of England. Godolphin, the ſeat of the noble family of Godolphin, is now occupied as a farm-houſe!

Baronets of Cornwall.

WREY of Trebigh, in St. Ive.—This ancient Devonſhire family, in conſequence of a marriage with an heireſs of the Killigrew family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ſettled at Trebigh, which appears to have been their chief reſidence, when William Wrey, Eſq. was created a baronet in 1628. His ſon, Sir Chicheſter, having married one of the coheireſſes of Edward Bourchier, Earl of Bath, became poſſeſſed of Tawſtock, the ancient ſeat of that noble family, which has ever ſince been the chief reſidence of his poſterity, and is now the ſeat of his deſcendant Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart. Trebigh is ſtill in the family, but occupied by the tenant of the demeſne farm.

Arms of Wrey:—Sable, a feſſe between three pole-axes, Argent, helved, Gules; quartering Arg.; a croſs engrailed Gules, between four water-bougets, Sable—Bourchier.

Creſt:—On a wreath, a lion's head eraſed.

The grandfather of William Wrey, Eſq., who was created a baronet, as above-mentioned, married a coheireſs of Killigrew.

TRELAWNEY of Trelawney in Pelynt.—This ancient family are ſuppoſed to be deſcended from Hamelin, who held Treloen, and ſeveral other manors, under the Earl of Moreton, when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken. They derive their name from the manor of Trelawney, in Alternon, the ancient reſidence of the family, which is ſuppoſed to have paſſed into other hands when the male line of the elder branch became extinct, on the death of Richard Trelawney, in the reign of Henry VI. This Richard was ſon of Sir John Trelawney, who ſignalized himſelf in the wars with France under King Henry V., and had a grant of twenty pounds per annum for his eminent ſervices, beſides an honourable augmentation to his arms, which is the preſent bearing of the family. Richard Trelawney above-mentioned, left two daughters. Mr. Jago, of Launceſton, is the repreſentative of the

elder, through the families of Penpons and Arundell of Talverne. The Wreys and the Smiths of St. Germans inherited eſtates as deſcended from the other coheireſs. John, younger ſon of Sir John Trelawney, continued the male line, and reſided at Treſerret, Brightorre, and Woolſton. His deſcendant, Sir Jonathan Trelawney of Pool, in Menheniot, which had then been for a conſiderable time the ſeat of the family, purchaſed (out of regard to the name) the manor of Trelawney, in Pelynt, in the year 1600. His ſon, John Trelawney, Eſq., was created a baronet in 1628, and was immediate anceſtor of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart., who is deſcended from a younger brother of the Right Rev. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart., Biſhop of Wincheſter. In the courſe of about twenty deſcents, this ancient family have married the heireſſes of Doyngell and Helligan; and coheireſſes of Powna, Holland, Courtenay, Earl of Devonſhire; Lamellin, Reſkymer, Trecarrell, and Hele of Devonſhire.

Ancient Arms of Trelawney: — Argent, a chevron, Sable. —— Arms firſt borne by Sir John Trelawney, in the reign of Hen. V.: — Arg. a chevron Sable, between three oak-leaves, Vert.

Creſt: — On a wreath, a wolf paſſant, proper.

A younger branch of the Trelawney family ſettled at Coldrinnick, in St. Germans, before the year 1500, and continued there for ſeveral deſcents. On the death of Charles Trelawney, Eſq., the laſt heir-male, this eſtate was inherited by the Darells of Trewornan, who took the name of Trelawney. The preſent infant poſſeſſor of Coldrinnick is repreſentative of the Darells of Trewornan, and this branch of the Trelawneys.

Vyvyan of Trelowarren, in Mawgan (Meneage). — This ancient family was originally of Trevidern in Burian, where they are traced, in their pedigree, ſomewhat earlier than the year 1300; they removed to Trelowarren about the beginning of the reign of Edward IV., in conſequence of a marriage with the heireſs of Ferrers, of that place. Their deſcendant, Sir Richard Vyvyan, was created a baronet in 1644. The preſent baronet is the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., who has no iſſue. The heir-preſumptive is Vyell Vyvyan, Eſq., of Trelowarren, deſcended from Richard, ſecond ſon of Sir Richard, the third baronet, by the heireſs of Pyper, of Treſmarrow. This family have married the heireſſes of Ferrers, Vivian of Coſwarth, Hoblyn [s], and Pyper; and coheireſſes of Arundell of Trerice, Glynn of Morval, Trethurfe (by one of the coheireſſes of Courtenay Earl of Devonſhire), Tremayne of Collacombe, Robins and Eriſey.

[s] Sole heir of the Rev. Carew Hoblyn (a ſon of Hoblyn of Nanſwhydden), by a coheireſs of Carew of Penwarne.

Arms:

Arms: — Argent, a lion rampant, Gules, armed, Sable.

Creſt: — A horſe paſſant, furniſhed, all proper.

Moſt of the families, if not all, bearing the name of Vyvyan or Vivian, in Cornwall, were derived from the ſame ſtock as the baronet's family. The name is ſpelt indiſcriminately on ancient tombs of the neareſt relations. Prior Vivian is ſuppoſed to have been a ſon of Robert, the ſecond ſon of Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, who married the heireſs of Arundell. The Prior ſeems to have aſſumed a different coat of arms, which was confirmed to him by Wriotheſley, Garter King of Arms: viz. Or, a chevron Az., charged with three annulets of the field, between as many lions' heads eraſed purple: on a chief Gules, three martlets, Argent. This coat was borne by the deſcendants of his brother John, who was of Bodmin, and had a ſon of the ſame name, who married the heireſs of Tregooſe of Penpol. Edward, ſecond ſon of the laſt-mentioned John, left an only daughter and heir, married to Haweis. We have not been able to aſcertain who is the repreſentative of this branch. There are families of Vivian who bear the arms above-mentioned.

The Vivians or Vyvyans of Trenowth appear to have been deſcended from a younger ſon of John Vyvyan of Trelowarren, who married the coheireſs of Trethurfe. John Vivian *alias* Trenowth died in 1545: his ſon married the heireſs of Treſaſter; his grandſon, the heireſs of Lower of Truro; his great grandſon, a coheireſs of Cavell. This branch became extinct[r] by the death of Francis Vivian, who married the heireſs of Minard by the heireſs of Coſwarth. The daughter and only child of this Francis married Sir Richard Vyvyan of Trelowarren, grandfather of the preſent baronet. The Trenowth Vivians bore nearly the ſame arms as Prior Vivian, indeed the ſame coat without the annulets or the martlets. Theſe arms were confirmed to Vyvyan of Trenowth by Sir John Borough, Garter King of Arms, in 1637.[s]

Trevelyan. — Although the anceſtor of Sir John Trevelyan was of Nettlecombe, in Somerſetſhire, when created a baronet in 1661, yet as he then poſſeſſed Trevelyan in St. Veep, the ancient ſeat of the family[t] (which indeed is ſtill their property), and in the early part of their hiſtory they were wholly Corniſh, it will be neceſſary to ſpeak of them here. This ancient family were ſettled at Trevelyan at a very early period, and were afterwards, for ſeveral deſcents, of Baſil in St. Cleather. In the reign of Edward IV., they removed into Somerſetſhire,

[r] In the elder line, at leaſt; it is very probable that there are male deſcendants from younger ſons. John Vivian, who married the coheireſs of Cavell, had ten ſons, none of whom are deſcribed in the pedigree as dying in infancy.

[s] We were favoured with the above particulars reſpecting the Vyvyan family by the Rev. Fr. Vyvyan Jago.

[t] Trevelyan continued to be a ſeat of the family in the reign of Henry VIII.

in conſequence of a marriage with the heireſs of Whaleſborough of Whaleſborough, in Marham-Church, who, through the heireſs of Ralegh, were poſſeſſed alſo of Nettlecombe, in Somerſetſhire. The father of Trevelyan, who married Whaleſborough, married the heireſs of Bottreaux of Urder. Since their removal into Somerſetſhire, they have married other heireſſes, but none connected with Cornwall.

Arms: — Gules, a horſe, Argent, armed Or, riſing out of the ſea, party per feſſe, wavy, Az., and of the ſecond.

Creſt: — On a wreath two arms, counter-embowed, proper, habited, Azure, and holding a bezant.

St. AUBYN of Clowance. — This ancient family, which came over with William the Conqueror, had their chief reſidence and eſtates in Somerſetſhire and Devonſhire. They acquired Clowance, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, by the marriage of Sir Geffrey St. Aubyn (ſon of Sir Guy, who had married one of the coheireſſes of Serjeaux of Colquite) with the heireſs of Kimiell, who had married the coheireſs of Helligan of Clowance. Sir John St. Aubyn, the eighth in deſcent from Sir Geffrey, was created a baronet in 1671, and was great-great-grandfather of Sir John St. Aubyn, the preſent baronet. Beſides the matches with Serjeaux and Kimiell already mentioned, this family have married the heireſſes of Tremere, Godolphin of Treveneage, and Jenkin of Trekenning; and coheireſſes of Trenowth, Whittington, De la Haye, and Morice.

Arms: — Ermine, on a croſs, Gules, five bezants.

Creſt: — On a wreath, a falcon riſing, proper.

Francis St. Aubyn, ſecond brother of Sir John, who was created a baronet in 1671, married to his firſt wife the heireſs of Arundell of Trengwainton, and had by her a ſon, who died *ſine prole*; by his ſecond wife, the heireſs of Croker of St. Agnes, he had two ſons, one of whom left male iſſue. There were male deſcendants alſo from James, a younger ſon of Sir John St. Aubyn, the ſecond baronet.

MOLESWORTH of Pencarrow. — John Moleſworth, a younger brother of the Moleſworths of Helpſton, in Northamptonſhire, ſettled at Pencarrow in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His ſecond wife, whoſe iſſue continued the male line, was one of the coheireſſes of Hender, of Bottreaux Caſtle. Hender Moleſworth, Eſq., his grandſon, preſident of the council in Jamaica, and ſome time temporary governor of that iſland, was created a baronet in 1689, with remainder to his elder brother, Sir John Moleſworth, Knt., of Pencarrow, who ſucceeded to the title, and from whom Sir Arſcott Ourry Moleſworth, the preſent baronet, is the

fifth in lineal deſcent. Since their acceſſion to the title, this family have married coheireſſes of Morice and Smyth.

Arms: — Gules, an eſcutcheon vairé within an orle of croſs croſslets, Or.

Creſt: — On a wreath, a cubit arm, couped and armed with a gauntlet, proper, holding a croſs croſslet, Or.

LEMON of Carclew in Milor. — William Lemon, Eſq. purchaſed Carclew in 1749. His grandſon, of the ſame name, was created a baronet in 1774, and has been, ever ſince that year, one of the repreſentatives of the county.

Arms: — Argent, on a chevron, between three mullets, Gules, an eagle diſplayed, Or.

Creſt: — On a wreath, a lion paſſant, Gules, the body charged with three mullets in feſſe, Or.

COPLEY late MOYLE, of Sprotborough, in Yorkſhire. — The Moyles are an ancient Corniſh family, and although Sir Joſeph, who took the name of Copley, was deſcribed as above mentioned, when created a baronet in 1778, he then poſſeſſed the ancient ſeat of the Moyle family, Bake in St. Germans, which, indeed, is now the ſeat of his grandſon, Sir Joſeph Copley, the preſent baronet. Sir Joſeph is immediately deſcended from a younger brother of Walter Moyle, the learned writer, who died without iſſue in 1721. The anceſtor of this family married the heireſs of Bake of Bake, in the reign of Edward III. Another anceſtor of the family married the heireſs of Forteſcue of Hollacomb. The elder line of this family had become extinct towards the latter end of the fourteenth century, when the coheireſſes married Bunbury, Kelly, Keale, and Tregaſow.

Arms: — The arms of Moyle are, Gules, a mule paſſant, Argent; but Sir Joſeph Copley bears the arms of Copley — Argent, a croſs moline, Gules.

Creſt: — A griffin's head eraſed, Gules.

BASSET of Tehidy, created a baronet in 1779; ſince ennobled by the title of Lord de Dunſtanville as already ſtated.

MORSHEAD, of Trenant-Park, in Duloe, ſince ſold to Sir Edward Buller, Bart. — The father and grand-father of Sir John Morſhead, who was created a baronet in 1783, were of Cartuther in Menheniot. His father married the ſiſter and heireſs of Sir Chriſtopher Treiſe, Knt. Sir John Morſhead has now no reſidence in Cornwall.

Arms: — Azure, a croſs croſslet Argent, between four martlets, Or; on a chief of the ſecond, three eſcallop-ſhells, Gules.

Creſt:

Creſt: — On a wreath, a demi-dragon regardant Vert., collar'd Or, holding between his paws an eſcutcheon Sable, charged with a bezant.

HAWKINS of Trewithan in Probus. — John Hawkins, anceſtor of this family, being, according to tradition, of the family of Hawkins, of Naſh-Court, in Kent, came into Cornwall in the year 1554; his deſcendant, of the ſame name, ſettled at Trewinnard in St. Erth (now belonging to Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins) in 1636. Trewithan was acquired by marriage with the coheireſs of Hawkins, of that place, early in the laſt century. Chriſtopher Hawkins, Eſq., ſecond ſon of the late Thomas Hawkins, Eſq., of Trewithan, was created a baronet in 1791, and is the preſent owner of Trewithan. This family have married coheireſſes of Bellot of Bochym, and Hawkins of Pennans and Trewithan.

Arms: — Per ſaltier Or and Argent, on a ſaltier Sable, five fleur-de-lis of the firſt; a border gobony, of the firſt and third.

Creſt: — A cubit arm in armour, thereon two fleur-de-lis in pale, Azure, graſping in the hand, proper, a baton Or, tipped Sable.

The arms of Hawkins of Pennans, as confirmed to Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins in 1793, and borne by him quarterly, are, Per pale, Argent and Or, on a ſaltier Sable, a lozenge charged with a fleur-de-lis, Gules, between four others, Or.

CALL of Whiteford in Stoke Climſland. — Sir John Call, who was a very eminent military engineer, and held ſeveral lucrative offices under the preſidency of Madras, was created a baronet in 1791; he married a coheireſs of William Bathie, M. D., and was ſucceeded by his ſon Sir William Pratt Call, the preſent baronet.

Arms: — Gules, three trumpets in feſſe Argent.

Creſt: — A demi-lion rampant, holding a trumpet in his paws, as in the arms.

BULLER of Trenant-Park*. — Edward Buller, Eſq., Captain in the Royal Navy, now Vice-Admiral of the Blue, third ſon of the late John Buller, Eſq. of Morval, ſome time one of the Lords of the Treaſury, and M. P. for Weſt-Loo, who died in 1786, was created a baronet in 1808.

When Rear-Admiral Sir Edward PELLEW, grandſon of George Pellew, of Fluſhing near Falmouth, was created a baronet in 1796 for his gallant ſervices, he was deſcribed of Treverry in St. Martins (in Meneage), the property of his brother Samuel Pellew, Eſq.

* For ſome account of the family and arms, ſee p. xci.

Arms:

Arms: — Argent, a chevron, Gules; in baſe an oak-wreath Vert, tied Azure; on a chief of the ſecond, three maſcles of the firſt.

Creſt: — A ſhip in diſtreſs on a rock, proper; over the creſt, in a ſcroll, *Deo juvante.*

Extinct Baronets.

MOHUN of Boconnoc, created in 1612, and ROBARTES of Truro, created in 1612; afterwards ennobled and extinct as already ſtated.

Sir Richard GRENVILLE, elder ſon of Sir Beville, was created a baronet in 1630. The title became extinct by Sir Richard's death, which happened at Ghent, in Flanders, in 1658, his only ſon Richard having died before him. His only daughter married Lennard, and died without iſſue. An account of this family has been already given.

CAREW of Anthony. — This family was deſcended from Alexander, a younger ſon of Nicholas, Baron Carew of Haccombe, upon whom Anthony and other manors, parcel of his mother's eſtates inherited from the families of Courtenay and Archdekne, were ſettled. Richard Carew, Eſq., the fourth in deſcent from Alexander, was the hiſtorian of Cornwall; his ſon Sir Richard was created a baronet in 1641. The title, and the male line of the family, became extinct on the death of Sir Thomas Carew, the ſixth baronet, in 1799.[x] The Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of Anthony, is repreſentative of the Carews, through the Poles of Shute, in Devonſhire, (his paternal anceſtors,) and the Raſhleighs.

Arms of Carew: — Or, three lions paſſant, Sable.

Creſt: — A main-maſt, the round top ſet off with paliſadoes Or, and a lion iſſuing thereout Sable.

Supporters: — Two antelopes, Gules.

SMITH of Crantock. — Sir William Smith, who by his arms appears to have been of the family of Smith of Tregonick, was created a baronet in 1642. He was a merchant in London, and though deſcribed in his patent as of Crantock, where he had an eſtate, does not appear to have had any reſidence there. He was the only baronet of the family, having died without male iſſue: he left two daughters, but it does not appear whether they were married.

[x] On the death of Sir Coventry Carew in 1748, the title paſſed, without the eſtates, to a younger branch of the family ſettled at Harrowbear in Calſtock.

Arms: — Azure, a ſaltier between four martlets, Argent.
Creſt: — On a chapeau Gules, a Griffin's head couped, Or.

KILLEGREW of Arwenick. — This ancient family, which was originally of Killigrew in St. Erme, are traced to the reign of Henry III., and ſaid to have been deſcended from a natural ſon of Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans. This conjecture is countenanced by the arms which, in a MS. hiſtory of the family, are ſaid to have been given by that Prince to Ralph de Killigrew, the firſt of the family there mentioned. The Killigrews removed to Arwenick, near Falmouth-Harbour, on marrying the heireſs of that houſe and name in the reign of Richard II. William Killigrew, Eſq., their immediate deſcendant, was created a baronet in 1661. The title, and the male line of the elder branch of the family, became extinct by the death of Sir Peter, the ſecond baronet (nephew of Sir William) in 1704. Martin Liſter, Eſq., who married one of the coheireſſes, took the name of Killigrew, but died without iſſue; the other coheireſs married Eriſey. The Hon. John Wodehouſe is the repreſentative of this family, in right of his mother, daughter and heireſs of Charles Berkeley, brother of the late Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and grand-daughter and coheireſs of James Weſt, Eſq., who married the heireſs of Eriſey.

Arms: — Argent an eagle diſplayed with two heads Sable, a border of the ſecond bezanty.

Creſt: — A demi-lion rampant Sable, charged on the body with three bezants in pale.

The Killigrews married the heireſſes of Kentebury, Arwenick, Boligh, and Barrel, and a coheireſs of Petit. A branch of the Killigrews, ſome time ſettled at Penryn, became afterwards, as Leland ſays, united to the Arwenick branch. The heireſs of an elder ſon of the Killigrews, about the latter end of the fifteenth century, married into the Godolphin family.

Robert Killigrew, a younger ſon of this family, married the heireſs of Woolſton, in St. Ive; one of the coheireſſes of this branch brought the Trebigh eſtate to the Wreys.

From a branch of this family, ſettled in Middleſex, ſprung Thomas Killigrew, the celebrated wit of King Charles the Second's reign, Sir William Killigrew, Dr. Henry Killigrew, all dramatic writers, Mrs. Ann Killigrew the poeteſs, daughter of the latter, Admiral Killigrew, a celebrated naval officer in the reign of William III., and General Robert Killigrew, who died in 1707, and has a monument in Weſtminſter Abbey. Some male deſcendants of Thomas Killigrew were living in the early part of the laſt century, and it is probable that this branch may be ſtill extant.

GODOLPHIN

GODOLPHIN of Godolphin, created a baronet in 1661, and extinct, as before ſtated.

CORYTON of Newton-Ferrers in St. Mellion. — This ancient family was originally of Coryton, in Devonſhire, where they were ſettled as early as the reign of Henry III. They removed to Weſt-Newton, now called Weſt-Newton-Ferrers, in conſequence of a marriage with the heireſs of Ferrers in the fourteenth century. Their deſcendant, Sir John Coryton, was created a baronet in 1661. The title and the male line of the Corytons became extinct by the death of Sir John Coryton, Bart., in 1739: his ſiſters married Goodall, Peter, and Vaughan. The preſent repreſentative of the family is John Tillie Coryton, Eſq., whoſe father, Peter Goodall, Eſq. (grandſon of William Goodall, Eſq., who married Elizabeth, ſiſter of Sir John Coryton), took the name of Coryton, purſuant to the will of the laſt baronet. An anceſtor of the Corytons had married the heireſs of Tregaſaw.

Arms of Coryton: — Argent, a ſaltier Sable.

Creſt: — A lion paſſant-gardant, Gules.

Baronets' Seats.

Trelawney, the ſeat of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart.

Trelowarren — occupied by Vyell Vyvyan, Eſq., truſtee for the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.

Clowance — of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., who has alſo an occaſional reſidence at St. Michael's Mount.

Pencarrow — of Sir Arſcott Ourry Moleſworth, Bart.

Carclew — of Sir William Lemon, Bart.

Trewithan — of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., who occaſionally reſides alſo at Trewinnard.

Whiteford-Houſe — of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart.

Bake — of Sir Joſeph Copley, Bart.

Trenant-Park — of Sir Edward Buller, Bart.

Anthony, ſome time the reſidence of the Carews, Baronets, is now the ſeat of their repreſentative, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M. P. Newton-Park, the reſidence of the Corytons, Baronets, is now the ſeat of Weſton Helyar, Eſq. Arwenick, the ſeat of the Killigrews, has never been reſtored to its former conſequence, ſince it was burnt down in the civil war. It is now divided into two tenements. Trebigh, formerly the ſeat of the Wreys, is now occupied as a farm-houſe.

Roſerrow, now a farm-houſe belonging to Sir William Lemon, Bart., was formerly a ſeat of the Carews of Haccombe, in Devonſhire, Baronets.

Corniſh Gentry.

It has been very juſtly remarked by Mr. Tonkin, that the names of moſt of the Corniſh gentry are local. Indeed there are ſcarcely any exceptions but thoſe families which have removed from other counties into Cornwall. "The Corniſh," ſays Carew, "entitle one another with his owne and his father's Chriſtian name, and conclude with the place of his dwelling, as, John Thomas Pendarves; Richard, his younger brother, is named Richard Thomas Pendarves, &c. Through which means, divers gentlemen, and others, have changed their names by removing their dwellings, as Trengove to Nance, Bonithon to Carclew; two brethren of the Thomaſſes, the one to Carnſew, the other to Roſcrowe, and many other." Tonkin ſays, that the cuſtom of aſſuming the names of their habitation, and changing on the next removal, was quite left off (1736), though he could inſtance ſome who had done ſo within a hundred years. The practice of families taking their names from the place of their abode [y], with the addition of *de*, was, at an early period, more or leſs prevalent throughout England.

"Moſt of the Corniſh names," ſays Carew, "begin with *Tre*, *Pol*, or *Pen*; which ſignifie, a town, a top, and a head, whence grew the common bye-word:—

By *Tre*, *Pol*, and *Pen*,
You ſhall know the Corniſh men."

In Camden's Remains, this ſaying is thus amplified:—

By *Tre*, *Ros*, *Pol*, *Lan*, *Caer*, and *Pen*,
You may know moſt Corniſh men.

Tre is by far the moſt common beginning among the names of old Corniſh families derived from their habitations. *Tre*, in the Corniſh or Britiſh language, ſignifies a town, village, or dwelling, as—

Trevean—the Little
Trevear—the Great
Trewartha—the Higher
Trewolla—the Lower
} town, village, or dwelling.

Tre alſo ſignifies the numeral *three*, and this ſenſe appears to have been adopted in the appropriation of family-arms [z]. It would be entering into a very wide field,

[y] It is a very prevalent, but a very miſtaken notion, that families generally gave name to the places they inhabited. It is, on the contrary, a practice, which has very rarely, if ever, occurred, unleſs where the family-name has been given as an adjunct, as Newton-Ferrers, in Cornwall, and many others in various parts of the kingdom. It has in ſome few inſtances happened, that the original name has, in progreſs of time, been dropped, and the diſtinctive name only retained in general uſe, as in Buckinghamſhire, Iſenhampſted-Cheneys, and Iſenhampſted-Latimers, formerly ſeats of the ancient families of Cheney and Latimer, are now called Cheneys and Latimers.

[z] Either in alluſion to the Corniſh derivation, as three frogs in the arms of Tre-vroneck, three blackbirds in thoſe of Tre-woof, three owls in thoſe of Tre-wolla, and three ſtone pillars in thoſe

of

field, to attempt to give the etymology of Corniſh names; and, indeed, after all, it muſt be very unſatisfactory, for the Corniſh etymologiſts are not at all agreed in their interpretation of them, as is evident from many inſtances[a] in the alphabetical liſt of pariſhes and villages, with their etymologies, annexed to Pryce's *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica.*

ARCHER, ſome time of Trelewick in St. Ewe, now of Trelaſke in Lewannick, deſcended probably from a younger branch of the Archers of Lizard, who bore the ſame arms in the reign of Edward IV., when one of the coheireſſes of the elder branch married Levelis. Archer of Trelaſke married the heireſs of Addis. The preſent repreſentative of this family is Samuel Archer, Eſq.

Arms: — Sable, a chevron engrailed Arg. between three Pheons Or.

AUSTEN of Great Deviock in St. Germans, afterwards of Plymouth, now of Place in Fowey, married the coheireſs of Treffry. The preſent repreſentative of both families is J. T. Auſten, Eſq.

Arms of Auſten: — Arg. on a feſſe, between two chevrons Sable, three croſs croſlets Or.

BEAUCHAMP of Binnerton, afterwards of Trefyn, now of Pengreep in Gwennap, bearing the ſame arms as the Beauchamps of Hacche, in Somerſetſhire, ſettled in Cornwall in the reign of Henry III., married heireſſes of Kenegie, Trefyns or Trevince, and Bawden. The preſent repreſentative of this family is Joſeph Beauchamp, Eſq.

Arms: — Vairé.

A younger branch of the Beauchamps, bearing the ſame arms, with a mullet for difference, married the heireſs of Pender. This branch, which was for ſeveral deſcents of Chytane in St. Agnes, and afterwards of Trenethick, is ſuppoſed to have been many years extinct.

BILLINGE of Trevorder, afterwards of Hengar in St. Tudy. — The coheireſſes of the elder branch married Viell and Keſtell; the heireſs of a younger branch married Trelawney of Coldrinnick, by whom ſhe had no iſſue, and afterwards

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of Tre-men-heere; or expreſſive of the component parts of the names in other languages, as three ſtone pillars in the coat of Tre-ſteane; three ſpindles in that of Trefuſis, and three bears'-feet in that of Tre-barfoot. The goldfinches in the coat of Molenick, the goat in that of Gaverigan, and the partridges in that of Gregor, allude to the Corniſh names of thoſe families.

[a] Such as "*Treſilian*, the place for eels, or in open view;" *Treluddra*, the buſhy town, or the heifers or calves place;" and "*Trekinninge*, the town of rabbits, or leeks, or ſtrife." Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſes the latter to be expreſſive of a royal reſidence.

Dr. Lower, phyſician in ordinary to King Charles II., by whom ſhe had three daughters. The heireſs of another branch, ſettled at St. Mabyn, married Hamley of Treblethick, in St. Mabyn. There are ſtill ſeveral male deſcendants from younger branches; the immediate male repreſentative is ſaid to be Mr. William Billinge of St. Teath.

BOND, of Earth, near Saltaſh, married the heireſs of an ancient family, who took their name from that barton. Thomas Bond, Eſq., town-clerk of Eaſt-Looe, is a deſcendant of this family, who had married alſo coheireſſes of Maynard and Coryton.

Arms of Bond: — Arg. on a chevron Sable, three bezants.

BORLASE, originally of Borlaſe, in the pariſh of St. Wenn, are ſaid to be a Norman family, and to have borne the name of Taillefer or Talfer, from a caſtle in that country ſo called. The elder branch of this family became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the coheireſſes married Tonkin and Bray. A younger ſon, about the beginning of the ſixteenth century, married the heireſs of Treluddra or Trelludderow of Treluddra in Newlyn, where his family continued for five deſcents. Humphrey, the laſt ſurvivor of the elder branch of this line (his ſon Nicholas having died before him without iſſue), was created a peer by James II., after his abdication; but he never enjoyed the title. He left his eſtate to the Borlaſes of Pendeen, in St. Juſt (Penwith), deſcended from Walter, a younger ſon of Walter Borlaſe, who married the heireſs of Treluddra. The preſent repreſentative of this family is John Borlaſe, Eſq. (grandſon of Dr. Borlaſe the hiſtorian of Cornwall), who ſucceeded to the family eſtates on the death of his father's firſt couſin, the Rev. Walter Borlaſe, late of Caſtle-Horneck, near Penzance, at which place the Borlaſes have reſided about a century ſince their removal from Pendeen.

Before the branching off of the Treluddra family, the Borlaſes quartered the arms of Moyle, Trewinard, Kingdom, Boſcawen, and Beare. Since that period, beſides the match with Treluddra, they have married the heireſſes of a younger branch of Pendarves and Smith.

The Borlaſes of Bockmer and Danvers in Little-Marlow, whoſe deſcendant was created a baronet in 1642, and was anceſtor of Admiral Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K.B., were deſcended from Edward, the ſecond ſon of Walter Borlaſe, who married the heireſs of Treluddra.

Arms of Borlaſe: — Erm. on a bend Sab., two arms armed iſſuing out of the clouds Arg., rending a horſe-ſhoe Or.

BRADDON

BRADDON of Treworgye in St. Gennys, Treglith in Trenegloſs, Shiſdon in St. Kew, &c. — William Braddon, Eſq. of Treglith, is the repreſentative of the elder branch of this family.

Arms: — Sable, a bend lozengy Argent.

BULLER of Shillingham and Morval. — This family is deſcended from Richard, a younger ſon of Alexander Buller of Lilleſdon, in Somerſetſhire, whoſe anceſtors were originally of Wood, in that county. This Richard married one of the coheireſſes of Trethurfe of Trethurfe in Ladock, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: they firſt ſettled at Tregarrick in Pelynt, and afterwards at Shillingham, near Saltaſh, where they continued for ſome deſcents. On the death of James Buller, Eſq., in 1710, Shillingham paſſed to a younger branch of the family which had ſettled at Morval, in conſequence of a match with the heireſs of Coode of that place. The immediate repreſentative of the Morval branch is James Buller, Eſq., M. P. for Exeter, ſtill poſſeſſed of the Shillingham eſtate, but reſiding at Downes near Crediton, in Devonſhire. Morval, under the will of James Buller, Eſq., who died in 1765, is the property and reſidence of John Buller, Eſq., his grandſon, by the ſon of a ſecond marriage. The Bullers have married heireſſes of Beauchamp of Lilleſdon, Chedington, and Trethurfe. [b]

Arms of Buller: — Sab. on a croſs Arg. pierced of the field, four eagles diſplayed of the firſt.

BURELL of Burell in Stephen, near Saltaſh. — The preſent repreſentative of this ancient family, who have married coheireſſes of Woodland [c] and Gifford, is Arthur Burell, Eſq.

Arms of Burell: — Barruly Arg. and Sab. on a chief Gul. three leopards' faces, Or.

CAREW of Anthony. (See p. xcv.)

CARLYON of Tregrehan, in St. Blazey, now repreſented by Thomas Carlyon, Eſq. — This family has been ſettled at Tregrehan and at Menagwins in St. Auſtell, more than three centuries. There is no tradition or document extant to confirm the conjecture, but it is moſt probable that they were originally of the ſame ſtock as the Carlyons of Carlyon in Kea, which barton belonged at an early period to a family

[b] Margaret Trethurfe was one of the couſins and coheirs of Edward Courtenay, the laſt Earl of Devon, and relict of Edward Courtenay of Landrake.

[c] Sermonda, coheireſs of Sir Walter Woodland of Woodland, in Devonſhire, in the reign of Edw. II., in conſequence of which match the family reſided for ſeveral deſcents at Woodland.

of that name. An heireſs of Carlyon of Carlyon married Haweis about the middle of the ſeventeenth century. Another heireſs of this family (daughter of Nicholas Carlyon) married Roſewarne. Carlyon or Carlion is ſuppoſed by Tomas, the ancient Rhymer, whoſe Romaunce was publiſhed in 1804 by Mr. Walter Scott, to have been the reſidence of his hero Sir Triſtrem. It is worthy of remark, perhaps, that among the more remote anceſtors of Mr. Carlyon of Tregrehan, Triſtram occurs as a Chriſtian name, in alluſion, probably, to this celebrated hero of romance, whoſe name, by Carew's mention of it, appears to have been well known in Cornwall.

Arms of Carlyon: — Arg. a chevron, Gules, between two croſs croſslets fitchée in chief, a caſtle in baſe Sable.

CHYNOWETH of Chynoweth in Cubert, a reduced family: the preſent repreſentative is a blackſmith at Newlyn.

COODE of Morval, traced in their pedigree five generations above 1620, married the heireſſes or coheireſſes of Damarell, Durnford, and Glynn, by the latter of whom Morval came into the family. The heireſs of the elder branch brought Morval to the Bullers of Shillingham. A younger branch, ſucceſſively ſettled at Penſipple in Liſkeard and Methleigh in Breage, is repreſented by Edward Coode, Eſq., now of St. Auſtell.

Arms of Coode: — Arg. a chevron Gul. between three moor-cocks Sable, membered and wattled Gules.

CORYTON. (See p. xcvii.)

DARELL of Trewornan, in St. Minver, deſcended from a branch of the ancient family of Darell of Yorkſhire (common anceſtors of the Darells of Buckinghamſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Kent, &c. &c.). The Darells of Trewornan were of the Kentiſh family, and ſettled in Cornwall in conſequence of a marriage with the heireſs of Rowe of Trewornan, about or ſomewhat before the year 1600. This branch of the Darell family became extinct by the death of Henry St. George Darell, who had taken the additional name of Trelawney on inheriting the eſtates of Charles Trelawney, Eſq., of Coldrinick. The preſent repreſentative of this family by female deſcent is the Rev. Darell Stephens, of Trewornan.

Arms of Darell: — Az. a lion rampant Or, crowned Argent.

DE WENN

De Wenn or Dewen of Gwinnear, traced three generations before 1620, married a coheireſs of Culland. — The preſent male repreſentative of this family is Mr. James Dewen, ſurgeon and apothecary at Marazion. Mr. F. Cole, ſon of the late Captain F. Cole, of the Royal Navy, is the repreſentative of the elder branch, by female deſcent.

Arms of Dewen: — Arg. on a chevron - - - - three trefoils - - - - -.

Estcott. — The heireſs of the elder branch of this ancient family, whoſe pedigree is traced one generation beyond the reign of King Stephen, after nine deſcents, married Pentier. A younger branch, which was of Tamerton, in the reign of Edward III., married an heireſs of Manning, and coheireſſes of Totworthy and Pruſt. The preſent repreſentative of this family, afterwards ſettled at Launceſton, is Captain Sanford Eaſtcott (ſo the name is now ſpelt), of the Cornwall militia.

Arms of Eſtcott: — Sab. ſix eſcallop ſhells, 3. 2. 1. Or.

Enys of Enys, traced to the reign of Edward I., married the heireſs of Gregor of Truro, and coheireſſes of Riſe of Trewardenick, and Willys of Fenditton, in Cambridgeſhire; the preſent repreſentative of this family is Francis Enys, Eſq.

Arms: — Quarterly; one and four, Arg. three water evets Vert, for Enys; two and three, Gules on a feſſe embattled-counterbattled Arg. between three birds of the ſecond, member'd and beaked Or, three cinquefoils Sab. the whole within a border compony of twelve parts, Or and Sable.

Flamank or Flamock of Bokarne in Bodmin. — This family is traced ſeven generations above Thomas Flamock, whom Holinſhed calls a gentleman well learned in the law, well known in hiſtory as the leader of the Corniſh rebellion in 1496. This Thomas left no male iſſue; his only daughter married Fantleroy. John, his ſecond brother, was the immediate anceſtor of William Flamank, D.D. the preſent proprietor of Bokarne. This family have married the heireſſes of Treglownaw and Luccam or Lucomb.

Arms of Flamank: — Arg. a croſs between four mullets, Gules.

Foote of Trelogoſick in Veryan, afterwards of Lambeſſo in St. Clements, acquired by bequeſt in the reign of Charles II., and of Truro. — Samuel Foote, Eſq., the celebrated comedian and dramatic writer, was of this family: the preſent repreſentative of which is Henry Foote, Eſq., now reſident at Word, near Taviſtock, in Devonſhire.

Arms: — Vert a chevron between three doves Argent.

GIDDY of Treleaſe in Kea, afterwards of Calenick. — The Rev. Edward Giddy, now of Tredrea, in St. Erth, married the heireſs of Davies, repreſentative of the Noys, and is father of Davies Giddy, Eſq., M.P. for Bodmin.

Arms of Giddy: — Or, a feſſe engrail'd Vert, between a lion paſſant in chief Gules, and three torteauxes in baſe.

GLANVILLE of Catchfrench, where the family has reſided about a century, deſcended from Julius, a younger ſon of Serjeant Glanville, who was ſon of Sir John Glanville, one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas, and a deſcendant of the ancient family of Glanville of Halwell, in the pariſh of Whitchurch, in Devonſhire.

Arms: — Azure, three ſaltiers, Or.

GLYNN of Glynn, in Cardinham. — An ancient family which became extinct in the elder branch in the early part of the fourteenth century, when the heireſs married Sir John Carminow. A younger branch became afterwards poſſeſſed, by purchaſe, of the ſeat of their anceſtors, and were the immediate anceſtors of E. J. Glynn, Eſq., now of Glynn. A younger branch of Glynn of Glynn was of Boyton at the time of the laſt Heralds' viſitation in 1620. The Glynns have married a coheireſs of Trecarne and the ſole heireſs of Dennis.

Arms of Glynn: — Arg. three ſalmon ſpears Sab.

The Heralds' viſitation of 1531 gives the deſcent of Glynn of Lanhydrock, who married the heireſſes of Clyker, and Arundell of Penbygoll.

There was a family of Glynn of Morval, extinct in the reign of Henry VIII., and another of Helſton[d], which bore the ſame arms as Glynn of Glynn, and moſt probably were of the ſame ſtock.

GREGOR of Trewarthenick. — This family was of Tregew in Feock, as early as the reign of Edward III., afterwards of Truro. They ſettled at Trewarthenick, now the ſeat of Francis Gregor, Eſq., ſome time M. P. for the county, in the reign of Charles II. This family has married a coheireſs of Prideaux of Gurlyn.

Arms of Gregor: — Arg. a chevron Gules, between partridges, proper.

GRYLLS, a Devonſhire family ſettled at Court in Lanreath, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, immediate anceſtors of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Helſton, and Thomas Grylls, Eſq., of Boſahan. This family have married the heireſſes of Gerveys (repreſentative of the Bonallacks) and Glynn of Helſton (repreſentative of the Polkinhornes), and the coheireſs of Beare.

Arms of Grylls: — Or, a bend and two bendlets enhanced Gules.

[d] See the account of *Extinct Families*.

HALS

HALS, ſome time of Fentongollan in St. Michael-Penkevil, and of Treſawſen in Merther. — This family is ſuppoſed by Mr. William Hals, the hiſtorian of Cornwall, to have been deſcended from the family of De Als, who derived their origin from Alſa or Alſe in Burian, and gave the manor of Laneſtly, in 1266, to the priory of St. Germans. It is certain that they were deſcended from John Hals, who was appointed one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas in 1423, and built the ancient manſion now ſtanding at Kenedon in Devonſhire. His immediate deſcendant, Sir Nicholas Hals, purchaſed Fentongollan, the ſeat of the Carminows, in the year 1600, and ſeveral other manors (and among them Laneſtly above-mentioned), moſt of which were ſold by his elder ſon John. Mr. William Hals above-mentioned was a grandſon of a younger branch, the repreſentative of which is James Hals, Eſq. now of St. Ives. The elder branch of this family ſettled in Jamaica.

Arms of Hals: — Arg. a feſſe between three alces' or griphons' heads eraſed, Sable.

HAMLEY of Halwyn in St. Iſſey, and Treblethick in St. Mabyn. — This family, who are traced to the thirteenth century, became extinct in the elder branch in the year 1427, when Halwyn paſſed, by a female heir, to the Champernons. A younger branch ſettled at Treblethick as early as the reign of Henry VII. The preſent repreſentative of this ancient family is Mr. Richard Hamley of St. Columb. The Rev. Thomas Tregenna Hamley is of the ſame family, his father being firſt couſin of Mr. Richard Hamley's father, by whom Treblethick[e] was ſold about the middle of the laſt century. This family have married the heireſſes of Pipard, Idles, Talbot, and Hockin.

Arms of Hamley: — Arg. three talbots paſſant (two in chief and one in baſe), Az. langued Gules.

HARRIS of Kenegie in Gulvall, deſcended from a younger branch of Harris of Heyne in Devonſhire, to which eſtate they ſucceeded on the death of Sir Arthur Harris, Bart., without iſſue, in 1673. On the death of Chriſtopher Harris, Eſq., the laſt heir-male of this family, in 1775, the Kenegie eſtate paſſed to the Arundells of Menadarva in Camborne, who took the name of Harris. The repreſentative of both families is William Harris, Eſq., of Pembroke College, in Oxford.

The Harrises of Mount-Radford in Devonſhire, being the elder branch of the Heyne family, were ſome time reſident in Cornwall, at Trecarrell in Lezant, which they acquired by marriage with the heireſs of Trecarrell *alias* Eſſe. On the death of Sir Chriſtopher Harris without male iſſue, in 1624, both Trecarrell and Mount-Radford paſſed to the Harrises of Lanreſt, in the pariſh of Liſkeard, who

[e] Treblethick is, by a late purchaſe, become the property of Mr. Abraham Hambly, not ſuppoſed to be at all connected by deſcent with the family of Hamley.

appear to have been of the Heyne family, and bore the ſame arms. John Harris, Eſq. of Lanreſt, who married Jane, only ſiſter and heir of Sir Chriſtopher above-mentioned, was immediate anceſtor of John Harris, Eſq., now of Mount-Radford. The family has not, for many years, had any reſidence in Cornwall.

Ancient arms of Harris of Mount-Radford:—Sab. three creſcents Argent; thoſe of Heyne and Lanreſt, the ſame coat, within a border Argent.

HAWKEY of Trevegoe in St. Winnow, now repreſented by John Hawkey, Eſq. of Launcels.

Arms:— - - - - - a feſſe, cottiſed between three falcons, cloſe - - - -

HERLE, or HEARLE, originally of Weſt-Herle in Northumberland, ſettled at Prideaux in Luxulion, in conſequence of marrying the heireſs of Arvas (who had married the heireſs of Prideaux) about the year 1500. The elder branch, which was afterwards of Landew in Lezant, became extinct by the death of Northmore Herle, Eſq., *ſine prole*, in 1737. The Herles married heireſſes of Arvas and Salter, and Fockeroy, Carminow, and Northmore; and the coheireſs of Trefuſis of Landew.

Arms of Herle:—Arg. a feſſe Gul., between three ſheldrakes, proper.

A younger branch of this family, writing their name Hearle, was ſome time of Penryn, and, by marriage with the heireſs of Paynter, of Treliſick in St. Erth. The elder line of this branch became extinct in 1766, by the death of Thomas Hearle, Eſq., whoſe aunts and coheireſſes married the late Francis Rodd, Eſq. of Trebartha-Hall, Captain Wallis the circumnavigator, and the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. The preſent male repreſentative of this branch, and of the Herle family, is John Hearle, Eſq., now of Tregony.

HEXT of Trenarran in St. Auſtell, where the family have been ſettled for ſeveral deſcents, of Trinity in Reſtormel-Park, and of Tredethy in St. Mabyn.—This family was of Kingſton in the hundred of Haytor in Devon, where they are to be traced to the reign of Edward IV. They had married a coheireſs of Tilly and the heireſs of Colſwell.

Arms:—Or, a caſtle between three battle-axes Sable.

HOBLYN of Bodrane in St. Pinnock, and of Nanſwhyden.—This family, which was of Bodrane five generations before 1620, married the coheireſſes of Dawe and Ronnell, and the heireſs of King. The Hoblyns of Liſkeard are ſaid to have been deſcended from Thomas Hoblyn of Bodrane by his firſt wife: if they are not ſo deſcended, it is moſt probable that the elder branch is extinct. From John, elder ſon of Thomas Hoblyn, of Bodrane, by (his ſecond wife) the heireſs of King,

deſcended the Hoblyns of Nanſwhyden, who married the heireſs of Trevaſcus and coheireſſes of Pye and Apley. The elder branch of Hoblyn of Nanſwhyden became extinct, in 1757, by the death of Robert Hoblyn, Eſq. (who built Nanſwhyden-houſe). The preſent repreſentative is the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, of Bath, deſcended from Thomas, fourth ſon of Robert Hoblyn of Nanſwhyden, by Grace, daughter of John Carew of Penwarne, who ſettled at Treſadern. The Rev. John Hoblyn, of Padſtow, is the repreſentative of another younger branch who ſettled at Trewhela in St. Enoder. The heireſs of Hoblyn of Penwarne, which eſtate was inherited from the Carews, married Vyvyan of Trelowarren; the heireſs of another branch, ſettled at Croan in Egloſhayle, married Kirkham.

Arms of Hoblyn — Az. a feſſe Or. between two flaunches, Ermine.

J'ANS of Whitſtone, deſcended from Robert J'ans[f], Eſq., Maſter of the Ordnance to Queen Elizabeth, and one of Her Majeſty's Privy Council for the kingdom of Ireland. The father of Wrey J'ans, Eſq., now of Whitſtone, married the ſiſter of the late Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart., and ſettled at Whitſtone.

Arms of J'ans: — Gules, on a bend Argent, three Corniſh choughs, proper.

JAGO or JAGOE, of St. Erme and Helſton about the year 1500, a younger branch of the Trejago family, and common anceſtors of Thomas Jago, Eſq. of Launceſton, Samuel Jagoe, Eſq. of Ennis in St. Erme, and of the Jagoes of Warwickſhire, anceſtors of the poet, now extinct. The anceſtor of Mr. Jago of Launceſton married the heireſs of the elder branch of Arundell of Tolverne, deſcended from one of the coheireſſes of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon.

Arms of Jago: — Or, a chevron between three croſs croſlets Sable.

KEIGWIN of Mouſhole, traced to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. — The immediate repreſentative is the Rev. James Jenkin Keigwin, who is repreſentative alſo of the Hoblyns of Treſadern.

Arms: — Vert, a chevron between three grey-hounds current Argent.

KEKEWICH, originally of Lancaſhire, ſome time of Catchfrench in St. Germans, where they ſettled about the middle of the ſixteenth century, in conſequence of a match with the heireſs of Talcarne, now repreſented by Samuel Kekewich, Eſq. of Peamore, near Exeter, who, though he has no ſeat in Cornwall, has conſi-

[f] Edward J'ans, Eſq., grandſon of this Robert, had a patent to be Lord Mayor of Dublin, in 1640; and would have been the firſt Lord Mayor, but the civil war breaking out, there was no Lord Mayor till 1666.

derable property in the county. This family married alſo the heireſſes of Bradfield and Eſſex.

Arms of Kekewich: — Arg. two lions paſſant in bend Sable, between two cottiſes Gules.

There were younger branches of the Kekewichs at Polmarkin and Trehawke.

KEMPE of Levethan, in Bliſland, Roſteage in Gerrans, &c. — This ancient family deſcended from a younger branch of the Kempes of Kent, ſettled at Levethan about the year 1500. One of the coheireſſes of the elder branch married the grandfather of Dr. Taunton of Truro. A younger ſon of this family ſettled at Roſteage. This branch divided into two, ſettled at Roſteage, and at Crugſilick in Vevyan. Theſe became again united, by the marriage of Kempe of Roſteage with the heireſs of Kempe of Crugſilick. John Kempe, Eſq., now of Crugſilick, is the elder ſon of this marriage, and repreſentative of both branches.

Arms of Kempe: — Gules, three garbs Or.

KENDALL, formerly of Treworgy in Duloe, now of Pelyn in Lanlivery. — The elder branch of this ancient family became extinct in the early part of the ſeventeenth century. A younger branch deſcended from Walter, third ſon of John Kendall of Treworgy, by Jane daughter and coheireſs of Richard Holland, ſettled at Pelyn, and were the immediate anceſtors of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, now of that place. This family had married the heireſſes of St. Piran, Wayte of Loſtwithiel, and a coheireſs of Glynn.

Arms of Kendall: — Arg. a chevron between three dolphins naiant, embowed Sable.

KESTELL of Keſtell in Egloſhayle. — The lineal male repreſentative of this ancient family, who are traced as reſident at Keſtell in the reign of King John, is John Keſtell, Eſq. of Ottery-St. Mary, whoſe father removed into Devonſhire about the year 1737. This family appears to have branched into two lines in the reign of Edward IV.; before this period, one of the family had married the heireſs of Godolphin; afterwards, one of the Keſtell branch married the heireſs of Billinge. The younger branch married the heireſſes of Lukie and Ford. It is probable that the two branches became again united on the extinction of the younger, Pendavy being deſcribed as the reſidence of that branch in 1620; which manor, together with Keſtell, belonged afterwards to an elder branch. John Keſtell, Eſq., the preſent repreſentative, whoſe grandmother was the heireſs of Lower of Tremere in St. Tudy, has no ſon; his only daughter is married

ried to Samuel Corniſh, Eſq. of Salcombe, near Sidmouth in Devonſhire, and has iſſue.

Arms of Keſtell in Egloſhayle: — Arg. a chevron Sab., between three falcons riſing, proper.

KINGDON of Trehunſey in Quithiock, and Trenowth in St. Cleer, an ancient family; the preſent repreſentative of which is William Kingdon, Eſq. of St. Cleer. There are ſeveral clergy in the north part of the county deſcended from a younger branch of this family, ſettled in Devonſhire.

Arms of Kingdon: — Arg. a chevron Sable, between three magpies, proper.

LANYON of Lanyon in Madron, and of Lanyon in Gwinnear. — The popular tradition of theſe families is, that they were deſcended from two brothers who came over from France with Iſabel, conſort of Richard II., and gave their names to the two bartons in which they fixed their reſidence; and as a confirmation of this tradition, it is ſaid, that their arms were the ſame as thoſe of the town of Lanion in Britanny. This tradition we know to be, in ſome reſpects, erroneous; but contrary as it is to the general practice, we have reaſon to believe, that the tenement of Lanyon, within the barton of Coſwin in Gwinnear, was ſo called by the family on its becoming their reſidence; but ſo far from there being any truth in the ſtory of the brothers being founders of the two families, it is certain that the Lanyons of Lanyon in Gwinnear are deſcended from Edward, a younger ſon of Richard Lanyon, who married Margaret Treſkillard. This Edward is called by Leland, Lanyon of Coſwin. That this ſtatement is correct, is proved by the circumſtance of Lanyon of Madron and Lanyon of Gwinnear being, at the time of the viſitation of 1620, related ſo nearly as in the degree of couſin-germans. The elder branch of the Lanyons of Madron is extinct, but ſome of the family, deſcended from younger branches, are ſtill remaining at Burian. Mr. Tobias Lanyon, now of Camborne, ſurgeon and apothecary, is the repreſentative of the Lanyons of Lanyon in Madron and Gwinnear. Before the branching off of the families, there was a match with the heireſs of Trelebicke; afterwards in the Madron branch, a match with a coheireſs of Militon.

Arms of Lanyon: — Sable, a caſtle with four towers Arg., ſtanding on the waves of the ſea Az., over the ſame a falcon hovering, with bells, proper.

MANATON or MANNINGTON of Manaton in Southill. — The deſcendants of this ancient family removed into Devonſhire in the early part of the laſt century, and are ſaid to be ſtill remaining, but in a reduced condition.

Arms: — Argent, on a bend Sable, three mullets of the field.

Mayow of Bray in Morval, ſettled there before 1620; before which time, they were for three generations of Looe. Bray is now the property of Philip Wynell Mayow, Eſq., who reſides in London.

Arms; — Gules, a chevron Vairé between three ducal coronets Or.

Nicholls of Treriefe in Madron, ſettled at that place as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if not before. William Godolphin Nicholls, Eſq., of Trereife, is the preſent repreſentative of this family, and of the Godolphins of Trewarveneth, whoſe heireſs his anceſtor married.

Arms of Nicholls: — Argent, three pheons Sable.

Paynter of Boſkenna in Burian, ſaid to have been originally called De Camborne, and to have been ſettled at Deverell in Gwinnear, before they were of Boſkenna and of Treliſick in St. Erth; the former branch is now repreſented by John Paynter, Eſq. of Boſkenna, and the other in the male line by Francis Paynter, Eſq. of Trekenning in St. Columb. The heireſs of the elder branch of Paynter of Treliſick brought that barton to the Hearles, from whom it paſſed by a coheireſs to Mr. Rodd of Trebartha. An anceſtor of the Paynters married the heireſs of Antron.

Arms of Paynter: — Azure, three billets Argent, each charged with an annulet Sable.

Penfownd or Penfowne of Penfownd in Poundſtock — traced eight generations before 1620, now exiſting in the male line in Devonſhire.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three moor-cocks Sab., member'd and wattled Gules.

Penrose of Penroſe in Sithney, traced eight generations before 1620. The elder branch of this family became extinct by the death of John Penroſe, Eſq., fellow of New College, in 1744. His only ſiſter married William Pearce of Penryn, whoſe heireſs married Alexander Cuming, Eſq., of Altyr in Scotland, father of Sir Adam Cuming Gordon, who was created a baronet in 1804, and grandfather of Sir William Gordon Cuming Gordon, the preſent baronet. One of the Penroſe family had married heireſſes of Tredryne and Enys, and a coheireſs of Laner. A younger brother of Penroſe, who married Enys, married the heireſs of Tregethow, and ſettled at Tregethow, alias Tregith, in Manaccan. This branch of the family afterwards married the heireſs of Keſtell of Keſtell in Manaccan. Commodore Penroſe, of the navy, who occupies Ethy in St. Winnow, is of this branch, as was

the

the Rev. Thomas Penroſe the poet, who lived at Newbury, in Berkſhire, and was father to the Rev. Thomas Penroſe, now fellow of New College in Oxford.

The ancient arms of the family of Penroſe, as deſcribed in the viſitation of 1531, are, — Erm. on a bend Az. three roſes, Or. They afterwards bore Arg. three bends Sable, each charged with as many roſes of the field.

Creſt: — A Looe-trout naiant, Or.

PENWARNE of Penwarne in Mawnan, an ancient family, who poſſeſſed by inheritance the bailiwick of the hundred of Kirrier, married the coheireſs of Trencreek. The preſent repreſentative of this ancient family is John Penwarne, Eſq., of St. Pancras-Terrace, near London.

Arms: — Sab. a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, Argent.

PETER of Harlyn in St. Merryn. — This family is deſcended from a younger branch of the Petres of Tor-Brian, in Devonſhire (Lord Petre's anceſtors), ſettled at Boway near Exeter. They removed into Cornwall about two centuries ago, and ſettled firſt at Trenarran or Trenearn, afterwards at Treator in Padſtow. They acquired Harlyn, in marriage with the heireſs of Mitchell, before the end of the ſeventeenth century. One of the family married a coheireſs of Coryton (one of the daughters of Sir John, and ſiſters of Sir William Coryton, the laſt baronet). The preſent repreſentative of this family is Henry Peter, Eſq., of Harlyn, whoſe ſon and heir, William, is married to the only child of John Thomas, Eſq., of Chiverton, vice-warden of the Stannaries.

Arms of Peter of Harlyn: — Gules, on a bend between two eſcallop-ſhells Arg., two Corniſh choughs, proper.

Samuel Peter, Eſq., of a younger branch of this family, reſides at Percothan in St. Ervan.

POLWHELE of Polwhele in St. Clements. — This ancient family, of which the Rev. Richard Polwhele of Polwhele, the hiſtorian of Devonſhire and Cornwall, is the immediate repreſentative, traces its origin to Drogo or Drew de Polwhele, chamberlain to the Empreſs Maud. This family have married heireſſes of Lukie, Killigrew, and Treſawell, or Treſoye, and a coheireſs of Trencreek.

Arms of Polwhele: — Sab. a ſaltier engrailed, Ermine.

PRIDEAUX, formerly of Prideaux Caſtle in Luxulion, now of Place, in Padſtow. — This ancient family trace their pedigree to Paganus, Lord of Prideaux, in the reign of William the Conqueror. The laſt heir-male of the elder branch died

ſome

ſome time in the latter part of the fourteenth century; his heireſs married Arvas, whoſe heireſs brought Prideaux to the Herles of Weſt Herle in Northumberland. A younger branch of the Prideaux family, at a very early period, ſettled at Orcharton in Devonſhire [f], and a younger branch of Prideaux of Orcharton, at Adeſton, and afterwards at Thuborough in the ſame county, having married the heireſſes of thoſe eſtates. The elder branch of Prideaux of Thuborough had, in Norden's time (in the reign of Queen Elizabeth), a ſeat at Reſprin in St. Winnow, in conſequence of a match with the heireſs of Carminow of Reſprin: his grandſon, William, died without iſſue. A younger branch of the Prideauxes of Thuborough ſettled at Padſtow in the reign of Henry VIII., and were the immediate anceſtors of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, now of Place, who, in 1797, obtained the King's ſign-manual for taking the additional name of Brune, purſuant to the will of his great-uncle Charles Brune, Eſq., of Plumber in Dorſetſhire, the laſt heir-male of an ancient baronial family. The Prideauxes of Netherton in Devonſhire, baronets, are alſo deſcended from a younger branch of Prideaux of Thuborough. Before the branching off of the Thuborough branch, the Prideauxes had married the heireſſes of Treverbin, Adeſton, Gaveſtone, and Bromford. The Padſtow branch have married the heireſs of Heuſcott and coheireſſes of Vyell [g] and Chudleigh.

Arms of Prideaux: — Argent, a chevron Sable. —— Arms of Brune: — Azure, a croſs cercelé Or.

PYE of Nanſarth, afterwards of Bodinneck in St. Stephen's-Brannell. — The repreſentative of this family is the Rev. Mr. Pye, rector of Bliſland.

Arms: — Arg. on a feſſe Azure, three eſcallop-ſhells of the field.

PYNE or PINE of Ham in Morwinſtow. — Oliver Pyne of Ham, who was living in 1296, married the heireſs of Downe of Downe in Devonſhire, whither the family removed; but they did not wholly quit Ham till about a century later. The preſent male deſcendant of this ancient family is the Rev. John Pine Coffin, of Camden-Place, Bath, who took the name of Coffin in 1797, on ſucceeding to the Portledge eſtate. One of his ſons reſides at Portledge, and another at Downe. This family have married the heireſſes of Downe and Ilcombe; and coheireſſes of Sall and Penfownd.

Arms of Pine: — Gules, a chevron Erm. between three pine cones Or.

[f] One of the Prideauxes of Orcharton married a daughter of Mortimer, Earl of March; his ſon, a daughter of Montagu, Earl of Saliſbury.

[g] Mr. Brune is not deſcended from the coheireſs of Vyell, who was the ſecond wife of his anceſtor, Nicholas Prideaux, whoſe firſt wife was heireſs of Heuſcott.

RASHLEIGH of Fowey, now of Menabilly, deſcended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Raſhlegh of Raſhlegh [h], near South-Molton in Devonſhire, which ſettled at Fowey about the middle of the ſixteenth century. The preſent repreſentative of this family is William Raſhleigh, Eſq. of Menabilly, M. P.

Arms of Raſhleigh: — Sable, a croſs Or, between; in the firſt quarter, a Corniſh chough Arg. beaked and legg'd Gules; in the ſecond, a text T; in the third and fourth, a creſcent, all Argent.——The arms of the elder branch were, Arg. a croſs Sable, in chief two text T's of the ſecond. It appears that the younger branches of Raſhleigh and Petre, on removing into Cornwall, both adopted the Corniſh chough in their arms, as a difference.

RAWLE of Hennet in St. Juliott, ſettled at that barton as early as the reign of Edward IV.—Their repreſentative, and its preſent proprietor, William Rawle, Eſq., reſides at Liſkeard.

Arms: — Sable, three ſwords in pale, the middle-moſt pointed in chief Argent.

RESCORLA of Reſcorla in St. Auſtell. — George Reſcorla, the repreſentative of this reduced family, is a day-labourer at Roche.

ROBINSON of Cadgwith in Ruan-Minor, afterwards of Bochym in Cury. — The repreſentative of this family is the Rev. William Robinſon, of Nanſloe in Wendron.

Arms: — Vert, three bucks in full courſe Or.

RODD of Trebartha-Hall in Northill, ſettled in Cornwall about the year 1700, deſcended from the ancient family of Rodd of Herefordſhire, married the coheireſs of Hearle of Trelifick in St. Erth and of Penryn.

Arms of Rodd: — Argent, two trefoils and a chief Sable.

ROGERS of Penroſe, ſuppoſed to be deſcended from a younger branch of Rogers of Lank; the elder branch of which became extinct about 1620. The Rogers's of Lank had married the heireſs of Haydon of Jacobſtow. The immediate anceſtors of Mr. Rogers of Penroſe have married the heireſſes of Bawden and Biſhop.

Arms of Rogers of Lank, and of Penroſe: — Arg. a chevron between three ſtags trippant Sable.

[h] The elder branch is extinct; the heireſs married Clotworthy.

ROSECREEG of Roſecreeg in St. Anthony (Meneage) married the heireſs of Maſler. The deſcendants of this family are of the rank of reſpectable yeomen in the above-pariſh. Roſecreeg was ſold by their anceſtor, Anthony Roſecreeg, Eſq., in 1686.

Arms: — Arg. on a mount Vert., three roſe ſprigs, the roſes Gules, the leaves and ſtalks proper.

ROUS of Halton, deſcended from the ancient family of Rous of Little Modbury in Devon, ſettled at Halton in St. Dominic in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Francis Rous of Halton was provoſt of Eton and one of Cromwell's peers. Halton paſſed by marriage to Clark above a century ago, and the male heirs of the family, of which Thomas Bates Rous, Eſq., of Courtyralla in Glamorganſhire, is the preſent repreſentative, removed from Cornwall.

Arms: — Or, an eagle diſplayed, pruning her wing Azure, beak and legs G.

The Rous family had married an heireſs of Edmerſton and a coheireſs of Hill of Penquite and Fleet, in Cornwall.

SANDYS of Lanarth in St. Keverne. — The preſent repreſentative is Colonel William Sandys, of that place, whoſe anceſtor ſettled there in the reign of Charles I.

Arms: — Or, a feſſe indented between three croſs croſslets fitchée Gules.

SPILLER of Penventon in Broadoak. — The preſent repreſentative of this family is Mr. ——— Spiller of Bodmin.

Arms: — Per pale Sab. and Argent, a horſe current, counterchanged.

SPRY of Cutcrew in St. Germans, married a coheireſs of Trenowth. The elder branch of this family has long ago removed into Devonſhire. A younger branch, ſettled for ſeveral deſcents at Place in Anthony in Roſeland, became extinct by the death of Amiral Spry.

The ſon of his ſiſter (who married Thomas) took the name of Spry, now Thomas Spry, Eſq., Admiral of the Blue.

Arms of Spry: — Az. two bars and in chief a chevron Or.

STACKHOUSE of Trehane and Pendarves, deſcended from the county of Durham, married the heireſs of Williams of Trehane.

Arms of Stackhouſe: — Arg. three etoiles pierced, within a border Sable.

STEPHENS of Tregenna in St. Ives — traced to the early part of the ſeventeenth century, when Mr. ——— Stephens was feodary of the hundred of Penwith.

The preſent repreſentative is the Rev. John Stephens, rector of Ludgvan: his younger brother, Samuel Stephens, Eſq., now of Tregenna, ſome time M. P. for St. Ives, married the heireſs of Captain Wallis, the circum-navigator.

Arms of Stephens: — Per pale, Gules and Vert, a feſſe Arg. guttée de Sang, between three eagles diſplayed Or.

STONE of Trevegoe, and Trevelver in St. Minver, and of Bodmin. — This family, deſcended from John Stephen atte Stone, whoſe ſon, Roger, married the heireſs of Whitling about the middle of the fifteenth century, had a reſidence at Bodmin for ſeveral generations before 1603, when John Stone, Eſq. was M. P. for that borough. The preſent repreſentative of this family is Samuel Stone, Eſq., who reſides in London; a younger brother is a mercer in Bodmin.

Arms: — Per pale, Or and Vert, a chevron engrailed between three Corniſh choughs counterchanged.

THOMAS of Chiverton. — A Glamorganſhire family, ſettled in Cornwall, about the year 1645, at Kea, and afterwards ſucceſſively of Penkarenow, and Chiverton in Perran-Zabuloe. The preſent repreſentative is John Thomas, Eſq., Vice-warden of the Stannaries, whoſe only daughter and heir is married to William Peter, Eſq.

Arms of Thomas: — Gules, a chevron and canton, Ermine.

TREMAYNE of Helligan in St. Ewe, ſuppoſed to be deſcended from the family of Peres, who, ſettling at Tremayne[1] in St. Martin's, took the name of that barton in the reign of Edward III. A grandſon of the firſt Tremayne married the heireſs of Collacombe, in Devonſhire, and removed thither. A younger branch of the Tremaynes of Collacombe purchaſed Helligan in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is now the ſeat of their repreſentative, the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, whoſe ſon, John Hearle Tremayne, Eſq., is one of the members for the county. The Tremaynes of Helligan have married the heireſſes of Clotworthy and Hawkins.

Arms of Tremayne: — Gules, three dexter arms, conjoined at the ſhoulders, and flexed in triangle, Or, fiſts proper.

Creſt: — Two arms embowed, holding between their hands a man's head, proper, on the head a high-crowned hat Sable.

[1] This Tremayne paſſed, by marriage, to the Trethurfes and Reſkymers.

TREMENHERE. — This family derived their name probably from the barton of Tremenhere, near Penzance. The firſt mentioned in the pedigree is deſcribed as of Helſton, about the year 1600, but they were before that period of Penzance. The preſent repreſentative is John Tremenhere, Eſq. of Roſecadghill, in the pariſh of Madron.

Arms: —Sable, three Doric columns, pale-wiſe, Argent.

TREVANION of Carhayes. — Their pedigree is traced to Sir John Trevanion, who was of Trevanion in Carhayes, ſix generations before the reign of Edward IV. This family, who acquired the manor and barton of Carhayes by marriage with an heireſs of Arundell, became extinct in the male line by the death of William Trevanion, Eſq., M. P. for Tregony in 1767. His two ſiſters and coheireſſes married John Betteſworth, LL.D., and Admiral Byron, grandfather of the preſent Lord Byron. The grandſon of Dr. Betteſworth and Frances Trevanion, the elder ſiſter, John Trevanion Purnel Betteſworth, took the name and arms of Trevanion by His Majeſty's ſign-manual in 1801, and is the preſent immediate repreſentative of this ancient family, and the poſſeſſor of Carhayes.

This family have married the heireſſes of Beaupré or Belloprato, Archdekne, Carminow, Arundell, Witchalſe, and the coheireſſes of Petit and Drummond. A younger branch of the Trevanions, ſeated at Trevalſter, became extinct after three generations: the coheireſſes married Trefuſis, Bligh, and Boſcawen. Another younger branch was ſettled at Trelugan in Gerrans. Hugh Trevanion, the laſt of this branch of the family, which had continued above two centuries, who married one of the coheireſſes of Chamond [k], and the heireſs of Mayow *alias* Hellier of Loſtwithiel, died, one of the poor knights of Windſor, in 1730. There was alſo another branch of the Trevanions ſettled for many years at Trevaſcus in Gorran, which became extinct by the death of Charles Trevanion, Eſq., in 1767.

Arms of Trevanion: — Arg. on a feſſe Az. between two chevrons Gules, three eſcallop ſhells Or.

TREWINNARD of Trewinnard in St. Erth. — An ancient family, one of whom repreſented the county in the reign of Edward III. The preſent repreſentative of this family, one of whom married a coheireſs of Day, is Mr. Joſhua Trewinnard, watchmaker, &c. of Rotherhithe, near London. They removed from the barton of Trewinnard in the reign of Henry VIII.

[k] William Trevanion, ſon of Richard, by the coheireſs of Chamond, to whom his mother gave the manor of Tregadder in Mawgan in Meneage, left an only daughter and heir, married to Gerveys; of which family, the Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Helſton, is the repreſentative.

Arms

Arms of Trewinnard: — Arg. a feſſe Az. between three Corniſh choughs, two in chief pecking, and one in baſe riſing, proper.

TREWREN, originally of Driff in Sancreed as early as the year 1340, removed to Trevardevra in Conſtantine, now the ſeat of their deſcendant, Thomas Trewren, Eſq., in conſequence of a marriage with the elder coheireſs of Riſe, of that place. This family has married alſo the heireſs of Treſowis, and coheireſſes of the families of Roſcarrock, Archer, Trevroneck, Chiverton, and Priſke.

Arms of Trewren: — Azure, three bezants.

USTICK of Betallack, now repreſented by Stephen Uſtick, Eſq., of Penwarne in Mawnan, inherited from his maternal uncle, Sir Michael Noel, Knt. The Uſticks of Leah are extinct.

WADGE of Upton in Lewannick, a reduced family; the repreſentative of which is now a pariſh pauper.

Arms: — Arg. on a chevron between three wedges Sable, five mullets of the field.

WEBBER of Middle-Amble in St. Kew. — Some of the deſcendants of this family are ſtill remaining in the pariſh of St. Kew.

Arms: — Gules, a croſs flurté Or, in chief a griffin proper, ſegreant.

WILLIAMS of Treverne in Probus, whoſe anceſtor ſettled at that place, by marriage with the ſole heireſs of Treverne, five generations before 1620: a younger branch of the Williams's of Herringſton in Dorſetſhire. This family was afterwards ſucceſſively of Cuby and Helſton; their deſcendant, the Rev. Anthony Williams, is now of Treneere, near Penzance.

Arms: — Arg. a grey-hound current between three daws, two and one, Sable; a border engrailed Gules, charged with bezants and croſſes patée Or, placed alternately.

WILLS of Landrake, now of Saltaſh, whoſe family, in the viſitation of 1620, are traced five generations before that period, married the heireſs of the ancient family of Wyvel or Wyvells of Wivelſcomb in St. Stephen's, near Saltaſh. The preſent repreſentative of both families is Francis Wills, Eſq. of Saltaſh.

Arms of Wills: — Arg. three Wyverns paſſant in pale Sab., a border engrailed of the ſecond, bezanty. — There was a family of Wills of Botesfleming and Saltaſh, who

who bore for their arms, Gules, two chevrons; that in chief Or, that in baſe Argent.

WILLYAMS of Roſeworthy, now of Carnanton, ſettled at Roſeworthy in the reign of Henry VIII., married the heireſſes of Addington of Leigh in Devonſhire, Noy (by whom there was no iſſue), Day, and Oliver. The preſent repreſentative of this family is James Willyams, Eſq., now of Carnanton. The Rev. Cooper Willyams, author of an account of the campaign in the Weſt Indies in the year 1794; and a voyage to the Mediterranean in the Swiftſure, with an account of the battle of the Nile, is of this family.

Arms: — Argent a feſſe checky Gules and Vert, between three griffins' heads eraſed of the third, each gorged with a ducal crown Or.

WOOLRIDGE of Garlenick in Creed, deſcended from a younger branch of an ancient family of that name at Dudmaſton in Shropſhire. The preſent repreſentative of this branch is Captain James Woolridge of the Royal Navy, who received a gold medal for his extraordinary gallantry in the attack in Baſque Roads. He now reſides at Trevayler, near Penzance.

Arms: — Gules, a chevron Arg. between three wild ducks, volant proper.

Extinct Families.

ACHYM of Trenake in Pelynt — extinct in the early part of the laſt century.

Arms: — Arg. a maunch Sab., a border of the ſecond charged with eight cinquefoils of the firſt.

ALBALANDA of Nanſavallon or Blanchland, in Kea. — The heireſs married Boſcawen in the reign of Edward III.

Arms: — Gul. three bendlets Argent.

ARSCOTT of Norton in Launcels, removed to Ahnery in the pariſh of Munckleigh, in Devonſhire. The Arſcotts of Tetcott, now repreſented by the Molesworths, were ſome time of Ethy in St. Winnow.

Arms: — Per chevron Az. and Erm. in chief, two ſtags' heads caboſhed Or.

ARUNDELL of Lanherne. — The origin of this family is very incorrectly ſtated in the peerages, and with great confuſion of erroneous dates; nor have we been able to explain it very ſatisfactorily by any pedigrees to which we have had acceſs. Some accounts make the founder of the Lanherne family marry the heireſs of Lanherne, who had married the heireſs of Pincerna; others make Arundell and Umphraville,

Umphraville marry coheireſſes of Pincerna. None of the heraldic writers, who have treated of this family, ſeem to have been aware that they came from Yewton-Arundell in Devonſhire, which continued to be the property of the Arundells of Lanherne, till about the year 1600. Sir William Pole tells us, that Ralph Arundell was of Yewton as early as the reign of King Stephen. The earlieſt intimation we have of the Arundells in Cornwall from public records is in 1346, at which time it appears that John Arundell held the manors of Treloy and Trembleth. One of the Arundells (probably Sir Ralph, who was ſheriff of the county in 1260) had long before this married the heireſs of Trembleigh or Trembleth in St. Ervan, and this we believe was the origin of their ſettling in Cornwall. Nearly contemporary was Sir Renfrey Arundell, of whom we have intimation in a pedigree of the Roſcarrocks, which Sir Renfrey is ſaid to have married the heireſs of Treffry (ſuppoſed of Treffry in Linkinhorne), and to have had a ſon, Lawrence Arundell of Blayboll (probably Blable in St. Iſſey), whoſe daughter and heir married Roſcarrock. It appears that in 1346 John de Umphraville held Lanherne in right of Alice his wife, which Alice, no doubt, was the heireſs either of Lanherne or Pincerna, for it appears to have been the ſame family[l]. If the pedigree as given by Sir William Pole be correct (as in moſt particulars it appears to be, though we ſuſpect that a link or two have been loſt), it ſeems probable that John de Umphraville married the widow of Sir Renfrey, and thus held Lanherne *jure uxoris*[m]. The name of John does not occur in Sir William Pole's pedigree, but it is certain that in 1346 he poſſeſſed Trembleth, the original Corniſh ſeat of the family, and that either he or his heirs ſoon afterwards became poſſeſſed of Lanherne, and removed thither their reſidence. From the Lanherne ſtock branched out the Arundells, who were of Tremoderet in Duloe in the fifteenth century; thoſe of Tolverne in Filleigh; thoſe of Trevithick in St. Columb; and thoſe of Wardour-Caſtle in Wiltſhire. The anceſtor of the laſt mentioned family, Sir Thomas Arundell, a younger ſon of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Lord Edward, and ſiſter of Queen Catherine Howard. The Lanherne Arundells became extinct, in the year 1701, by the death of Sir John Arundell, who ſettled his eſtates on Richard Bealing, Eſq., his daughter's ſon, on condition of his taking the name of Arundell. The ſole heireſs of this Richard was married, in 1739, to

[l] Richard Pincerna had, in 1154, a grant of the manor and hundred of Conarton; his ſon aſſumed the name of Conarton, and his immediate poſterity, removing to Lanherne, took their name from that barton. (See Mr. Bowles's "Short Account of the Hundred of Penwith.")

[m] Sir Renfrey, who married Alice Lanherne, is repreſented as great grandſon of Ralph, who lived in the reign of King Stephen.

Henry

Henry Lord Arundell[n], of Wardour, in conſequence of which match the preſent Lord Arundell is repreſentative of the elder as well as of one of the younger branches of Arundell of Lanherne. This family married heireſſes of Trembleth, Pincerna or Lanherne, Le Sore, Luſcot[o], Lambourn, and Treſithney, and co-heireſſes of Carminow, Chidiock, and Dinham.

Arms of Arundell, anciently of Yewton-Arundell in Devonſhire, and afterwards of Lanherne: — Sab. ſix ſwallows Argent, three, two, one. — Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, in the reign of Edward III., bore a lion paſſant between the ſwallows, as appears by his ſeal appendant to a deed of that date.

The Arundells of Tolverne in Filleigh, ſettled there in conſequence of the match with Le Sore or Soor in the reign of Richard II., and continued for many deſcents, having married the coheireſſes of Archdekne, Courtenay, Earl of Devon, Penpons, and St. Aubyn. In or about the reign of Charles I., they removed to Trevarnoe and Truthall in Sithney, and were alſo of Methleigh in Breage, which was ſold by John Arundell, Eſq. in the early part of the laſt century. This John, who died in 1718, left a ſole heireſs married to William Jago, Eſq., anceſtor of Thomas Jago, Eſq., of Launceſton[p]. His younger brother continued the male line, and reſided at Marazion. The laſt of this family, by whoſe death the name of the Lanherne Arundells expired in Cornwall, was Mr. John Arundell, who died in 1766, being the collector of the cuſtoms at the port of Falmouth: his ſiſters married St. Aubyn of Plymouth, Powell, and Robinſon. The Arundells, who were of Tremoderet in Duloe in the fifteenth century, were deſcended from Sir Renfrey, a younger ſon of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne (by the heireſs of Lambourn), which Sir Renfrey married the heireſs of Coleſhill of Tremoderet. This family (of which was John Arundell, Biſhop of Exeter) became extinct after three deſcents, by the death of Sir Edmund Arundell. Some pedigrees repreſent Elizabeth, the aunt and only heir, as married to Whittington, and afterwards to Stradling: others, more correctly, repreſent two coheireſſes married to Whittington and Stradling. Sir John St. Aubyn is deſcended from the Whittingtons.

The Arundells of Trevithick in St. Columb, a younger branch of the Lanherne family, ſettled there in or about the reign of Edward VI., and became extinct about the year 1740. The heireſs married Rawe of Endellion: Richard Rawe, Eſq. is the repreſentative of this branch of the Arundell family.

[n] In his epitaph at Tiſbury, in Wiltſhire, it is ſaid, "Mariam Arundel, Lanherniæ in Cornubiâ ſtirpis, nobliſſimam accepit conjugem; inde filio ex eâ ſuſcepto, clariſſima hæc proſapia quæ ultra duo ſæcula fuerat divulſa, jam feliciter unita floret."

[o] This family had married the heireſs of a younger ſon of Archdekne.

[p] Father of the Reverend Francis Vyvyan Jago, rector of Landulph, whoſe valuable aſſiſtance we have had occaſion to mention.

A younger branch of the Arundells of Trevithick, was of Carvynick in St. Enoder. The ſole heireſs of this branch married a younger ſon of the Tanners of Comb in Brannell, from two of whoſe coheireſſes are deſcended the Rev. Thomas Penwarne of St. Germans, and Richard Taunton, M.D., of Truro.

A younger branch of the Arundells deſcended from Thomas, a younger ſon of Sir John Arundell, and Anne Moyle, ſettled at Clifton in Landulph, about the year 1500, and became extinct about 1620. The coheireſſes married Killigrew and Lower.

John Arundell of Trerice, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had, by his firſt wife, the heireſs of Coſwarth, four daughters, married to Carew of Anthony, Somaſter, Coſwarth, and Dinham.

Thomas, a younger brother of John Arundell, the brave defender of Pendennis Caſtle, ſettled at Tremoderet in Duloe (which, at a former period, had been the ſeat of a younger branch of the Lanherne Arundells), in the reign of Charles I. This branch of the Arundells became extinct in the early part of the laſt century.

Tonkin ſays, that a younger branch of the Arundells of Trerice was ſettled for ſome time at Trerice in St. Allen.

The ſon of Sir John Arundell of Trerice, by the coheireſs of Beville, ſettled at Gwarnick: this branch ſoon became extinct, by the death of John Arundell, Eſq., commonly called Black Arundell, in 1597.

The Arundells of Menadarva in Camborne were deſcended from a younger ſon of Sir John Arundell of Trerice, who died in the early part of the ſeventeenth century. It has been ſuppoſed that this was an illegitimate branch, but it is moſt probable, that the tradition on this ſubject have ariſen from the expreſſion of *natural* ſon, applied to the firſt owner of this eſtate, in his father's will; but as it is well known, and now generally admitted, that the expreſſion of *natural ſon* was at that time never uſed in the acceptation it now bears, it is, in fact, a proof of the contrary. The immediate deſcendant of this branch, and the only Arundell remaining in Cornwall, in the male line, is William Harris, Eſq., of Pembroke-College in Oxford, whoſe grandfather, William Arundell, Eſq., took the name of Harris on ſucceeding to the Kenegie eſtate, as before-mentioned. John, a younger ſon of William Arundell (grandfather of the preſent William Harris), retained the name of Arundell, and left male iſſue, who reſide in Devonſhire. It is probable that the Arundells of Trevelver in St. Minver, extinct in the latter part of the laſt century, were deſcended from a younger branch of the Menadarva family.

ARWENICK of Arwenick in Budock: the heireſs married Killigrew about the reign of Richard II.

Arms of Arwenick:—Arg. three maſcles, Gules.

BARRETT, an ancient family of Penquite, afterwards of Penhergie in St. Sampſon. The heireſs married Preſtwood. This family married the heireſs of Barnard, and coheireſſes of Penhergie and Coryton.

Arms of Barrett: — Gules, a bend Vairé.

BARRETT of Tregarden or Tregarne in St. Mabyn, married the coheireſs of Bere of Tregarne. One of the coheireſſes married Godolphin.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron engrail'd, between three bears paſſant Sable, muzzled Or.

BATTIN of Battin in Northill: the heireſs married Vincent in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Arms of Battin: — Arg. a chevron between three battle-axes Sable.

BEARE or BERE, of Killigarth in Talland, and Bryn in Withiel, married the coheireſs of Serjeaux in the reign of Richard II.: the ſole heireſs of Beare married Beville.

Arms of Beare of Killigarth: — Arg. a bear ſalient Sable, muzzled Or.

BEARE or BERE of Trevedo and St. Neot. — The latter was a younger branch: before they branched off, this family had married the heireſſes of Clemens and Bond. The brother to the anceſtor of Bere of St. Neot married the heireſs of Doyngell. The coheireſſes of Bere of St. Neot married Grylls of Lanreath and Bellott of Bochym: the Beres of St. Neot, Trevedo, Pengelly, and Killigarth, bore the ſame coat, with due difference. The Pengelly family were alſo of Backlawren in Egloſhayle, in the reign of Queen Mary.

BEAUPRE or BELLOPRATO — extinct in the fourteenth century: the heireſs married Trevanion.

BECKET of Cartuther married the coheireſſes of Cartuther and Menwynyk, and the heireſs of Totwell: extinct before 1620.

Arms of Becket: — Sab., ſemee of croſs croſslets fitchée, and a feſſe Or, between three boars' heads, couped of the ſecond.

BELLOT of Bochym in Cury. — A younger branch of the Bellots of Great-Moreton in Cheſhire ſettled at Corſham in Wiltſhire, before their removal to Cornwall, which took place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Bochym was

given to them in marriage with one of his daughters, by Reginald Mohun, Eſquire of the Body to the Queen. Renatus Bellot, the laſt heir-male, who died about the year 1730, married the heireſs of Soure of Trebartha, but had no iſſue by her; his ſiſter having married Hawkins of Trewinnard and Hele of Exeter, Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins is the preſent repreſentative of this ancient family. One of the Bellots married a coheireſs of Beare of St. Neots, and to his ſecond wife, a ſiſter of General Monk.

Arms of Bellot: — Argent on a chief Sable, three mullets pierced of the field.

BENALLACK or BENATHLACK of Benallack in Conſtantine — extinct in the fourteenth century: the heireſs married Gerveys, repreſented by the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls of Helſton.

BENNET of Hexworthy in Lawhitton, deſcended from a Suſſex family, ſettled at Hexworthy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: extinct in 1786.

Arms: — Gules, three demi-lions rampant, Argent.

BEVILLE of Gwarnicke in St. Allen, and afterwards of Killigarth in Talland, ſaid to have come over to England with William the Conqueror, married the heireſſes of Gwarnick, Trelowarren, Treſavis, Beare, Treſithney, and a coheireſs of Petit. The coheireſſes of Beville married Grenville and Arundell about the year 1500.

Arms of Beville: — Arg. a bull paſſant Gules, tripped and horned, Or.

BLANCHMINSTER or De ALBO-MONASTERIO, in ſome records called WHITMINSTER, of Bynamy Caſtle in Stratton — extinct in the fourteenth century. The laſt of the male line was Guy de Blanchminſter, rector of Lanſallos, younger brother probably of Sir John Blanchminſter, who died without iſſue. The heireſs of this family, daughter of Sir Ralph Blanchminſter, and ſiſter of Sir John, married Sir Richard Hiwis. Their heir-general, through the families of Hiwis, Coleſhill, Arundell, and Whittington, is Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.*

Arms of Blanchminſter: — Arg. three bendlets Sable, over all a chevron Ermine.

BLEWETT of Colan. — A younger branch of the extinct family of Holcombe-Rogus, in Devonſhire, married, about the latter part of the fifteenth century, one of the coheireſſes of Colan of Colan; extinct about the middle of the ſeventeenth century.

Arms of Blewett: — Arg. a chevron between three eagles diſplayed, Vert.

BLOYOWE or BLOYHON, of Tregewell, and of Polrode in St. Tudye, a very ancient family, deſcended from Blohinus, who held ſeveral manors under the Earl of Moreton at the time of the Domeſday Survey. This family became extinct in the fourteenth century, when the ſole heireſs married Tynten, whoſe heireſs married Carminow. One of the Bloyowes married the heireſs of Nanſhuke.

Arms of Bloyowe or Bloyhon: — Sable, a ſaltier engrail'd, Argent.

BODINIEL, of Bodiniel in Bodmin, married the heireſs of Burnard; the heireſs of Bodiniel married Oliver, and the heireſs of Oliver, Williams.

BODRIGAN or BODRUGAN of Bodrigan in Gorrans. — This ancient and opulent family, traced to the reign of Edward I., became extinct in the male line by the death of Otes or Otho, ſon of Sir Otes Bodrugan, about the year 1331. The heireſs married Trevarthian of Trevarthian in Newlyn. Sir Henry Bodrugan, who loſt all his lands by attainder, in the year 1485, is ſaid to have changed his name from Trenowth. One of this family married a coheireſs of St. Aubyn of Devonſhire.

Arms of Bodrugan: — Arg. three bendlets, Gules.

BODULGATE of Bodulgate. — A coheireſs of this family married Roſcarrock.

Arms: — Az. two lions paſſant-gardant, Argent.

BOGAN of Treleage in St. Keverne, a younger branch of a Devonſhire family — extinct in the latter part of the laſt century: the heireſs married Vyvyan.

Arms: — Sab. a cockatrice diſplayed Arg., member'd and talon'd, Gules.

BOLIGH of Lanſallos. — The heireſs married Kellio.

Arms: — Arg. on a chevron Sab., between three torteauxes, as many bezants.

BONITHON, of Bonithon in Cury, which they poſſeſſed for many generations, became extinct, in the elder branch, by the death of Richard Bonithon, Eſq., who ſold Bonithon in 1720. This family had married coheireſſes of Durant and Milliton.

Arms of Bonithon: — Arg. a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, Sable.

A younger branch of the Bonithons ſettled at Carclew in Milor, in conſequence of a match with one of the coheireſſes of Daungers, in the reign of Henry IV. This branch, one of whom married the heireſs of Pendrea, became extinct in 1697: the heireſs married Kempe.

Bosvargus of Bosvargus in St. Just, three generations before 1620; extinct in the last century. The late Rev. Jonathan Toup was their representative.

Bray of Trefwithan or Trefuthan in Camborne, an ancient family, became extinct in the reign of Charles I.

Arms: — Arg. three oak-trees, proper, fructed, Or.

Bray, of Trenowth in St. Cleer, and of Tremere in Lanivet, married a coheiress of Tremere; extinct about the year 1770.

Arms: — Arg. three saws, Sable.

Brett, an ancient family, whose heiress married Boscawen in the reign of Edw. II.

Calmady, originally of Calmady in Poundstock, afterwards of Combshead in Stoke-Climsland. The representative of this extinct family is Mr. Calmady Hamlyn, who resides near Bridistow in Devonshire.

Arms: — Az. a chevron between three pears, Or.

Carminow of Carminow in Mawgan (Meneage), said to have been settled there before the conquest, but not traced with any certainty further back than the reign of Henry III. The male line of the elder branch became extinct about the middle of the fourteenth century, when the coheiresses married Arundell, Trewarthian, and Petit. The coheiresses of a younger branch, which settled at Boconnoc as early as the reign of Edward III., married Carew and Courtenay about the latter part of the fifteenth century. A younger branch of the Carminows of Boconnoc settled at Fentongollan, and became possessed of very extensive landed property, which was dissipated about the year 1600. This branch, not long afterwards, became extinct; the coheiresses married Salter and Cole [q]. The coheiresses of a younger branch of the Carminows of Fentongollan (settled at Respin in St. Winnow) married Prideaux and Flamanck. This branch, descended from Walter, a third son of Walter Carminow of Boconnoc, married the heiress of Respin and coheiresses of Trenowth and Champernon; Nicholas, a younger son of this branch, married a coheiress of Wolvedon. The heiresses of another younger branch of the Fentongollan family (settled at Trenowth) married Boscawen and Herle. A third branch of this family was of Polmawgan in St. Winnow, whence they removed to Trehannick in St. Teath, at which place William Carminow, the last male heir of this ancient family, died in the year 1646; Thomas Carminow, of this branch, married the coheiress of Hilliard. The common ancestor of the Carminows married the heiress of Rawleigh. The Boconnoc branch, before the Fentongollan family branched off, married the heiresses of

[q] The widow of Cole married Jenkin.

Glynn

Glynn and Tynten. The Fentongollan branch married the heireſs of Reſprin and the coheireſs of Trenowth, who inherited Fentongollan from Trejago.

The arms of Carminow were Azure, a bend Or. — — In the great cauſe between Scrope and Groſvenor, in the reign of Richard II., reſpecting the bearing of this coat, it was depoſed by one of the witneſſes, that the ſame coat had been long[r] borne by Carminow, and was allowed by the Earl of Northampton, when the matter was brought before him in France,

CARNSEW, originally of Carnſew in Mabe, afterwards of Bokelly in the pariſh of St. Kew, became extinct in the elder branch in the ſeventeenth century, when the coheireſſes married Prideaux and Godolphin. There was a younger branch at St. Kew. The Carnſews married the heireſſes of Nuling, Trecarne, and Stradling.

Arms of Carnſew: — Sab. a goat paſſant Arg. armed and unguled Or. —— The family of Thomas, on purchaſing the barton of Carnſew above-mentioned, adopted the name and arms of Carnſew. This family married the heireſs of Drew. They afterwards removed to Trewoone in Budock.

CARTER of St. Columb, a Staffordſhire family, ſettled at St. Columb for ſeveral deſcents, became extinct in the male line towards the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century, when one of the coheireſſes married Silly, and afterwards Tanner; the others, Hoblyn and Hawkey.

Arms of Carter: — Az. two lions combatant, Or.

CARTHEW of Canaliggy in St. Iſſey. — The heireſs married Tanner.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron Gules, between three ducks, proper.

CARTUTHER of Cartuther in Menheniot — extinct before 1400. The coheireſſes married Haling and Becket.

Arms of Cartuther: — Arg. a feſſe Az. between three etoiles of ſix points, Sable.

CARVETH of Carveth in St. Mabe, whence they removed to Mewdon in Mawnan, and afterwards to Coſawſe in Gluvias. — This family, one of whom had married an heireſs of Penaluna, became extinct (at leaſt in the elder branch) about a century ago, when the heireſs married Leverton.

Arms of Carveth: — Arg. a chevron between three talbots, Sable.

[r] Roll in the Record-Office, Tower. — Little credit, however, is due to this evidence, as the witneſs, Thomas Fychet, depoſed to his having heard from old people, that his relation, Thomas Carminow, proved the arms to have belonged to his anceſtors from the time of King Arthur, whilſt Mr. Richard Scroop only proved his family to have borne them from the time of William the Conqueror; the latter period being far beyond the time when arms were firſt borne in this country.

CAVELL

CAVELL of Trehaverick or Treharrick in St. Kew married the coheireſs of Trehaverick in the reign of Henry VII. The coheireſſes of Cavell married Vivian and Hore of Trenowth. This family had married alſo the coheireſſes of Boniface, Knight, and Trecarren.

Arms of Cavell: — Arg. a calf paſſant Sable. —— Hals ſays, that the Cavells bore alſo, Az. three ſails of a ſhip, Arg., in conſequence of one of the family having been an admiral in the reign of Henry VI.

CHAMOND of Trenowth-Chamond, and afterwards of Launcells for ſeveral deſcents, married the heireſs of Trethegan. Sir Thomas Chamond, elder ſon of Sir John Chamond of Launcells, married a coheireſs of Tregarthian, by whom he had two daughters, the elder married to Arundell of Talverne, afterwards to Trevanion; the other to Tripcony. Richard Chamond, a younger brother of Sir Thomas, married the coheireſs of Trevenor; this branch became extinct in 1624. An heireſs of this family married Hele or Porter of Launcells, who married Hele. Lord de Dunſtanville is deſcended from this family through the Heles. The Rev. R. G. Grylls is repreſentative of the elder branch by the marriage of his anceſtor with the heireſs of Trevanion.

Arms of Chamond: — Arg. a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, Gules.

CHAMPERNON, originally *De Campo Arnulphi*, an ancient family of much note and great poſſeſſions in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. Their connection with this county aroſe from the marriage of Sir Richard Champernon, of Clyſt-Champernon in Devonſhire, with Joan Plantagenet, a natural daughter of Richard King of the Romans, by Joan Valletort, as it hath been ſuppoſed. John, a younger ſon of Sir Richard, to whom his father gave the Corniſh eſtates, was anceſtor of the Champernons of Inceworth, in the pariſh of Maker; afterwards, by a match with the heireſs of Hamley, of Halwyn in St. Iſſey. The Champernons of Halwyn became extinct in the male line in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the coheireſſes married Trevelyan, Forteſcue of Wood, and Monk of Potheridge (anceſtor of General Monk).

Arms: — Gules, billetty Or, a ſaltier Vairé.

CHENDUIT of Bodannan in Endellion, ſometimes, but improperly, called Cheney (having no connection with the Cheneys of other counties, who derived their origin from the De Caiſnetos), a family of conſiderable antiquity and diſtinction, became extinct in the reign of Henry VI., when the coheireſſes married Roſcarrock and Trejago.

Arms

Arms of Chenduit: — Gul., four lozenges conjoined in feſſe, each charged with an eſcallop-ſhell, Sable.

CHIVERTON of Kerris in St. Pauls, traced five generations antecedent to William Chiverton, the laſt heir-male, who died before the middle of the ſeventeenth century; his ſiſter married Trewren, whoſe deſcendant is the preſent repreſentative of this family. The Chivertons had married heireſſes of Lower and Butſhed, and a coheireſs of Kyllehellon.

Arms of Chiverton: — Arg. on a mount in baſe, Vert., a tower triple towered, Sable. —— There was another branch of this family ſettled at Trehunſey in Quithiock, of which branch was Richard Chiverton, Lord Mayor of London in 1658. He was the laſt heir-male of his family. The anceſtor of this family married the heireſs of Kingdon of Trehunſey.

CHYNOWETH of Chynoweth in St. Erth, afterwards of Mudgan in St. Martin (Meneage), extinct in the laſt century, married the heireſs of Mudgan and a coheireſs of Tregoos. The two laſt male deſcendants of this family were Anthony, who died without iſſue, and John, who left three daughters, married to Barfield, Dunſcomb, and Trelevan.

Arms of Chynoweth: — Sab. on a feſſe Or, three eagles' heads eraſed, Gules.

CLEATHER of Fentongimps in Perran-Zabuloe — extinct in the elder branch; the younger branches removed into Devonſhire.

Arms: — Vert. a chevron between three ſwords pointed downwards, Or.

COLAN or ST. COLAN of St. Colan, an ancient family, which became extinct about the latter end of the fifteenth century, when one of the coheireſſes married a younger ſon of Blewett of Holcombe-Rogus in Devonſhire, and Trefuſis.

Arms of Colan: — Arg. three torches Sable, flaming proper.

COLESHILL, of Bynamy Caſtle in Stratton, and of Tremoderet in Duloe, originally of Eſſex, were a family of much note, and of equeſtrian rank in Cornwall for five or ſix generations. One of them married the heireſs of Upton, another the heireſs of Hiwis. The laſt heir-male of this family was Sir John, grandſon of Sir John Coleſhill, who was killed at the battle of Agincourt. The heireſs of this family married Arundell. Sir John St. Aubyn is one of the repreſentatives of the Coleſhills, through the Whittingtons.

Arms of Coleſhill: — Checky O. and S., a chief Arg. gutté de ſang.

COLQUITE

COLQUITE, deſcribed as of Fowey five generations before 1620 — extinct in the male line ſoon after the year 1700. The heireſs of two brothers, who died without iſſue, married Lamb, and the heireſs of Lamb, Graham, but left no male iſſue. One of this family had married the heireſs of Hammett.

Arms: — Arg. a feſſe Az. fretté Or, between three cinquefoils G.

CONNOCK of Treworek, and of Treworgy in St. Cleer for more than two centuries — extinct by the death of the late Nicholas Connock, Eſq. in the year 1757.

Arms: — Argent, a feſſe dauncettée between three ſpread eagles, Gules. — One of this family had married the heireſs of Bill.

COPLESTONE of Lametton in St. Kaine, and of Warlegh in Devonſhire, an ancient and opulent family. They ſold moſt of their Corniſh property in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and have ſince become extinct. This family was diſtinguiſhed by being eſquires of the White Spur.[r]

One of the Copleſtones married an heireſs of Bonville. Another branch of the Copleſtones was for ſome time reſident at Lee in Morwinſtow.

Arms of Copleſtone: — Arg. a chevron engrailed Gules, between three leopards' faces Azure.

CORNWALL of Court in St. Stephen-Brannell, deſcended from a ſon of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by Joan de Valletort. The elder branch of this family became extinct, after a few deſcents, in the fourteenth century: the heireſs married Hendower, whoſe heireſs brought Court to the Tanners. From a younger branch deſcended the Cornwalls of Burford in Shropſhire, thoſe of Kings Nymet in Devonſhire (anceſtors of Lord Fanhope), and the Cornwalls of Herefordſhire.

Arms of Cornwall: — Arg. a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, within a border Sab. bezanty.

COSWARTH of Coſwarth in Colan for ſeveral generations — extinct in the ſeventeenth century: the heireſs married Mynard, whoſe heireſs married Vivian. A branch of the Coſwarth family married the coheireſs of Penwarne of Penwarne in Mevagiſſey: the heireſs of this branch married Hill in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[r] Spelman ſays, that theſe eſquires were created by the King, being inveſted with a ſilver collar of S. S. and a pair of ſilver ſpurs, whence in the weſt of England they were called White Spurs. (Gloſſary). Weever adds, that the rank was hereditary to the elder ſon only. (Funeral Monuments, p. 596.)

Arms of Coſwarth: — Arg. on a chevron between three falcons' wings Az., five bezants.

COTEHELE of Cotehele in Calſtock — extinct in the reign of Edward III. The heireſs married Edgcumbe.

Arms of Cotehele: — Or, a bend, Gules.

COTTON, of Bottreaux Caſtle, married the elder coheireſs of Hender in the ſixteenth century — extinct by the death of Sir John Cotton, grandſon of Dr. Cotton, Biſhop of Exeter. The heireſs married Amy.

COURTENAY of Boconnoc, a younger branch of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, ſucceeded to that title. The immediate repreſentative of this noble branch of the Courtenay family is Thomas Jago, Eſq., of Launceſton, as deſcended through the ſole heireſs of Arundell of Talverne from the elder ſiſter of Edward Courtenay, the ninth Earl of Devon, who became one of the coheireſſes of her great nephew the laſt Earl: the other coheireſſes married Trethurfe, Mohun, aud Trelawney.

In the latter part of the fifteenth century, Sir Edmund Courtenay, ſecond ſon of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford, and brother of Courtenay, Biſhop of Wincheſter, having married the heireſs of that manor, ſettled at Deviock in the pariſh of St. Germans. His ſon, Richard, was of Loſtwithiel, and left three ſons. Lawrence, the eldeſt, was of Ethy in St. Winnow, which was ſold by his deſcendant, Francis Courtenay, Eſq., in 1634. We have not been able to trace when this branch became extinct, nor that of Courtenay of Deviock, which was continued by William the ſecond ſon. John Courtenay, the third ſon of Richard Courtenay of Loſtwithiel, ſettled at Tremeer in Lanivet, married the heireſs of Trengove, and was anceſtor of the Courtenays of Tremeer and the Courtenays of Lanivet, both now extinct. The former intermarried with Courtenay of Trethurfe, and became poſſeſſed of that eſtate, as will be explained below.

Edward[a], ſecond ſon of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, by the daughter of Lord Bonville, married the heireſs of Wotton of Wotton in Landrake; his ſon, one of the coheireſſes of Trethurfe; his grandſon, one of the coheireſſes of Roſkymer, and his great grandſon, a coheireſs of Gorges. There were two branches of this family, one of which remained at Wotton, and the other ſettled at Trethurfe in Ladock, which had been the ſeat of the family of that name. It is moſt probable that theſe branches became again united. The laſt of the Courtenays of Trethurfe

[a] This Edward died in 1520.

was

was William Courtenay, Esq. (son of Sir Peter); which William died in 1683, bequeathing his estates to his kinsman and brother-in-law Humphrey Courtenay, Esq., of Tremeer in Lanivet. William, son of Humphrey Courtenay of Tremeer and Trethurfe, married a coheiress of Kelland of Devonshire. This family became extinct, in the male line, by the death of Charles Kelland Courtenay, Esq., in 1761; his sisters and coheirs married the late William Poyntz, Esq., and Edmund, late Earl of Cork and Orrery. The sons of these coheiresses, William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., and Edmund, now Earl of Cork and Orrery, are the present representatives of the families of Courtenay of Trethurfe and Courtenay of Tremeer.

The heiress of Courtenay of Tregellas, a younger branch of Courtenay of Trethurfe, married Williams of Treworgy. The heiress of another younger branch (of Trehane Vean in St. Erme), married Bawden, whose heiress married Beauchamp of Pengreep.

Arms of Courtenay: — Or, three torteauxes. —— The Courtenays of Boconnoc had married the heiresses of Dawney and Carminow.

Cowling of Kerthen in Crowan, and of Trevarveneth and Trengwainton in Madron. — An heiress of this family married Godolphin in or about the reign of Henry VIII.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three Cornish choughs.

Dandy of Trewen in Lanreath, descended from a younger branch of the ancient baronial family of Dawney or Danneye of Sheviock, married an heiress of Scawen — extinct by the death of Mr. Thomas Dandy, in the year 1783.

Arms: — Argent on a bend cottised, Sable, three cinquefoils of the field.

Daungers of Carclew in Milor — extinct in the reign of Henry IV. The coheiresses married Renaudin and Bonithon, both now extinct.

Davies, a very numerous family in the seventeenth and the early part of the last century, in the hundred of Penwith, now wholly extinct. The heiress of Davies of Tredrea in St. Erth married the Rev. Edward Giddy, father of Davies Giddy, Esq., M. P. for Bodmin.

Arms of Davies: — Arg. a chevron Ermines, between three mullets pierced, Gul.

Denzell of Denzell in Mawgan, near St. Columb — extinct in 1535: the coheiresses married Holles [t] and Reskymer. The Denzells had married the heiresses

[t] Ancestors of the Earls of Clare, and of the Duke of Newcastle.

of Trenowith and Skewis. A younger branch of Denzell ſettled at Buckland-Philley in Devonſhire, which paſſed, with it's heireſs, to the Forteſcues.

Arms of Denzell: — Sable, a mullet in chief, and a creſcent in baſe, Argent.

DERNFORD of Rame — extinct about the reign of Henry V., when the heireſs married Edgcumbe, anceſtor of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

Arms: — Sable, a ram's head caboſhed, Arg., armed Or; being the coat of Rame, whoſe heireſs Dernford married.

EARTH of Earth in St.Stephen's, near Saltaſh, in the reign of Edward III. The heireſs married Bond.

Arms: — Argent, three bucks' heads couped, Sable, attired Or, collared of the ſecond.

EGLOSHAYLE of Egloſhayle — extinct at an early period: the heireſs married Keſtell.

Arms: — Arg. a croſs Sab. in the firſt quarter, a fleur-de-lis of the ſecond.

ERISEY of Eriſey in Grade — traced to the reign of Edward I.; extinct in 1722. The heireſs married John Weſt, Eſq., of whom, and of the Eriſeys, the Hon. John Wodehouſe, ſon of Lord Wodehouſe, is, through his mother, the repreſentative. This family have married the heireſs of Eyre of Gwindreth, and coheireſſes of Durant and Militon. A coheireſs of one of the Eriſeys married into the Vyvyan family in or about King William's reign.

Arms of Eriſey: — Sab. a chevron between three griffins ſegreant, Or.

ESSE or DE ESSE. — This family has been ſuppoſed to have derived their origin from the town of Saltaſh, anciently called Eſſe; but it appears that they were originally of Roſe-Aſh in Devonſhire, called, at an early period, Eſſe-Raph. Henry de Eſſe, of a younger branch of this family, ſettled at Sowton near Exeter, took the name of Trecarrell, from the barton ſo called in Lezant, which became his reſidence.

This branch of the family bore the coat of Eſſe with a variation, giving three inſtead of two chevrons Argent, on a field, Sable. They became extinct in the ſixteenth century. One of the coheireſſes married Harris of Mount-Radford in Devonſhire.

FENTONGIMPS of Fentongimps — extinct at an early period: the heireſs married Penroſe.

FERRERS of Newton-Park in St. Mellion. — The heireſs married Coryton early in the fourteenth century.

FERRERS of Boſwithgy and Trelowarren married the heireſs of Trethake. The heireſs of Ferrers married Vyvyan (now repreſented by Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.) in the reign of Edward IV. Sir William Pole ſays, that all the Ferrers families in Devonſhire and Cornwall were deſcended from the ancient ſtock of Ferrers of Bere-Ferrers in the former county; the heireſs of the elder branch of which married Champernon.

Arms of Ferrers of Newton: — Arg. on a chevron Sable, between three cinquefoils Gules, as many horſe-ſhoes Or. —— Arms of Ferrers of Trelowarren: — Or, on a bend Sable, three horſe-ſhoes Argent. The latter varies from the coat of Ferrers of Bere, only in having the bend plain inſtead of being engrailed.

FITZ-WILLIAM of Bodinneck in Lanteglos, near Fowey, from the reign of Henry II. till the early part of the fourteenth century, deſcended from the Fitz-Richards. The heireſs married Mohun.

Arms: — Azure, three bendlets Or.

FLEMING of Landithy in Madron. — The ancient family of Flandrenſis or Fleming, who, at a very early period, became barons of Slane in Ireland, had large poſſeſſions in Cornwall and Devonſhire, and are ſuppoſed to have given name to the pariſh of Botes-Fleming. Their chief Engliſh reſidence was at Chymwell in Devonſhire. They poſſeſſed the manor of Aſhetorre in Saltaſh, a ſeignory with very extenſive juriſdiction, till the reign of Edward IV., when the coheireſſes of the elder branch married Bellew and Dillon. The barony of Slane, which has ſince been forfeited by attainder, went to a younger branch, ſtill remaining in Ireland. It is moſt probable that the Flemings of Landithy, who came from Munſter in Ireland, and bore the ſame arms, were of this family. They became extinct nearly a century ago, and are repreſented by W. J. Godolphin Nicholls, Eſq., of Trereife, near Penzance. One of this family married a coheireſs of Cock of Bodmin.

Arms of Fleming: — Vairé, a chief checky O. and G.

GAVERIGAN of Gaverigan in St. Columb — traced two generations beyond the reign of Henry IV., extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the coheireſſes married Trefuſis, and Godolphin of Treveneage. The Gaverigans had married the heireſſes of Treluddra, Godio, and Methroſe.

Arms of Gaverigan: — Az. a goat paſſant Argent, attired Or.

GEDY

GEDY of Treburſey in South-Petherwin. — One of the coheireſſes married Sir John Eliot, anceſtor of Lord Eliot, in the reign of James I.

GERVEYS of Benallack in Conſtantine, deſcended from Gervaſe de Antron, a younger ſon of the Antrons of Antron, married the heireſs of Benallack in the early part of the fourteenth century. The heireſs of Gerveys, about the year 1670, married the anceſtor of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls of Helſton.

Arms of Gerveys: — Arg. a chevron between three garbs Sable.

This family had married alſo the heireſſes of Mewthing and Trevanion, and the coheireſs of Treveglos.

GIFFARD of Helland married the heireſs of Eſſe, of Ralph-Eſſe in Devonſhire, in the fourteenth century: the heireſs of Giffard ſoon afterwards married Biry of Devonſhire.

Arms: — Azure, three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, Or, on each a pellet.

GLYNN of Morval — extinct in the reign of Henry VIII.: the coheireſſes married Coode, Godolphin, and Vyvyan: the heireſs of Coode brought Morval to the Bullers.

GLYNN of Wendron (1613), afterwards of Helſton and Polkinhorne (having married the heireſs of Polkinhorne) — extinct by the death of Thomas Glynn, Eſq., in 1777. The Rev. R. Gerveys Grylls married the heireſs. Another branch of this family, ſettled at Broads in Helland, became extinct by the death of the late Dr. Glynn of Cambridge, who had aſſumed the name of Cloberry, his mother being heireſs of the Cloberrys of Bradſtone.

Arms, the ſame as Glynn of Glynn: — Arg. three ſalmon-ſpears with the points downwards Sable.

GODOLPHIN of Trewarveneth in St. Paul's, a younger branch of Lord Godolphin's family, of whom ſome account has been already given *, ſettled there in or about the reign of Henry VIII., and became extinct in 1689. The coheireſſes of this branch * married the anceſtor of J. William Godolphin Nicholls, Eſq., now of Trereife near Penzance, and Keigwin, whoſe heireſs married Badcock. The

* See p. lxxxvi.

* Some pedigrees make the anceſtor of this branch marry the heireſs of Newell or Nevill of Trewarveneth; others, the heireſs of Cowling, of that place.

anceſtor of another younger branch of the Godolphins married a coheireſs of Gaverigan, and ſettled at Treveneage in St. Hilary, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They became extinct after two deſcents. The heireſs married the anceſtor of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

GODREVY of Godrevy in Gwithian. — The heireſs married Tregender, whoſe heireſs married Nanſperian.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron Gul., between three blackamoors heads in profile, eraſed, Sable.

GOODE of Whitſtone, traced eight generations above 1620, had been ſettled for only three deſcents at Whitſtone, by a match with the heireſs of Whitſtone, became extinct in the ſeventeenth century: the heireſs married Badcock.

Arms: — Gules, on a chevron between three lions rampant Or, as many cinquefoils of the field.

GOVELEY of Govelly in Cuby married the heireſs of Lanſladron: the heireſs of Goveley married Trerice before the reign of Edward III.

GRIMSCOT of Grimſcot in Launcells. — The heireſs married Langdon of Keverell.

Arms: — Sable, three ſwords in pale, Arg., hilted Or.

GROSSE of Liſkeard, afterwards, for five deſcents, of Camborne. — The heireſs married Buller of Shillingham.

Arms: — Quarterly Arg. and Az. on a bend Sable, three martlets Or.

GWAVAS of Gwavas in Sithney, originally Hicks, took the name of Gwavas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth — extinct in the early part of the laſt century: the coheireſſes married Veale and Carlyon.

HALEP of Lamorran, a family of note in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: the coheireſſes of one branch of this family married Trevanion, Borlaſe, Trefuſis, and Boſcawen, in the reign of Edward IV.

Arms of Halep: — Or, three bendlets Sable.

HATCH of Buſviſack — extinct about 1620. This family had married heireſſes of Worſkington, Murdake, and Durwyn.

Arms of Hatch: —Gules, two demi-lions paſſant-gardant Or.

HAWEIS of Treworgy in Redruth, and of Kelliow in Kea, deſcended from a Suffolk family of that name, married a coheireſs of Tregian: the elder branch married alſo the heireſs of Treſilian and a coheireſs of Remfry. The heireſs of this branch married the Rev. Joſhua Howell, father of the Rev. J. J. Howell, canon of Exeter, &c. The younger branch married the heireſs of Vivian of Kelliow, and a coheireſs of Harry of Penzance. This branch became extinct by the death of the late David Haweis, Eſq. The name is now extinct in Cornwall. There was another younger branch deſcended from Thomas, a younger ſon of Reginald, who firſt ſettled in Cornwall, by his ſecond wife, which was ſettled for ſome generations at Redruth. The repreſentative of this branch is the Rev. Thomas Haweis, LL.D. and M.D., now reſident at Bath.

Arms of Haweis: — Azure, a feſſe wavy between three lions paſſant Or, armed and langued, Gules.

HELE of Bennett in Whitſtone. — The heireſs married John Baſſet, Eſq., anceſtor of Lord de Dunſtanville, in the reign of Charles II.

Arms of Hele: — Gules, a bend lozengy, Ermine.

HELLIGAN of Helligan in St. Ewe — extinct at an early period: the coheireſſes married Trewarthian and Baſſet.

Arms of Helligan: — Gul. ſemée of croſs croſlets Or, a bend, Vairé.

HELLIGAN of Helligan. — The heireſs married Trelawney.

Arms of this family: — Gules, on a bend Or, three ſtags' heads attired, of the field.

HENDOWER, a Welſh family, married the heireſs of Cornwall of Court in Brannell. The heireſs of Hendower married Trewarthian about the reign of Henry VII.

Arms of Hendower: — Argent a lion rampant between an orle of eſcallop-ſhells Or.

The Henders of Bottreaux Caſtle were moſt probably a younger branch of this family. The coheireſſes of Hender married Moleſworth, Robartes, Hele, and Cotton. —— Arms granted by Cooke, Clarencieux: — Az. ſemée of eſcallop-ſhells, a lion rampant, Or.

HEWIS or HIWIS of Tremoderet in Duloe, an ancient Devonſhire family, originally of Hiwis, in the hundred of Hartland. Sir Richard Hiwis (ſon of Sir

Richard who died in 1341.), married the heireſs of Blanchminſter. One of the coheireſſes of Sir Richard the younger (his ſon having died without iſſue) married Chief Juſtice Treſilian, and afterwards Coleſhill; the other, Petit of Ardevora. The Copleſtones of Bowden in Devonſhire, now extinct, were heirs-general of Hiwis, through Treſilian and Hawley. One of the Hiwis family, at an early period, married the heireſs of Bauceyn.

Arms of Hiwis:—Gules, fretty Argent, a canton of the ſecond.

Hicks of Trevithick in Alternon — extinct in the laſt century.

Arms: — Arg. a caſtle between three pole-axes, Sable.

Hill of Helligan in St. Mabyn — deſcended from Sir John Hill of Kenſton in Somerſetſhire. This family married the heireſſes of Fitchett and Fantleroy, who married the heireſs of Thomas Flammanck (leader of the rebellion in 1497.), and two coheireſſes of Sturton. The heireſs of Hill is ſuppoſed to have married Nicoll in the ſeventeenth century.

Arms of Hill of Helligan: — Gules, a ſaltier Vairé between four mullets Argent.

Hill of Penwarne in Mevagiſſey — of a Lancaſhire family. The heireſs married into a younger branch of the Carews.

Arms of Hill: — Gules, a chevron between three garbs Ermine.

Hill of Wendron and Trevenethick married the heireſs of Seneſchall — extinct not many years ago, by the death of John Hill, Eſq., who left his eſtate to a nameſake. The Hills bore the arms of the Seneſchalls: — Or, a feſſe between two chevrons, Sable. —— This family married alſo a coheireſs of Bodrigy.

Hornacot of Hornacot in Tamerton — extinct at an early period.

Jenkyn of Trekening in St. Columb — extinct about the middle of the ſeventeenth century. The coheireſſes married St. Aubyn, Slanning, Trelawney, and Cary.

Arms: — Or, a lion rampant-regardant Sable.

Kellio of Kellio in Cornely became extinct in the fifteenth century, when the heireſs married Tredenham. A younger branch of the Kellio's, who had Weſt, North in Duloe, in marriage with a daughter of Treworgye, became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII., when the heireſs married Baſtard.

There was another family of Kellio or rather Killiow of Great-Killiow in Lanſallos, which had married the heireſs of Boligh, and became extinct in 1711. A younger branch of theſe Killiows was of Trenaviſick and Roſilian in St. Blazey: a coheireſs of this branch married Vincent.

Arms: — Or, a chevron between two cinquefoils in chief, and a mullet in baſe, Sable

KEMIELL of Kemiell in St. Paul's married the coheireſs of Helligan of Crowan: the coheireſs of Kemiell married St. Aubyn.

Arms of Kemiell: — Arg. three dolphins, Sable.

KEMPTHORNE *alias* LEA, or more properly LEGH, originally of Legh in Bere-Ferrers in Devonſhire. A younger branch ſettled at Kempthorne in the ſame county, whence they removed to Tonacombe in Kilkhampton: the elder line of this branch became extinct about the latter end of the ſeventeenth century, when the heireſs married Waddon. The Kempthornes had married one of the coheireſſes of Luny or Lithney. Prince, in his Worthies, ſays, that ſome younger branches remained in the adjoining pariſh of Morwinſtow, about the year 1700.

Arms of Ley *alias* Kempthorne: — Arg. a chevron between three bears' heads couped at the ſhoulders, Sable, quartering, Argent, three pine-trees fructed, proper.

KESTELL of Keſtell in Manaccan — extinct in the male line, by the death of two brothers, in 1718. and 1719. The heireſſes of theſe brothers married Langford, and Penroſe of Tregethowe.

Arms of Keſtell: — Or, three caſtles Gules.

KEVERELL of Keverell in St. Martin's, near Loo. — The heireſs married Langdon.

Arms of Keverell: — Sable, two lions; the one in chief paſſant, the other in baſe, preparing to ſpring, Or.

KILLIGNOCK of Killignock in St. Wenn — extinct about the reign of Henry VIII. The heireſs married Nanſkevil *alias* Typpet.

KILLIGARTH of Killigarth in Talland — traced to the reign of Edward III. The heireſs married Beare about the reign of Henry VI.

LAMBESSO

LAMBESSO of Lambeſſo in St. Clements. — The heireſs married Tredenham in the fifteenth century.

LAMBOURN of Lambourn in Perran-Zabuloe became extinct about the latter end of the fourteenth century. The heireſs married Arundell of Lanherne.

Arms of Lambourn: — Arg. a feſſe between two chevronels Sable.

LAMELLIN of Lamellin in Lanteglos, near Fowey — an ancient family, whoſe heireſs, in the ſixteenth century, married Trelawney.

Arms: — Arg. a bull paſſant Sable, horned and hoofed Or.

LANGDON of Keverell in St. Martin's, near Loo, originally bore the name of Lizard; that of Langdon was adopted from Langdon in Jacobſtow, eight generations before 1620. This ancient family, which became extinct in 1676, had married heireſſes of Grimſcot, Hender, Bukeden or Trethewey, and Bicton.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three bears' heads eraſed Sable.

LANGFORD of Langford-hill in Marham-Church, traced, in their pedigree, ſeven generations before 1620, became extinct in the laſt century. The heireſs married Wollacombe, who left an only daughter, married to the Rev. Charles Hammet. This daughter died without iſſue in 1783.

Arms: — Paly of ſix Arg. and Gul. on a chief Az., a lion paſſant-gardant Or.

There was a branch of this family ſettled at Tremabe in Liſkeard, now extinct.

LANHERNE, originally Pincerna — extinct in the reign of Edward I., when the heireſs brought Lanherne to the Arundells. Lanherne married the heireſs of Fitz-John.

Arms of Lanherne: — Azure, three covered cups, Or.

LEIGH of Quithiock — continued for many deſcents.

Arms: — Argent, a bend lozengy Sable.

This family married the heireſs of Iſack, and a coheireſs of Lower.

LEVELIS — a family ſaid to have been of great antiquity, and to have ſettled in Cornwall at the time of the Norman conqueſt, but not traced with any certainty more than ſix generations before 1620. They were ſome time of Caſtle-Hornech in Madron, whence they removed to Trewoofe in Burian, in conſequence of a match with the heireſs of that barton. This family, which had married the heireſſes

of Bosvennen, Trerice, and Trewoofe, and coheireſſes of Archer and Nanſcoves, became extinct in 1672. The heireſs married Voſper, ſince extinct.

Arms of Levelis: — Arg. three calves heads, coup'd, Gules.

LOWER of St. Winnow-Barton, originally of Polſcoe, in that pariſh. — This ancient family is traced in their pedigree thirteen generations above 1620. The elder branch, which removed to Trelaſk in Lewannick, about or before the year 1500, in conſequence of the marriage of John, heir of the Lowers, with the elder coheireſs of Upton, continued many years, after the ſale of that barton, in reduced circumſtances, and became extinct by the death of Alexander Lower, by trade a joiner, who died at Trevenel in Northill, in 1787. This family had married an heireſs of Moyle, and coheireſſes of Treſithney, Upton, and Reſkymer. The poſterity of Nicholas Lower, a younger brother, who married the younger coheireſs of the Uptons, continued at St. Winnow, and became extinct about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, when the heireſs married Drummond. Other younger branches of the Lowers were ſettled at Polmawgan in St. Winnow, Tremeere in St. Tudy, Lezant, &c.

The heireſs of the Lowers of Tremeere married the grandfather of John Keſtell, Eſq.; repreſentative of the Keſtells of Keſtell in Egloſhayle, and this branch of the Lowers. Another younger branch had a leaſe of the barton of St. Winnow. Mrs. Hitchings, only daughter of the laſt of this branch, died not many years ago. The coheireſſes of Lower of Lezant married Groſſe, Leigh, and Cocke

Arms of Lower: — Sab. a chevron between three roſes Argent.

LUKIE of * * * * * — The heireſs married Polwhele.

Arms: — Az. three goats' heads eraſed Arg. attired Or.

LUNY of Lithny, or Luny in St. Ewe — extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. One of the coheireſſes married Kempthorne *alias* Lea.

LYTTELTON of Lanhidrock — ſuppoſed to be deſcended from Guy Weſtcote *alias* Lyttelton, a younger brother of the family of that name at Frankley in Worceſterſhire, who married the heireſs of Gerard. This branch of the Lyttelton family became extinct about the year 1600. The heireſs married Trenance.

Arms of Lyttelton of Lanhidrock (being the ſame as thoſe of Frankley): — Argent, a chevron between three eſcallop-ſhells, Sable.

MANNING

MANNING of Stanbury in Morwinſtow married the heireſs of the elder branch of Stanberie of Stanbury, great niece of Dr. Stanberie, Biſhop of Hereford, who died in 1471. This family married alſo the heireſs of Rowland, and co-heireſſes of Blanchard and Pruſt. The elder branch became extinct, in the male line, in the year 1691.: the aunts of John Manning, the laſt of the family, became coheireſſes. One of theſe married Witherè, of whom, and of the Mannings, the Rev. John Phillipps, of Mambury in Devonſhire, is, through the Barnefields, the repreſentative.

Arms of Manning:—Per pale Az. and Or, a lion rampant counterchanged.

MARRAIS of Marrais in Week-St. Mary married an heireſs of Bottreaux, who married a coheireſs of Roſmodros. The heireſs of Marrais married a younger ſon of Rolle of Stevenſtone in Devon, who ſettled at Marrais.

MARTIN of Bodmin.—The coheireſſes married Trefuſis and Winter in the reign of Henry IV. The Martins had married the heireſſes of Cock and Treuroofa.

Arms:—Arg. three bars Gules.

MATHADARDA.—The heireſs married Bevill

Arms:—Gules, on three bars wavy Sable, as many ſwallows Or.

MENWENICK or MYNWENICK of Menwinnick in Trewen, at leaſt from the reign of Henry IV. to that of Queen Elizabeth.—An heireſs of this family married Copleſtone.

Arms of Menwenick:—Sable, a chevron between three falcons, riſing, Arg.

MICHELL of St. Columb and Truro.—The heireſs of a branch of this family, who were of Harlyn in St. Merrin for ſeveral deſcents, married Peter about the year 1632.

Arms:—Sable, an eſcallop-ſhell between three eagles' heads eraſed, Or.

MICHELSTOWE of Michelſtowe or Mixtow in Lanteglos, near Fowey—extinct at an early period: the coheireſſes married Treffry of Fowey, and Wollacombe of Devonſhire. Michelſtowe married a coheireſs of Giffard of Thuborough in Devonſhire.

Arms of Michelſtowe:—Sable, three wings, two and one, Argent.

MATTHEW,

MATTHEW, originally of St. Kew, afterwards of Penetenny in Egloſhayle, and, by marrying the heireſs of Treſonger, of Treſonger in Endellion. — A younger branch of the Matthews was of Middle-Amble in Kew. The elder line of this branch became extinct before the year 1700. the heireſſes appear to have married Tucker, Archer, White, and Chandler. Abednego, a younger ſon of this family, was Captain-General of the Leeward Iſlands, about the middle of the ſeventeenth century; this ſituation was held alſo by his ſon, Sir William Matthew, in 1704, and by his grandſon, William Matthew, Eſq., in 1733.

Arms of Matthew of Treſonger, &c.: — Sable, a crane Argent, within a border of the ſecond.

MILITON of Pengerſick in Breage — a Devonſhire family; extinct, after a ſhort continuance in Cornwall, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The ſix coheireſſes married, — 1. Eriſey and Parker; — 2. Lanyon; — 3. Trefuſis and Tregodick; — 4. Trenwith, Arundell, and Hearle; — 5. Bonithon; — 6. Abbot.

Arms of Militon: — Gules, a chevron Or, between three fiſhes, naiant Arg.

MOLENICK of Molenick in St. Germans. — The heireſs married Scawen in or before the reign of Edward I.

Arms of Molenick: — * * * * a chevron Sab., between three goldfinches, proper.

MURTH of Talland, and of Rooſe in Treneglos — an ancient family, deſcended from Randall of Bodenna, in the reign of Richard II., whoſe ſon aſſumed the name of Merther or Murther, afterwards called Murth; extinct in the laſt century. The heireſs married Woolcombe of Aſhbury in Devonſhire. This family had married the heireſſes of Carver and Talland, and coheireſſes of Tregoos and Butler.

Arms of Murth: — Argent, a lion rampant, between three fleurs-de-lis, Gules.

MUDGAN of Mudgan in St. Martin (Meneage). — The heireſs married Chynoweth; ſince extinct.

Arms: — Vert, a chevron Erm., between three eſcallop-ſhells, Or.

NANCE. — See TRENGOFFE.

NANFAN of Trethewell in St. Eval — extinct in the reign of Henry VII. The heireſs married Trenowth.

Arms

Arms of Nanfan: — Sable, a chevron Erm. between three wings displayed Argent.

NANSPERIAN or NANSPIAN of Gurlyn in St. Erth became extinct in the elder branch, about the year 1600, when the coheireſſes married Matthew, Prideaux[r], and Vyvyan. A younger branch continued the male line in the pariſh of Crowan, whether extinct or not, we have not been able to aſcertain.

Arms: — Arg. three lozenges in feſſe, and a chief Sable.

NICHOLLS of Trewane, in St. Kew — extinct by the death of John Nicholls, Eſq., in the year 1709. The heireſs married Glynn of Glynn.

Arms of Nicholls of Trewane: — Sable three pheons Argent (confirmed by Camden).

NICHOLL or NICOLL of Penroſe in St. Tudye came from Guernſey in the ſixteenth century — extinct in 1724. One of this family married an heireſs of Prideaux of Devonſhire.

Arms: — Sable, a pheon Argent.

NOSEWORTHY — a younger branch of a Devonſhire family; extinct in 1701.

Arms: — Gules, a pile and chevron Or, counterchanged of the field.

NOY of Pendrea in St. Burian married the heireſs of that barton; extinct by the death of the Attorney-General's ſons in the reign of Charles II. The coheireſſes married Lord Sandys, Willyams, and Davies (anceſtor of Davies Giddy, M. P.).

Arms of Noy: — Az. three croſs croſſets in bend, Argent.

OPIE of Pawton in St. Breock — extinct in the elder branch about the middle of the laſt century. A younger branch was of St. Erme, whence they removed to Redruth. The heireſs of the elder line of this branch married Michell of Redruth, and is repreſented by Dr. Taunton of Truro. Opie, the celebrated painter, is ſaid to have been deſcended from a younger ſon of this branch.

Arms of Opie: — Sable, on a chevron between three garbs Or, as many hurts.

[r] The coheireſs of Prideaux married Gregor of Trewarthenick.

There was a branch of the Opies ſettled at Bodmin, and afterwards of Penhargard in Helland, which married the heireſs of Hayden, and coheireſs of Way of Loſtwithiel.

OWRY of Tregonwell married the heireſſes of Tregonwell and Edwards. The coheireſſes of Owry married Adams *alias* Polweſt, Lithney, and Tregere.

PARKER of Trequite in St. Mabyn. — The heireſs married Opie.

PAWLEY, of Gunwin in Lelant for ſeveral deſcents, appear to have become extinct, by the death of Mr. Hugh Pawley, in 1763. The Pawleys had married the heireſſes of Brea and Treſteane.

Arms of Pawley: — Or, a lion rampant Sab., on a chief dauncetté of the ſecond, three mullets Argent.

PENALURICK of Penalurick in Stythians. — The heireſs married Skewis about the time of Queen Mary.

PENCARROW of Pencarrow — attainted in the reign of Henry VIII.

PENDARVES of Pendarves in Camborne — extinct by the death of Sir William Pendarves, in 1726: his ſiſter and ſole heir married Coſter, and to her ſecond huſband, Percival.

Arms: — Sab., a falcon riſing between three mullets Or.

The families of Pendarves of Roſcrowe in Gluvias, and Pendarves of Bodrigy in Phillack, bore the ſame arms, and were, no doubt, originally from the Pendarves ſtock. The Roſcrowe branch became extinct, by the death of Alexander Pendarves, Eſq., in 1725.: his niece and heir, Mary Pendarves, married Francis Baſſet, Eſq., grandfather of Lord de Dunſtanville. The Bodrigy family married the heireſs of Coſwin, of that place, and became extinct alſo in the laſt century. The heireſs married Williams of Helſton, and afterwards Arundell of Trengwainton: by the former, ſhe had three daughters; by the latter, no iſſue.

PENDREA of Pendrea in St. Erth — extinct in the elder branch in the reign of Henry VI. The coheireſſes married Carclew and Noy.

PENGELLY of Pengelly in St. Neot. — The heireſs married Beare.

Arms: — Or, a chevron between three griffins paſſant, Gules.

PENHALLOW of Penhallow in Filleigh — traced to the reign of Edward III.: repreſented by John Penhallow Peters, Eſq. This family has married coheireſſes of Vyvyan of Penwarne and Lagher.

Arms of Penhallow: — Vert, a coney ſquat, Argent.

Some deſcendants of younger branches of this family reſide at Camelford.

PENHELLICK of Penhellick in St. Clements. — The heireſs of the elder branch married Nangothan. A younger branch, ſome time of Helſton and Pengerſick, married a coheireſs of Militon.

Arms: — Sable, three butterflies, 2, 1, Argent.

PENKEVILL of Penkevill in St. Michael's Penkevill, traced to the reign of Edward II., married the heireſs of Trevilla. A younger branch of this family, which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was ſettled at Roſerrow in St. Minver, and had married coheireſſes of Mohun, Tregarrick, Raynewarne, and Hernance, ſucceeded to Penkevill, on the failure of the elder branch, and became extinct by the death of Benjamin Penkevill, in 1699.

Arms of Penkevill: — Arg. three chevronels, and in chief a lion paſſant-gardant, Gules.

PENPONS of Penpons in St. Kew. — The heireſs married Arundell of Tolverne.

Arms of Penpons: — Arg. three wolves paſſant in pale, Sab.

There was another ancient family of PENPONS of Trelwithan, not extinct in 1531, which had married the heireſs of Tregooſe, and a coheireſs of Trelawney of Wolſton.

Arms: — Arg. a feſſe embattled, counter-embattled Sab., between three beehives, Gules.

PENNECK of Treſkawe in Breage, afterwards of Tregember in St. Hilary. — An heireſs of this family married Borlaſe. The Rev. Mr. Penneck, keeper of the reading-room at the Britiſh Muſeum, who died in 1803, was the laſt of this family.

PENTIRE of Pentire in Endellion, afterwards of Pentuan in Mevagiſſey. The heireſs married Roſcarrock in the ſixteenth century.

PENWARNE of Penwarne in Mevagiſſey — extinct in the reign of Henry VIII.; the coheireſſes married Coſwarth, Penhallow, and Penwarne of Penwarne in Mawnan.

PETIT of Ardevora in Filleigh — traced ſeven generations above 1362. The coheireſſes, about the latter end of the fifteenth century, married Arundell of Trerice, Sayer, and Killigrew [z]. This family had married the heireſs of Fitz-Ives, and coheireſſes of Hiwis and Carminow.

Arms of Petit: — Argent, a lion ſalient Gules.

A younger branch of this family continued the male line, and was ſettled at Pradanack, in 1531.

PEVERELL of Park in Egloſhayle. — We have not been able to connect this family with the Peverells of any other county, nor did they bear the ſame arms. They were ſettled in Cornwall as early as the reign of Richard I., and are ſaid to have derived their origin from a natural ſon of William the Conqueror. This family became extinct in the former part of the fifteenth century. The coheireſſes married Baſſet and Hungerford.

Arms of Peverell of Park: — Gules, a feſſe Arg. between ſix croſſes pateé Or.

PHILLIPS of Tredrea in St. Erth. — The heireſs married Davies.

Arms of Phillips: — Az. on a croſs engrailed between four croſs croſslets fitchée Or, a torteaux.

PINCERNA — a very ancient family, afterwards bearing the names of Conarton and Lanherne. The heireſs married Arundell in the reign of Edward I.

Arms: — Az. three covered cups, Or,

The arms of Pincerna, as quartered by Trelawney (brought in by Powna), are, Gules, on a chevron Sab. three goblets Or.

POLKINHORNE of Polkinhorne in Gwinnear — traced to the year 1290. The heireſs of the elder branch, about the year 1500, married Williams, who took the name of Polkinhorne; after three deſcents, this branch became again extinct (in 1665.) on the death of Otho Polkinhorne, whoſe heireſs married Glynn of Helſton. The repreſentative of this branch of the Polkinhornes is the Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Helſton. A younger branch of this family became extinct by the death of Michael Polkinhorne, Eſq. in 1748. Roger de Polkinhorne, the com-

[z] The heireſs of Sayer muſt have married Grenville, for Leland ſpeaks of the Grenvilles as one of the three families to whom Petit's lands had deſcended.

mon anceſtor of this family, married the heireſs of Tregoſſagh. The younger branch married a coheireſs of Vyvyan. One of the Polkinhornes married the heireſs of Oliver of Bodmin.

Arms of Polkinhorne: — Arg. three bars Sable.

POLLARD of Treleigh in Redruth — deſcended from Sir Richard, ſon of Sir Lewis Pollard, one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas, of an ancient Devonſhire family. The Corniſh branch became extinct in 1731.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three eſcallop-ſhells, Gules.

POLRUDDON of Polruddon in St. Auſtell — extinct in or about the reign of Henry VII.

PORTER of Launcells. — The heireſs married Hele. The Porters were a Norfolk family.

Arms: — Gul. on a feſſe Argent, between three wings Or, a bezant charged with a lion paſſant Gules.

PRAED of Trevethow in Lelant became extinct, after ſeveral deſcents, by the death of John Praed, Eſq. in 1717. He left his eſtates to William Mackworth, Eſq., a younger ſon of the family of Mackworth, of the Knoll in Glamorganſhire, on condition of his aſſuming the name of Praed. William Praed, Eſq., now of Trevethow, grandſon of this William, married the heireſs of Backwell of Tyringham in Buckinghamſhire, which is his chief reſidence.

Arms of Praed: — Az. ſix mullets in pile Argent, quartering Mackworth; — Per pale indented Sab. and Erm. on a chevron G. five croſſes patée Or.

PRISKE of Helſton. — The coheireſſes married Trewren, Penroſe, and Penneck.

Arms of Priſke: — Or on a bend Sab., three horſe-ſhoes Argent.

PYPER of Treſmarrow in South-Petherwin — extinct in 1754.: the heireſs married Vyvyan.

Arms of Pyper: — Gyronny of four, Or, and Azure.*

RAME of Rame — extinct about the reign of Henry V.: the heireſs married Dernford. The repreſentative of theſe two families is the Earl of Mount-Edgcumb.

Arms of Rame: — Sable a ram's head caboſhed Arg., armed Or.

* In Martin's map the coat is, Arg. a chevron Gules, between three magpyes, proper.

RESKYMER or ROSKYMER of Reſkymer or Roſkymer in Mawgan (Meneage) — traced in the pedigree for fourteen generations; extinct about the middle of the ſixteenth century. The elder coheireſs married Trelawney and afterwards Mohun, leaving iſſue by both; the other coheireſſes, Courtenay and Lower. A younger branch continued the male line at Merthen in Conſtantine. John Reſkymer, the ſon and heir in 1620, had four younger brothers; the eſtate was ſold a few years afterwards, and the name is ſuppoſed to have been long ſince wholly extinct. This ancient family had married the heireſſes of Pulyne, Deviock, and Trevarthian, and the coheireſs of Denzell.

Arms of Reſkymer: — Arg. three bars Gules, in chief, a wolf paſſant Azure.

RESPRIN of Reſprin. — The heireſs married Carminow.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron Sable between three cocks, Gules.

RISE of Trewardreva in Conſtantine. — The coheireſſes, about the year 1500, married Trewren and Glynn. The preſent repreſentative of this family is Thomas Trewren, Eſq. of Trewardreva.

Arms of Riſe: — Arg. a chevron Gules between three bean-pods Vert.

ROCHE or DE LA RUPE of Roche — traced to the reign of Richard I. Hals ſays, that this family became extinct, in the male line, in 1357.; that Sir William Blundell, huſband of the heireſs, took the name of Roche, which continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when the laſt of the family left four daughters, three of whom married Forteſcue, Penkevil, and Boſcawen. The Roches had married heireſſes of Trevelyan and Page, and a coheireſs of Durant.

Arms of Roche: — Sab. three roaches, two, one, nayant, Argent.

ROGERS of Lank married the heireſs of Haydon of Haydon in Jacobſtow — extinct in the elder branch about 1620.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three ſtags trippant Sable.

ROOSE of Whitſtone, traced to the reign of Henry IV., became extinct about the middle of the ſixteenth century: the heireſs married Spoure of Trebatha in Northill.

Arms: — Az. four ſwans, proper.

ROSCARROCK of Roſcarrock in Endellion. — This ancient family is traced in the pedigree twelve generations beyond the year 1620. The firſt-mentioned is ſtated

ſtated to have died in the year 1300. It became extinct about the year 1710. The Roſcarrocks had married heireſſes of Arundell of Blaybol, and Pentire, and coheireſſes of Chenduit, Bodulgate, and Trevenor.

Arms of Roſcarrock:—Argent a chevron Gules, between two roſes in chief of the ſecond and a ſea-tench, nayant, Azure. —— There was a younger branch of this family ſome time ſettled at Croan in the pariſh of Egloſhayle.

Roscrowe of Roſcrowe in Gluvias became extinct in the reign of Henry VI. One of the coheireſſes married Carclew.

Arms: —Arg. a chevron between three roſes Gules, ſeeded Or.

Roscrowe, originally Hary, who, ſettling at Roſcrowe in the reign of Henry VIII., took the name of that barton, and became extinct about the middle of the ſeventeenth century. The coheireſſes married Uſtick and Smalley.

Arms: —Party per feſſe nebulée, Argent and Sab., three ſea-dogs counterchanged.

Rosecassa of Roſecaſſa in St. Juſt. —The coheireſſes married Treffry and Wollacombe.

Saint Piran of Perran-Zebuloe — extinct at a very early period: the heireſs married Kendall.

Sawle of Penrice and Levrean in St. Auſtell came over with William the Conqueror. —This ancient family became extinct, in the male line, in 1789. The preſent repreſentative is Joſeph Sawle Graves, Eſq., of Penrice.

Arms of Sawle: — Az. three falcons' heads eraſed within a bordure, Or.

Scawen of Molenick in St. Germans.—This family is traced in their pedigree to the reign of Edward I., when they married the heireſs of Molonick; they removed into Surrey about the year 1712, and became extinct, in 1801, by the death of James Scawen, Eſq., then of Worceſterſhire. The mother of the laſt Mr. Scawen was ſole heireſs of Lord James Ruſſel. His ſiſter married the late Earl Bathurſt, whoſe ſon, the preſent Earl, is repreſentative of this ancient family. There was a younger branch ſettled at Trehane in Probus, in conſequence of a match with the coheireſs of Trehane. Another younger branch, deſcended from a younger ſon of the family in the reign of Henry VIII., was of Adren in Stoke-Climſland.

Arms of Scawen: —Arg. a chevron Gules between three griffins' heads eraſed Sable.

SCOBELL of Mevagiſſey and of Polruddon, Tregonnan and Menagwins in St. Auſtell — extinct about a century ago. The coheireſſes married Hawkins of St. Auſtell and Hawkins of Pennance. John Scobell, Eſq., who married the heireſs of Uſtick of Leah in Burian, is of the family of Scobell of Nutcombe in Eaſt-Allerton, Devonſhire.

Arms of Scobell: — Per pale Arg. and Gules, three fleurs-de-lis, and a label in chief counter-changed.

SEARLE of Penverance. — The heireſs married Treffry.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three wood-doves' heads eraſed, Sable.

SENESCHALL of Trenethick in Wendron — traced to the reign of Edward III.: the heireſs married Hill.

Arms of Seneſchall: — Or a feſſe between two chevrons Sable.

SERJEAUX, written ſometimes SERGEAUX and CERISEAUX, of Lanreath, Colquite in St. Mabyn, and Killigarth in Talland — extinct by the death of Richard, ſon of Sir Richard Serjeaux, in the reign of Richard II.: his ſiſters and coheireſſes married Marney, Vere, Paſſele, and St. Aubyn. After the death of St. Aubyn, the youngeſt ſiſter married Vere Earl of Oxford, and afterwards Thorley.

Arms of Serjeaux: — Arg. a ſaltier Sab. between twelve cherries ſlipped, proper.

SILLY, of St. Wenn, of Trevelver in St. Minver, and of Heligan in St. Mabyn, deſcended from Silly of Rackenford in Devonſhire, ſettled at St. Wenn in the early part of the ſeventeenth century. The Trevelver branch became extinct in 1712: the heireſs married Sheppard. The Heligan branch was not extinct till 1797. The coheireſſes married Martyn, Sloggett, Jackſon, and Lyddon. The common anceſtor of theſe branches married the heireſs of Marke or Marks of St. Wenn. The laſt of the Trevelver branch married a coheireſs of Carter of St. Columb.

The arms uſed by Silly of Trevelver and Heligan were, Az. a chevron between three mullets Or; the coat of Ceeley. ——The ancient arms of Silly or Sully of Devonſhire were, Erm. three chevronels Gules.

SKEWIS of Skewis in Cury. — The heireſs married Denzell about the latter end of the fifteenth century.

Arms of Skewis: — Gules, a chevron between three ſtumps of trees eraſed, Or.

SKEWIS of Great Skewis in St. Wenn — extinct in the ſixteenth century. The coheireſſes married Mohun and Courtenay.

Arms: — Vert, a chevron between three thiſtle-flowers, Or.

SKORY of Waleſborowe, afterwards of Lanlivery — traced eleven generations before 1620: ſuppoſed to have been extinct in the male line about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, when a match with Samuel occurs in the pariſh regiſter. This family had married coheireſſes of Laune, Lanyon, and Redris.

Arms of Skory: — Or, on a ſaltier Sable, five cinquefoils of the field.

SLADE of Trevenen in Gorran. — The preſent repreſentative of this family, which was ſettled at Trevenen, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if not at an earlier period, is William Slade Gully, Eſq., whoſe father, * * * Gully, Eſq. of Treſilian in Newlyn, married the ſiſter of the late Mr. Slade.

Arms: — Gul. a feſſe Erm. between three horſes' heads couped, and looking to the dexter, Arg. maned Sable.

SOR, or Le SORE of Talverne in Filleigh. — The heireſs married Arundell.

Arms of Le Sore: — Ermine, a ſaltier, Gules.

SPECCOT of Anderdon in Launcells — deſcended from a Devonſhire family; extinct about the latter part of the ſeventeenth century. The heireſs married Spoure of Trebartha.

Arms: — Or, on a bend Gul., three mill-rinds pierced Argent.

SPECCOT of Penhale in Egloſkerry — extinct in 1703.

SPOURE of Trebartha in Northill married the heireſs of Trebartha in the reign of Henry VII.; became extinct in 1729. The Spoures married heireſſes of Rouſe of Whitſtone, and Speccot of Anderdon. The heireſs of Spoure married Bellot, and afterwards Grylls.

Arms of Spoure: — Gules, on a chevron Or, a roſe of the firſt, and two mullets pierced Sable.

STANBERIE of Stanberie in Morwinſtow. — The heireſs of the elder branch married Manning. A younger branch was of Weſt Stanberie, and another of Cliff; both

both of theſe continued the male line for ſeveral deſcents. Richard Stanberie, Biſhop of Hereford, who died in 1471, was a younger ſon of this family.

Arms: — Per pale Az. and Or, a lion rampant, Sable.

SYMONS of Hatt in Botesfleming. — The coheireſſes married Folkes, and Tucker; extinct in 1802.

Arms: — Per feſſe Sable and Or, a pale counterchanged, three trefoils ſlipped, Vert.

TALLAND of Talland. — The heireſs married Murth about the middle of the ſixteenth century.

Arms: — Argent a ſtag Gules, couchant on turf proper.

TANNER of Court in St. Stephen's Brannell, an ancient Devonſhire family, married a coheireſs of Tregarthian of Tregarthian in Gorran, and afterwards of Court. This family became extinct about the beginning of the laſt century. The elder branch expired in the perſon of the Rev. George Tanner, rector of Carhayes, whoſe coheireſſes releaſed Court to Sir John Baber. One of the coheireſſes of a younger branch, who married the heireſs of Arundell of Carynick (deſcended from Anthony, third ſon of John Tanner), married Nathaniel Taunton, of Liſkeard, M.D., deſcended from the ancient family of Taunton of Somerton in Somerſetſhire, and grandfather of Robert Taunton, now of Truro, M.D. The other coheireſs of Anthony above-mentioned, married the grandfather of the Rev. Thomas Penwarne of St. Germans.

Arms of Tanner: — Arg. on a chief Sab. three moors' heads Or.

TENCREEK or TRENCREEK, of the barton of that name in Creed — an ancient family, extinct in the year 1594. The coheireſſes married Carminow, Penwarne, Polwhele, and Mohun.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron with a croſs patée iſſuing from its point Sable.

THURLEBERE of Thurlebere in Stratton — extinct in the reign of Edward IV. The heireſs married Arundell of Trerice.

TINTEN of Tinten in St. Tudye — extinct in the fourteenth century. The heireſs married Carminow.

The arms of Tinten as quartered by Trelawney (brought in by Carminow) are, Arg. a chevron between three tents Sable.

TONKIN of Trevaunance in St. Agnes — traced to the reign of Richard II.; extinct by the death of Thomas Tonkin, Esq., (third son of Thomas Tonkin, who made large collections towards a history of Cornwall), about the middle of the last century. The daughter of James Tonkin, second son of the historian (the elder son died unmarried), married Heys, but had no surviving issue. The sisters of the historian married Foss and Doucett: the former had one daughter, who died unmarried. The descendants of his father's sisters, married to Jago, Ley, and Cornish, became heirs-general. The Tonkin family had married heiresses of Carne, Tregeare[c], and Bennett (the latter left no issue), and coheiresses of Guise and Kempe. A younger branch of Tonkin settled at Hendra in St. Columb, and became extinct in 1734.

Arms of Tonkin: — Sab. an eagle displayed Or, armed, Gules.

There was a family of Tonkin of Trevalack in St. Keverne existing in 1620, one of whom had married the heiress of Braban.

TREBARFOOT of Trebarfoot in Poundstock, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married the heiress of Sole and a coheiress of Babage. The heiress of Trebarfoot married Burgoyne.

Arms of Trebarfoot: — Sable, a chevron between three bears' feet erased, Or.

TREBARTHA of Trebartha in Northill — traced to the reign of Edward I.; extinct in the reign of Edward IV. or Henry VII. The heiress married Spoure of Misterton in Somersetshire.

Arms of Trebartha: — Azure, on a bend wavy Argent, three Cornish choughs' heads erased, proper.

TRECALOW of Trecalow in Gorran. — The heiress married Hoblyn.

TRECARNE of Trecarne: — the heiress married Glynn of Glynn.

Arms: — Or, a bull passant Sable, horns, Argent.

TRECARRELL of Trecarrell in Lezant — extinct in the sixteenth century. The elder of the coheiresses married Harris.

Arms: — Arg. three chevronels, Sable. (See ESSE.)

TREDENHAM of Tredenham in Probus, afterwards of Kellio in Cornely, and Tregonan in St. Ewe. This ancient family, which is known to have existed for

[c] The heiress of Tregeare was a second wife, and left an only daughter married to Rowe, who died without issue.

ſeventeen generations, became extinct in the early part of the laſt century[d]. The coheireſſes, ſiſters of the laſt male heir, married Nicholls of Trewane and Scobell. The Tredenhams had married heireſſes of Tirrel, Trevarthian, Lambeſſo, Kellio, Trevyas, and Enys. John Tredenham, who died in 1710. without iſſue, married a coheireſs of Lloyd.

Arms of Tredenham: — Arg. a bend lozengy, Gules.

TREDIDON of Tredidon, in the reign of Richard II. — The heireſs married Windſor, whoſe heireſs married Joliffe of Poughill.

TREDINICK of Tredinick in St. Breock married heireſſes of Corwen and Hamley, and a coheireſs of Goſſe. The coheireſſes of the elder branch of the Tredinicks married Laheron, Roche, Calwodley, and Caſtell, before 1531.: a younger branch became extinct in the reign of Charles II.

Arms: — Or, on a bend Sab., three bucks' heads caboſhed, Argent.

TREDREA of Tredrea in St. Erth — extinct in the early part of the ſeventeenth century. The name remains at St. Erth, among cottagers, deſcended poſſibly from ſome younger branch.

TREFFRY of Treffry in Lanhidrock, afterwards of Place in Fowey. — There is a family-tradition, that this ancient ſtock came originally from Treffry in Linkinhorne, but there is no evidence to ſupport it; whereas it is certain, that they poſſeſſed the manor of Treffry in Lanhidrock, long after they had removed to Place; which removal took place in conſequence of a match with the heireſs of Boniface five generations before 1380. The firſt in the pedigree is Roger de Treffry, great-great-grandfather of Thomas, who married Boniface. The elder branch of this ancient family became extinct, by the death of John Treffry, Eſq, in 1658: his ſiſter married Trefuſis. The male line of a younger branch, ſettled at Rooke in the pariſh of St. Kew, became extinct alſo, by the death of John, ſon of Thomas Treffry, couſin, and by his will, heir of John above-mentioned. John Treffry, the laſt heir-male of the family, left his eſtates to his ſiſter's ſon, William Toller of Fowey, directing that he ſhould take the name of Treffry. Thomas Treffry, Eſq., ſon of William Toller afterwards Treffry, left two daughters married to Auſten and Dormer. There was a younger branch of Treffry ſettled at St. Minver: we have not been able to aſcertain whether it is extinct or removed. This

[d] Sir Joſeph Tredenham, who died in 1707, and lies buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey, left two ſons, who both married, but died without iſſue—John, the elder, in 1710.

ancient family married heireſſes of the families of Killigrew, Polgreen, and Daw; and the coheireſſes of Boniface, Michelſtowe, Searle, Treſithney, and Tremayne of Upcott in Devonſhire. The viſitation of 1531 gives two or three deſcents of a branch of this family, one of whom had married a coheireſs of Petit of Trengwainton.

Arms of Treffry: — Sab. a chevron between three hawthorn-trees, Arg.

Sir John Treffry, according to family-documents, was made a knight-banneret at Creſſy, and had an honourable augmentation to his arms (the lilies of France to be borne quarterly,) and ſupporters (two armed men), given to him for his ſignal ſervices in that battle. J. T. Auſten, Eſq., of Place, the repreſentative of this family in the female line, is deſcended from the Auſtens, ſome time of Great-Deviock in St. Germans, afterwards of Plymouth.[e]

TREGANYAN of Treganyan in St. Michael-Penkevil. — The heireſs married Halep.

TREGARTHIAN of Tregarthian in Gorran married the heireſs of Hendower of Court in Brannell — became extinct about the middle of the fifteenth century. Two of the coheireſſes married Tanner and Tripcony; the third married Kelloway, and afterwards Wadham.

Arms of Tregarthian: — Arg. a chevron between three eſcallop-ſhells, Sab.

TREGARRICK of Tregarrick in Roche. — The heireſs married Trenowth, whoſe heireſs married Boſcawen.

Arms: — Arg. two chevrons paly, Az. and Or.

TREGENDER of Tregender in Ludgvan. — The heireſs married Nanſpian. The Tregenders married the heireſſes of Gurlyn and Godrevy.

Arms of Tregender: — Per pale Vert and Or, two bars counter-changed.

TREGENNA of Tregenna in St. Ives — not extinct in the elder branch till after the reign of James I. The Rev. John Tregenna, rector of Mawgan, who died in 1754, was of a younger branch of this family, which had ſettled at Polgreen in St. Columb.

Arms: — Or, a chevron Az. between three moors' heads proper, filleted Argent.

TREGETHOW of Tregethow or Tregitha in Manaccan. — The heireſs married Penroſe, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[e] See p. xcix.

TREGEWE of Harlyn. — The heireſs married Michell about the reign of Henry VII. The preſent repreſentative of this family is Henry Peter, Eſq. of Harlyn.

Arms: — Arg. on a chevron Sab. between three torteauxes, five bezants.

TREGIAN or TREGYAN of Tregian in St. Ewe, afterwards of Golden or Wolvedon in Probus — ſuppoſed to have become extinct by the death of Charles, younger ſon of Francis Tregian, Eſq., who was impriſoned, and forfeited his eſtates, for concealing Cuthbert Mayne, the popiſh prieſt, in 1577. One of the ſiſters and ſuppoſed coheireſſes married Haweis of Treworgye. The Tregians married coheireſſes of Wolverton and Mynors.

Arms of Tregian: — Erm. on a chief Sab., three Jays, Or.

TREGONELL or TREGONWELL of Tregonell in Crantock became extinct in the male line in the reign of James I.: the coheireſſes married Bawden, Pollamounter, and Penpoll. Sir John Tregonwell, of this family, Proctor for King Henry VIII. in his cauſe againſt Catharine of Arragon, ſettled in Dorſetſhire. This branch of the family is extinct alſo: the heireſs married Bankes.

Arms: — Arg. three pellets in feſſe, cotiſed Sable, between three Corniſh choughs, proper.

TREGOOSE or TREGOZE of Tregooſe. — The coheireſſes of the elder branch of this family married Murth, Nanſpian, and Beauchamp, and the widow of Beauchamp Carnſew, before 1531. A younger branch ſettled at Trewothick in St. Anthony (in Kirrier) — extinct about a century ago.

Arms: — Or, three bars Az. on a chief, of the ſecond, a lion paſſant-gardant of the field.

TREGOTHNAN of Tregothnan in St. Michael-Penkevil — extinct in the fourteenth century. The heireſs married Boſcawen.

Arms of Tregothnan: — Argent a chevron between three croſs croſslets, Sable.

TREGURY of Tregury in St. Wenn — extinct about the reign of Henry V.

TREHANE of Trehane in Probus — extinct in the reign of James I. The coheireſſes married Scawen, Kendall of Penkevill, and Verman.

Arms of Trehane: — Arg. on three bars Sable, nine martlets, three, three, three, of the field.

TREHARICK of Treharick in St. Kew — extinct in the reign of Henry VII.: the heireſs married Caval.

TREHAWKE of Trehawke in Menheniot, afterwards of Roſilian in St. Blazey. — The heireſs married Kellio. A younger branch continued the male line; John Trehawke, Eſq., of Liſkeard, the laſt of this name and family, died about the year 1790. Samuel Kekewitch, Eſq. of Peamore near Exeter, is the repreſentative of this family.

Arms: — Sab. three hawks, Argent, with bells, each perched on a reſt, Or.

TREJAGO of Trejago in Crantock — extinct in the reign of Edward IV.: the heireſs married Mynors. The Trejagos of Fentongollan, ſeated there as early as the reign of Edward II., were, in all probability, a branch of the ſame family. The Trejagos of Fentongollan married the heireſs of Trewethenick and a co-heireſs of Chenduit: the heireſs of Trejago of Fentongollan married Trenowth. The family of Jago are deſcended from a younger branch of Trejago.

Ancient arms of Trejago: — Arg. on a chevron Sab. between three balls, Gul. five bezants. —— They afterwards bore, Or, a chevron between three croſs croſslets, Sable.

TREISE of Caſtle-Milford [e] in Tremayne, afterwards of Levethan. — The heireſs married Sir John Morſhead's father.

Arms of Treiſe: — Arg. three bars Azure, in chief as many cinquefoils, per feſſe, Gules and Sable.

TRELOWARREN of Trelowarren in Mawgan (Meneage). — The heireſs married Beville.

Arms of Trelowarren: — Gules, on a chief Arg., a bendlet of the field between two fleurs-de-lis, Azure.

TRELUDDERO of Treluddero in Newlyn — extinct in the reign of Henry VIII.: the heireſs married Borlaſe.

TREMBLEIGH or TREMBLETH of Trembleigh in St. Ervan. — The heireſs married Arundel about the reign of Edward I.

Arms of Trembleigh: — - - - - - - a wolf - - - -

[e] They were of Caſtle-Milford in the reign of James I.

TREMERE of Tremere in Lanivet — extinct about the end of the fourteenth century: the heireſs married St. Aubyn.

Arms: — Arg. three reap-hooks, their bows conjoined in feſſe, Sable.

TREMOGH of Tremogh in Mabe. — The heireſs married Blois of Penryn.

TRENANCE of Trenance in Withiel, afterwards (by marriage with the heireſs of Lyttelton) of Lanhidrock — extinct in the ſeventeenth century: the coheireſſes married Elford, Buckingham, and Randolph.

Arms of Trenance: — Sab. a feſſe between three ſwords erect, Argent.

TRENGOFF or TRENGOVE of Trengove in Warleggon, married the heireſs of Trewdall — extinct about the year 1780. A younger branch, which, on ſettling at Nance in Illogan, had taken the name of Nance, became extinct in 1720.

Arms: — Arg. a croſs couped, Sable.

TRENHALE of Trenhale in St. Erth — extinct, in the elder branch, in the reign of Edward IV., when the heireſs married Trencreek. Either one of the Trencreek family, poſſeſſing the barton of Trenhale, took that name, or a younger branch continued in the pariſh of St. Erth, till nearly the end of the ſeventeenth century.

TRENOWTH of Trenowth in Probus. — One branch of this family, which had removed to Fentongollan in St. Michael-Penkevil, became extinct in 1497: the coheireſſes married, — 1. Carminow; — 2. St. Aubyn; — 3. Raynward and Stradling; — 4. Godolphin. Another branch, which continued at Trenowth, became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII., when the coheireſſes married Boſcawen, Borlaſe, and Hearle. The Trenowths of Fentongollan had married the heireſſes of Trejago, Nanfan, and Tregarthian.

Arms of Trenowth: — Arg. on a feſſe Sab. three chevronels palewiſe, the points to the dexter, Argent.

TRENWITH of Trenwith in Lelant — traced to the reign of Edward IV. The elder branch, in conſequence of a match with the heireſs of Tredenzy of Burian, removed thither. The poſterity of the ſecond ſon of Peter Trenwith, by the heireſs of Vincent, continued at Trenwith and became extinct before the middle of the ſeventeenth century: the heireſs married Burgeſs. This branch married the heireſſes of Vincent, Tredenzy, and Caſkayes, and a coheireſs of Militon.

At

At a later period, Trenwith appears to have reverted to the elder branch, which became extinct by the death of Mr. Thomas Trenwith in 1796.; this branch is repreſented by Lander.

Arms of Trenwith: — Arg. on a bend cotiſed, Sab. three roſes of the field.

TRERICE of Trerice in Newlyn — extinct in the reign of Edward III. The heireſs married Arundell. Trerice married the heireſs of Govely, who married the heireſs of Lanſladron.

Arms of Trerice, being thoſe of Lanſladron adopted: — A. three chevronels, Sable.

TREROUFE of Treroufe in Redruth. — The heireſs married Martin of Bodmin.

TRESADERN of Treſadern in St. Columb. — The heireſs married Bonithon.

TRESAVIS. — The heireſs married Bevill.

Arms: — Arg. a man's head, couped, proper, a fillet round the forehead, Or.

TRESAWELL of Treſawell in Probus. — The heireſs married Polwhele in the ſixteenth century.

Arms: — Arg. on a bend O. cotiſed, Sable, three mullets, Gules.

TRESILIAN of Treſilian in Newlyn. — Of this ancient family probably was Sir Robert Treſilian, the Chief Juſtice who was executed in the reign of Richard II. and died ſeiſed of large poſſeſſions in Cornwall, leaving an only daughter married to Hawley, whoſe heireſs married Coppleſtone. An heireſs of Treſilian of Treſilian, in the reign of Edward IV., married Carne of Glamorganſhire, who took the name of Treſilian, and was anceſtor of the Treſilians of Wendron, Burian, and St. Levan. The Treſilians of Treſidor in Burian have not been many years extinct: the coheireſſes married Pendar[f] and Jenkins.

Arms of Treſilian: — Gul. a pelican in her neſt with wings diſplayed and feeding her young ones, Or.

TRESITHNEY of Penryn, mentioned by Leland, moſt probably originally of Treſithney in St. Columb. — The coheireſs married Treffry. This family had married the heireſſes of Boſſoham and Roſtylian.

Arms of Treſithney: — Arg. a chevron Sable between three roſes, Gules.

[f] See Polwhele's Civil and Military Hiſtory of Cornwall (1806.), p. 34. Mrs. Pendar died in 1793.

TRESTEANE

TRESTEANE of Trenouna in Veryan. — The heireſs married Pawley.

Arms of Treſteane: — Az. three ſtone-pillars Arg. on a chief V. three lap-wings, proper.

TRETHURFE of Trethurfe in Ladock — extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when one of the coheireſſes married Courtenay of Landrake, and afterwards Buller; the other, Vyvyan. The Trethurfes had married the heireſs of Treviſa and a coheireſs of St. Aubyn of Devonſhire, and one of the coheireſſes of Courtenay Earl of Devonſhire.

Arms of Trethurfe: — Az. a buck's head caboſhed Arg. attired, Or.

TREVALLAUNCE of Trevallaunce in Perran-Zabuloe. — The heireſs, in the ſixteenth century, married Carlyon *alias* Roſewarne.

TREVARTHIAN of Trevarthian in Newlyn — an ancient family, which had married the heireſs of Bodrugan and coheireſſes of Helligan and Carminow. The heireſs of Trevarthian married Reſkymer.

Arms of Trevarthian: — Arg. a boar paſſant Gules, armed, Or.

TREVENOR of Appledore in St. Ive — extinct in 1523. The coheireſſes married, — 1. Ninnis; — 2. Mannington and Curtis; — 3. Kempe. A younger branch of Trevenor, ſettled at Lamorran, became extinct before 1556. The coheireſſes married Roſcarrock and Chamond.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron Gules between three ſea-pies, proper.

TREVERBYN of Treverbyn in St. Auſtell — extinct in the reign of Henry VI. The coheireſſes married Courtenay and Trevanion.

The arms of Treverbyn, as quartered by Prideaux, who married an heireſs of this family at an earlier period, are, Per pale Arg. and Gules, three caſtles counterchanged.

TREVIADOS of Treviados in the pariſh of Conſtantine. — The heireſs married Trefuſis in the reign of Edward III.

TREVILLE of Ethy or Tethe in St. Winnow — extinct in the latter part of the ſeventeenth century. The coheireſſes married Burthog, Savery, and Arſcott.

Arms of Treville: — Or, a croſs engrailed Sab. in the firſt quarter a mullet, Gules.

TREVISA of Crocadon in St. Mellion, extinct about the latter end of the ſeventeenth century — married the heireſs of Darling.

Arms of Treviſa: — Gules, a garb, Or.

TREVINCE of Trevince in Gwennap. — The heireſs, at an early period, married Beauchamp.

TREVRANE of Dryffener married the heireſs of Treſowys. The coheireſs married Mychell and Kyrres.

TREVRONECK. — One of the coheireſſes married Trewren about the end of the fifteenth century.

Arms of Trevroneck: — Or, a chevron between three frogs diſplayed, Gules.

TREWOOFE of Trewoofe in Burian. — The heireſs married Levelis about the year 1500.

Arms of Trewoofe: — Arg. a chevron S., between three black-birds, proper.

TREWYTHENICK or TRENNICK of the barton of that name in St. Clements. — The heireſs married Trejago.

Arms of Trewythenick: — Arg. a chevron and border indented, Gules.

TUCKER of Helland — a younger branch of the Tuckers of Taviſtock. The heireſs married Glynn.

Arms: — Az. eight barrulets wavy Argent, over all, on a chevron embattled counter-embattled Or, between three ſea-horſes naiant of the ſecond, five *gouts de pois*.

UPTON of Trelaſk. — Two brothers of the Lower family married the coheireſſes early in the ſixteenth century.

Arms of Upton: — Arg. on a croſs Sable, five bezants.

VACYE of Fenton-Vacye in Tamerton — traced one generation higher than Henry III.; extinct before 1700.

Arms: — Argent, on a chevron Gules, three bezants.

VINCENT of Trelevan in Mevagiſſey, and Treſimple in St. Clements, and of Batten in Northill. — The Vincents of Trelevan became extinct about the early part of the laſt century. The heireſs of Vincent of Batten married Darley.

We have not been able to aſcertain whether any of the family are remaining from the other branches.

Arms: — Az. three quatrefoils Argent. —— The Vincents of Cornwall were ſued in the Earl Marſhal's coat for bearing theſe arms, they being the paternal coat of Vincent, of Stoke-Dabernon in Surrey. Vincent of Cornwall paid coſts, but by licence from the Vincents of Surrey continued to bear the arms.

VYELL or VIELL of Trevorder in St. Breock — extinct early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The laſt heir-male left ſix daughters, five of whom married Dennis, Prideaux, Arundell, Bevill, and Riſdon.

Arms of Vyell: — Arg. a feſſe raguly Gul., between three ogreſſes.

WADDON of Tonnacomb in Morwinſtow married the heireſs of Lea *alias* Kempthorne of that place — extinct in 1768; repreſented by William Waddon Martyn, Eſq.

Arms of Waddon: — Sable a feſſe, Or.

WADHAM, a Somerſetſhire family (of which was Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College in Oxford) ſome time reſident in St. Stephen's, Saltaſh, and Liſkeard — extinct in 1707.

Arms: — Gules, a chevron between three roſes, Argent.

WALESBURY of Waleſbury in the pariſh of Marham-Church. — One of the coheireſſes married Trevelyan in the reign of Edward IV.

Arms: — Arg. a feſſe lozengy, Gules. —— There was alſo an ancient family of Whaleſborough, one of whom married, at an early period, into the Trevarthian family, and who bore, Arg. three bendlets, G. on a border Sab., eight bezants.

WALLIS of Fentonwoon in Lantegloſs near Camelford, as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth — extinct by the death of the late John Wallis, Eſq., whoſe heireſs married Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K.B. His brother, Samuel Wallis, Eſq., Commiſſioner of the Navy, who died in 1793, left alſo an only daughter, married to Samuel Stephens, Eſq., now of Tregenna-Caſtle in St. Ives.

Arms of Wallis: — Gules, a feſſe and canton, Ermine.

WAYTE of Loſtwithiel. — The heireſs married Kendall about the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Arms: — * * * a chevron between three ſalmons, proper.

WESTLAKE of Elmworthy in Kilkhampton. — The laſt of this family died in the pariſh work-houſe not many years ago.

Arms: — Per pale Az. and Or, a chevron engrailed between three lions rampant counterchanged.

WILLIAMS of Treworgy, afterwards of Trehane — extinct in the early part of the laſt century. The coheireſſes married Prideaux, who died without iſſue, and the Rev. Dr. Stackhouſe, vicar of St. Erme, father of William Stackhouſe, Eſq., now of Trehane. Williams of Treworgy had married the heireſs of Courtenay and Tregellas.

Arms of Williams: — Arg. a grey-hound current Sable.

ST. WINNOW of St. Winnow. — The heireſs married Upton, in the reign of Edward III.

WINSLADE of Tregarrick in Pelynt, whoſe family had been hereditary knights of the White Spur[a] — extinct by the death of the ſon of John Winſlade, who was attainted for rebellion in 1549.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron, barry undy, Arg. and Az. between three lapwings, Sable.

WOLVEDON of Wolvedon or Golden in Probus — extinct in 1512. The heireſs married Tregian.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three wolves' heads eraſed, Sable.

WORTH of Tremogh in Mabe — deſcended from the Worths of Worth in Devonſhire; extinct in the laſt century. The heireſs married Hooper.

Arms: — Erm., an eagle diſplayed with two necks Sable, armed Gules.

WORTHIVALE of Worthivale in Minſter continued in the male line for twelve deſcents. Chriſtopher Worthivale, the laſt male heir, living in 1620, left three daughters coheireſſes.

Arms: — Gules, three pigeons Argent, rimmed Or.

WYVELL of Wyvelſcomb married a coheireſs of Clafke of Somerſetſhire. — The only daughter and heir of Thomas Wyvell, Eſq., the laſt heir-male of this

[a] See p. cxxix.

ancient family, living in 1620, married Gifford Wills of Lanrake, anceſtor of Francis Wills, Eſq. of Saltaſh, the preſent repreſentative of both families.

Arms of Wyvell: — Arg., three mullets in feſſe between two bars Sab., a border engrailed Gules.

We here ſubjoin a brief account of Corniſh families, of whom, generally ſpeaking, we know little more than the names and the arms. Many of them became extinct at an early period; of the greater part, even the reſidence is unknown. Some of them, probably, are not even now extinct in the male line, though we have not been able to aſcertain the fact; ſome, perhaps, have removed into other counties.

ASHTON of Lamorran married the heireſs of Halep.

Arms: — Arg. an aſh-tree proper, iſſuing from the bung of a ton Or.

AUSTELL or DE AUSTELL — ſheriff in the reign of Edward III. and Henry VI.

Arms: — Arg., a ſaltier raguly, Gules.

BALDWIN of Colquite in St. Mabyn.

Arms: — Gules, two bendlets Arg. within a border of the ſecond.

BEARE, quartered by Borlaſe: — Arg. a chevron between three bears paſſant Sable, muzzled Or.

BEAUCOMB, quartered by Trelawney. —— Arms: — Arg. a feſſe Sab. between three bats' wings diſplayed, Gules.

BEELE, quartered by Lord de Dunſtanville: — Az. three Griffins' heads eraſed, Argent.

BILL of St. Stephen's near Saltaſh, traced two generations before 1620, married the heireſs of Payne.

Arms: — Az. three griffins' heads eraſed, Argent.

BLIGH of Botadon, as early as the reign of Richard III., married the coheireſſes of Ramfry, Bant, and Trevanion of Trevalſter. There were younger branches, of Truro and Bodmin.

Arms of Bligh: — Az. a griffin rampant Or, between three creſcents, Argent.

BOSAVERN of Boſavern in St. Juſt (Penwith) — three generations before 1620.
Arms: — * * * * three eſcallops between ſix martlets, three and three, all in pale.

BOSISTOW of Boſiſtow in St. Levan — five generations before 1620.
Arms: — Az. three eſcallops, Vairé.

BOSSAWSACK, of Boſſawſack in Conſtantine as early as the reign of Henry IV., not extinct in 1620, married a coheireſs of Browncouſe.
Arms of Boſſawſack: — * * * * a faltier engrailed * * * *

BRABAN, of St. Minver and St. Breock three generations before 1620.
Arms: — Arg., on a feſſe couped at both ends, Gules, three leopards' faces, Or.

CATCHER of Condurra in St. Clement's. —— Arms: — Per feſſe S. and G., an eagle diſplayed Erm., gorged with a coronet Or.

CEELEY of St. Ives — deſcended from a family of that name ſettled at Congerſbury in Somerſetſhire, afterwards at Plymouth; not extinct in 1620.
Arms: — Az. a chevron Or, between three mullets Arg., quartering the arms of Fulneby, Graunt, and Angeville.

CHAPMAN of Reſprin. —— Arms: — Per chevron, Az. and Gules, a creſcent counter-changed.

COKE of Tregaſa in St. Erme. —— Arms: — Argent, on a bend cotiſed Sable, three cats, Or.

COLE married a coheireſs of Carminow. —— Arms: — Arg. a bull paſſant, Gules, on a border Sable, eight bezants.

COLYN of Boſcarne and of Helland, in the reign of Richard II.
Arms: — Arg. a chevron Sab., between three coots, proper, membered, Gules.

CORYN of Kenwyn — four generations above 1620. —— Arms: — A milrind between four martlets Sable.

COSSEN of Penzance — five generations before 1620. —— Arms: — Az. a lion rampant Or, guttée de ſang, crowned Or.

CRANE of Camborne, five deſcents to 1620, married the heireſs of Newton.
Arms: — Arg. a crane Sable, on a perch raguly, Vert.

CREFFELL of Creffell. — The pedigree is traced five deſcents, in the viſitation of 1620.

CROCKER of Lynam in Devonſhire, ſome time of St. Agnes. —— Arms: — Arg. a chevron engrailed Gules, between three birds Sab.

CROSSMAN of Croſs — traced to the reign of Henry VII. —— Arms: — Sab. a chevron Or, between three goats' heads eraſed, Argent.

CURTEYS of Pyll married an heireſs of Fitz-Walter, and a coheireſs of Someſter; not extinct in 1531.
Arms: — Sable, three fleurs-de-lis, Argent.

DAGG of St. Erth and Trewerget married the heireſſes of Smith of Trewerget, Reſkere, and Colman; continued for eight generations at Trewerget: not extinct in 1620.

DART *alias* WALLIS of Pentuan in Mevagiſſey. —— Arms: — Gules, a feſſe and canton, Ermine.

DAVIES of Kellio and Kea — three generations before 1620. —— Arms: — Sab. a feſſe Or, between three cinquefoils, Arg.

DE CANT of Cant in St. Minver.

DEVIOCK of Deviock in St. Germans, quartered by Trelawney.
Arms: — Party per ſaltier, Arg. and Sable.

DODSON of Hay, traced five generations before 1620, married the heireſs of Hay.
Arms: — Arg. a bend engrailed Az., between two birds, Sable; quartering, Arg. an etoile, Gules.

DOYNELL, quartered by Trelawney. —— Arms: — Per pale dancettée, Arg. and Az. a feſſe * * *

ELLIS of Treveor. —— Arms: — Arg. three eels, proper.

FLETCHER

FLETCHER of Mawgan, three generations before 1620, married the heireſs of Hill.

GAMON of Cornwall (Leland). —— Arg. three legs, Sable.

GURLYN of Gurlyn, quartered by Gregor. —— Arms: — Arg. on a bend Gules, cotiſed Az., three fleurs-de-lis of the field.

HALLAMORE of Gwarder in Gluvias, and of Penryn.

HARVEY of Hale in Linkinhorne — three deſcents before 1620.
Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three harrows, Sable.

HAWKE of Treriven in St. Cleather, married the heireſs of Hare, of that place, and the heireſs of Pruſt.
Arms: — Or, three bends Az., a chief, Ermine.

HEART of Trencreek. —— Arms: — Gules on a chief, Argent, three human hearts, proper.

HECHYNS. —— Arms: — Arg. a croſs flurty, quarterly Arg. and Gules, between two lions' heads eraſed, Sable.

HICKES of Luxulion — four generations before 1620.

HILL of Shilſton and Truro — a Devonſhire family, mentioned in the viſitation of 1620.
Arms: — Argent a chevron between three water-bougets, Sable.

HOBBS of Trevince. —— Arms: — * * * three eagles diſplayed Purpure.

HORE of Trenowth married the heireſſes of Trenowth and Tregarthian, and a coheireſs of Cavell.
Arms: — Az. on a bend Arg., three torteauxes.

HUNKIN of South-Kimber and Liſkeard — five generations before 1620.
Arms: — Argent, a maſcle ſurmounted by a feſſe, Sable.

JANES — a Worceſterſhire family, ſettled in St. Winnow; afterwards, for five deſcents, at Botallack.

Arms: — Arg. a lion rampant Az., between three eſcallops, Gules.

JOLIFFE of Tredidon — traced ſeven generations before 1620. Their anceſtor married the heireſs of Windſor, who married the heireſs of Tredidon.

JOPE of Merrifield — three deſcents before 1620. —— Arms: — Arg. two pheons in chief, and a mullet in baſe, Sable.

KEATE of St. Enoder and St. Columb — three generations before 1620; a Berkſhire family.

KNEVET of Roſmerin, a younger branch of the Knevets of Buckenham in Norfolk — not extinct in 1620.

Arms: — Arg. a bend, Sable, a border engrailed of the ſecond.

LAMPEN of Paderda in Linkinhorne — traced ſeven generations before 1620. (Paderda was ſold about 1685.)

Arms of Lampen: — Arg. on a bend engrailed, Sable, three rams' heads caboſhed, Argent.

LANGHERNE of Tregavethan near Truro, and of St. Erme — neither branch extinct in 1620.

Arms: — Az., a chevron between three eſcallop-ſhells, Or.

LAUNTYAN, quartered by Trelawney. —— Arms: — Arg. a bull Sable, a border of the ſecond bezanty.

LAUNCE of Penair near Truro — ſuppoſed to have been extinct about the middle of the ſeventeenth century.

Arms: — Or, on a feſſe dauncettée Sable, three cinquefoils of the field.

LEACH of Trethewell in St. Evall. —— Arms: — Party per feſſe engrailed, G. and Erm. in chief three ducal coronets Or.

LEIGH or A-LEIGH of St. Mary-Week, traced five generations before 1620, deſcended from the Leghs of High-Legh in Cheſhire.

LENHORGY, quartered by Beville. —— Arms: — Az. three grey-hounds paſſant, Argent.

LEVERMORE

LEVERMORE of Lanlivery. —— Arms: — Gules, three etoiles * * *

LEY of Trevorgan-Vean in St. Erme. —— Arms: — Arg. three pine-trees, Vert.

LYNAM of St. Kew, afterwards of Cant in St. Minver — traced five generations before 1620. The laſt of the Corniſh family of this name, who died not many years ago, is ſaid to have had diſtant relations of the name in Ireland.
Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three porcupines, Sable.

MARKE of Liſkeard — four generations before 1620.

MAWGAN, ſometime ſheriff of Cornwall. —— Arms: — Arg. two bars and in chief two mullets, Sable.

MAY of High-Croſs in St. Auſtell and of Looe. —— Arms: — Gules, a chevron between three crowns, Or.

MAYNARD of Milton — four generations before 1620.
Arms: — Arg. three ſiniſter hands, Gules.

MEDHOP of Trenant —— Arms: — Erm. a lion rampant Az. crowned Or.

MOYLE of Roſegerence, afterwards of Treviſick and St. Auſtell, bore the ſame arms as Moyle of Bake, but the connection is not made out in the viſitation of 1620.

MUNDAY of Rialton, a younger branch of the Mundays of Derbyſhire, deſcended from a brother of Prior Munday, who ſettled at Rialton, and married a coheireſs of Way of Loſtwithiel — not extinct in 1620.
Arms: — Gules, on a croſs engrailed Arg., five lozenges Az., on a chief Or, three eagles' legs, alaquiſe, of the third.

NANCARROW of Nancarrow in St. Allen — continued in the male line, although in a reduced ſtate, at St. Agnes, in Hals's time: — the name is not now known.

NANCARROW of Nancarrow in St. Michael-Penkevil.
Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three ſtags attires, Sable.

NANGARTHAN — four deſcents to 1620. —— Arms: — Arg. three moles, Sab.

NANKEVIL *alias* TIPPET, of St. Columb five generations before 1620, married the heireſs of Killignock of Killignock in St. Wenn, which was ſold by the family in the reign of Charles II.
Arms: — * * * three tippets * * *

NANTIAN, quartered by Beville. —— Arms: — Or, a feſſe and in chief two etoiles, Gules.

PATERDA of Paterda in St. Germans, quartered by Trelawney.
Arms: — Sable, three lions' tails, Or.

PENQUITE of Penquite in St. Sampſon's.

PENSTRASOW of Penſtraſow in St. Ewe in the reign of Henry IV.

PEVERELL, quartered by Flamank. —— Arms: — Az. three garbs, Arg. a chief, Or.

POLGREEN. —— Arms: — Argent two chevrons Azure, each charged with two pullets, Or.

POLLAMOUNTER of Pollamounter in Newlyn, afterwards of Trevithick in St. Columb. —— Arms: — Az. a ſea-lion Argent.

PORTER of Trematon — five generations before 1620.

POWNA, quartered by Trelawney. —— Arms: — * * * a chevron Gules, charged with three oak-leaves.

POYLE of Tregony and Caſtlezance married a coheireſs of Tregarthain, traced five generations before 1620. —— Arms: — Arg. a hemp-breaker, Sable.

PULYNE, quartered by Reſkymer. —— Arms: — Gules, ſemée of croſs croſslets * * * a ſaltier, Vairé.

QUARME of Woodham, Devonſhire, of Nancor in Creed, and St. Keverne, ſettled in Cornwall in the reign of Queen Elizabeth — ſuppoſed to be extinct.
Arms: — Barry lozengy Arg. and Gules, counterchanged.

RESOGAN or ROSOGAN married the heireſs of Tripcony — not extinct in 1620.
Arms: — Argent, a chevron Azure, between three roſes Gules, leaves, Vert, ſeeded, Or,

RINSEY, quartered by Godolphin. —— Arms: — Arg. three bars dauncettée, Gules.

ROSEWARNE of Roſewarne in Camborne married the heireſſes of Carlyon and Pencarrow.
Arms: — Arg. three Catherine wheels in pale, between two pallets, Gules.

ROWE of Treganyan in St. Michael-Penkevil. —— Arms: — Gules, three holy lambs with banners, Argent.

SAINT MARGARET of Landrake.

SALTER of Treludick. —— Arms: — Az. a lion rampant within an orle of mullets, Arg.

SAMUEL of Liſkeard, afterwards of Sheviock and Reſtormell — traced five generations above 1620. —— Arms: — Arg. two ſquirrels ſalient addorſée, Gules, a border Sable.

SEARLE of Thankes — traced to the reign of Richard III. —— Arms: — Gules, a chevron Sable, between three wood-doves, proper.

SHARROCK of Tregonjohn, five generations before 1620 — not then extinct.

SKENOCK, quartered by Lord de Dunſtanville. —— Arms: — Arg. a chevron Sable, between three mullets of ſix points, Gules.

SMITH of Tregonnick in St. Germans, ſix generations before 1620, married an heireſs of Landewarnack, and a coheireſs of Killegrew.
Arms: — Azure, a ſaltier between four martlets Argent.

SPARNON of Sparnon, ſix generations before 1620 — not then extinct.
Arms: — Az. three falcons riſing Argent, on reſts proper, raguly.

SPEKE, an ancient Devonſhire family, ſome time of Bere in Cornwall.
Arms: — Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure, an eagle diſplayed with two heads, Gules.

SYMONS of Treglith in Treneglos.

THOMAS of Lelant and Cury married the heireſſes of Hickes, Pawley, Roſmill, Godolphin, and Gwennap, and a coheireſs of Penticoſt — not extinct in 1620.
Arms: — Per pale, nebulée, Argent and Azure.

THOMS or TOMYS of Tremayne in St. Martin (Meneage).
Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three talbots, Sable.

TINGCOMB of Trehere. —— Arms: — Arg. on a chevron Sable, between three mullets pierced Gules, as many mullets of the firſt.

TOLCARNE of Tolcarne in Camborne, four deſcents to 1620 —— Arms: — Or, a feſſe Sable, charged with a garb between two croſs croſslets fitchée of the field, between three birds (qu. ſeagulls) regardant, proper.

TRANSQUILLET, quartered by Trewren. —— Arms: — * * * a chevron between three ſquirrels * * *

TREDIGNIE, quartered by Beville. —— Arms: — Or, a chevron Sable between three Corniſh choughs, proper.

TREGAGLE of Trevorder in St. Breock. —— Arms: — Argent three bucks paſſant, Or.

TREGASAWE, quartered by Coryton. —— Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three talbots, Azure.

TREGERE of Crowan, five deſcents to 1620, married a coheireſs of Owry.

TREGODDICK of Tregoddick in South-Petherwin — not extinct in the reign of James I. —— Arms: — Arg., a chevron between three buckles, Sable.

TREGRILLA, quartered by Trelawney. —— Arms: — Gules, a pelican in her neſt feeding her young, Or.

TREMBETHOW

TREMBETHOW, quartered by Mohun. —— Arms: — Azure, three bullocks' heads affrontée, Or.

TRESAHER of Trevethen and Budock married an heireſs of Petit, who had married a coheireſs of Goveley.

TRETHAKE of Trethake in St. Cleer in the reign of Edward III.
Arms: — Sable a goat ſalient Argent.

TRETHEWEY — an ancient family of St. Stephen-Brannel. —— Arms: — A chevron engrailed between three goats.

TREVAIL, quartered by Boſcawen. —— Arms: — Arg. a fleur-de-lis, Sable.

TREVENARD, quartered by Borlaſe. —— Arms: — Argent, a chevron between three artichokes, Gules.

TREVERNE, quartered by Carnſew. —— Arms: — Gules, a bull paſſant, Sab.

TREVILLA or TREWILLA, quartered by Boſcawen. —— Arms: — Argent, a chevron between three towers tripple turretted, Sable.

TREVYSYNS of Trevyſyns married coheireſſes of Martin, Trenwalde, and Coleyne, and the heireſs of Treſyny — not extinct in 1531.

TREWITHAN of Trewithan in St. Wenn — ſuppoſed to have been extinct about the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

TREWBODY of Caſtle, four generations before 1620, married an heireſs of Coryton.
Arms: — Arg. on a feſſe cotiſed Azure, three fleurs-de-lis, Or; on a chief Gules a demi lion rampant, iſſuant of the third.

TREWOLLA of Trewolla in St. Gorran, ſeven deſcents before 1620.
Arms: — Sable, three owls Argent, beaked Or.

TRIPCONY of Tregarthin in Gorran, and of Kenegie, married the heireſs of Kenegie.
Arms: — Argent, three conies paſſant, Sable.

TUBB of Trengoff or Trengove, traced ſix generations before 1620, married the heireſs of Calway. There were younger branches of Bodmin and Gwennap.
Arms: — Argent, a chevron Sable between three gurnets, or tub-fiſh hauriant, Gules.

UPCOTT of Devonſhire, ſome time of St. Auſtell. —— Arms: — Argent, on a chevron between three boars paſſant, Sable, as many roſes of the field.

VERMAN of Lamorran married the heireſs of Penant. —— Arms: — Sable, three eagles diſplayed in bend between two cottiſes, Argent.

WARNYSEL *alias* TRENEERE of Alwerton married the heireſſes of Treroufe, Treneere, Nance, and Beville — not extinct in 1531.

WHITE of St. Germans and Ince, three generations before 1620.
Arms: — Or, a chevron Vert, between three goats' heads eraſed, Sable.

After treating of the Corniſh families, Dr. Borlaſe, in one of his manuſcripts, obſerves: — "It is a melancholy reflection to look back on ſo many great families[z] as have formerly adorned the county of Cornwall, and are now no more; the Grenvilles, the Arundells, Carminows, Champernons, Bodrugans, Mohuns, Killegrews, Bevilles, Trevanions, which had great ſway and poſſeſſions in theſe parts. The moſt laſting families have only their ſeaſons, more or leſs, of a certain conſtitutional ſtrength. They have their ſpring, and ſummer-ſunſhine glare, their wane, decline, and death; they flouriſh and ſhine perhaps for ages; at laſt they ſicken; their light grows pale, and, at a criſis when the off-ſets are withered and the old ſtock is blaſted, the whole tribe diſappears, and leaves the world as they have done Cornwall. There are limits ordained to every thing under the ſun: *Man will not abide in honour.* Of all human vanities, family-pride is one of the weakeſt. Reader, go thy way; ſecure thy name in the book of life, where the page fades not, nor the title alters nor expires; — leave the reſt to Heralds and the Pariſh-Regiſter."

[z] In Norden's time there were twelve ſeats of the Arundells in Cornwall. The *name*, we believe, is now quite extinct in the county. (See p. lxxxvi. and cxix, cxxi.) Of the Carminows, who were almoſt equally numerous, there has not been a male left, for more than a century. Of the Trevanions, who had five ſeats in Cornwall in Norden's time, J. B. P. Trevanion is the repreſentative in the female line.

Gentlemen's

Gentlemen's Seats.

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Owners or Occupiers.
Eaſt Anthony		Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M.P.
Behan-Park	Veryan	Rev. Jeremiah Triſt.
Bodmin Priory		W. R. Gilbert, Eſq.
Bodrean	St. Clement's	Henry Prynn Andrew, Eſq.
Bonithon	Cury	Thomas Hartley, Eſq.
Boſahan	Anthony in Meneage	Thomas Grylls, Eſq.
Boſdarne	Bodmin	Wm. Flamank, D.D.
Bray	Morval	Philip Wynhall Mayow, Eſq.
Budock Vean	Mawnan	Late Pender, Eſq.
Burell	St. Stephen's, Saltaſh	Arthur Burell, Eſq.
St. Cadic	St. Veep	Richard Wymond, Eſq.
Carhayes	St. Michael, Carhayes	J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Eſq.
Carnanton	Mawgan in Pyder	James Willyams, Eſq.
Carrines	Cubert	Richard Hoſken, Eſq.
Carwithenak	Conſtantine	Peter Hill, Eſq.
Caſtle-Horneck	Maddern	John Borlaſe, Eſq.
Catchfrench	St. Germans	Francis Glanville, Eſq.
Chapel-Houſe	Morwinſtow	Mr. Thomas Trood.
Chiverton	Perran-Zabuloe	John Thomas, Eſq.
Coldrinnick	St. Germans	Late Edward Trelawney, Eſq. (His ſon and heir now an infant.)
Collon	St. Veep	Mr. Simon Irving.
Colquite	St. Mabyn	Deeble Peter, Eſq.
Crigmurrion	Filley	John Penhallow Peters, Eſq.
Croan	Egloſhayle	Rev. H. H. Tremayne.
Crugſillack	Veryan	John Kempe, Eſq.
Duporth	St. Auſtell	Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq.
Eaſtaway	Morwinſtow	Mr. James Martin.
Efford	Stratton	Wrey J. Ans, Eſq.
Ellenglaze	Cubert	Joſeph Hoſken, Eſq.
Ennis	St. Erme	Samuel Jagoe, Eſq.
Enys	Gluvias	Francis Enys, Eſq.
Ethy	St. Winnow	Occupied by Commodore Penroſe, R.N. (The property of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe.)
Garlinnick	Creed	Rev. George Moore.
Glynn	Cardinham	E. J. Glynn, Eſq.
Gunvenna	Egloſhayle	Mr. Edward Fox.
Harlyn	St. Merryn	Henry Peter, Eſq.
Harwood	Calſtock	Walter Roberts, Eſq.
Hatt	Botesfleming	Rev. Charles Tucker.
Heligan	St. Ewe	Rev. H. H. Tremayne
Hellanclaſe	Cubert	Joſeph Hoſken, Eſq.

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Owners or Occupiers.
Hengar	St. Tudy	Mathew Michell, Esq.
Hexworthy	Lawhitton	Edmund Prideaux, Esq.
Ince-Castle	St. Stephen's, Saltash	Edward Smith, Esq.
Kelliow	Kea	The property of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq. (Unoccupied.)
Killiganoon	St. Feock	Admiral Spry.
Kilmarth	Tywardreth	The property of William Rashleigh, Esq. M.P. (Unoccupied.)
Kirland	Bodmin	James Kempthorne, Esq.
Kenegie	Gulvall	A seat of the Harrises, in the occupation of Rose Price, Esq.
Lanarth	St. Keverne	Lieut.-Colonel William Sandys.
Lancarffe	Bodmin	Captain Wm. Hext, R.N.
Langford-Hill	Marham Church	Mrs. J. C. Wollacombe.
Lanhydrock	- - - - -	Hon. Mrs. Agar.
Larrigon	Maddern	Thomas Pascoe, Esq.
Launcels	- - - -	Mr. Joseph Hawkey.
Lavethan	Blissland	Lieut.-Gen. Morshead.
Menabilly	Tywardreth	William Rashleigh, Esq. M.P.
Meer	Poughill	Richard Braddon, Esq.
Morvall	- - - -	John Buller, Esq.
Moditonham	Botesfleming	Charles Carpenter, Esq.
Nanfalvern	Maddern	John Scobell, Esq.
Nanshutal	St. Just in Roseland	Mrs. Cumming.
Nansloe	Wendron	Rev. William Robinson.
Newcot	Bridgrule	John Braddon, Esq.
Newton-Park	St. Mellion	Weston Helyar, Esq.
Pelyn	Lanlivery	Rev. Nicholas Kendall.
Pendarves	Camborne	Edward W. Stackhouse, Esq.
Pengreep	Gwennap	Joseph Beauchamp, Esq.
Penkalenick	St. Clement's	John Vivian, Esq.
Pennare	St. Clement's	Late Admiral Reynold's.
Penquite	St. Sampson's	Thomas Graham, Esq.
Penrice	St. Austell	Joseph Sawle Graves, a minor.
Penrose	Sithney	John Rogers, Esq.
Pentillie-Castle	Pillaton	John Tillie Coryton, Esq.
Penwarne	Mawnan	Stephen Usticke, Esq.
Percothen	St. Merryn	Samuel Peter, Esq.
Place	Anthony in Meneage	Admiral Spry.
———	Fowey	J. T. Austen, Esq.
———	Padstow	Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune.
Pollevillan	- - - - -	John Lemon, Esq. M.P.
Poltair	Maddern	George Scobell, D.D.
Polwhele	St. Clement's	Rev. Richard Polwhele.
Prideaux	Luxulion	J. C. Rashleigh, Esq.

Restormel

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Owners or Occupiers.
Restormel	Lanlivery	John Hext, Esq. (Lessee under the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.)
Rosecadgwell	Maddern	John Tremenhere, Esq.
Rosehill	Maddern	Richard Oxnam, Esq.
Roskrow	Gluvias	Mr. R. W. Fox, (As lessee under Lord de Dunstanville.)
Rosemundy	St. Agnes	John James, Esq.
Roseteage	Gerrans	Henry Harris, Esq.
Rosewarne	Camborne	William Harris, Esq.
Sandhill	Calstock	The property of the Rev. John Russell. (Unoccupied.)
Scorrier-House	Gwennap	John Williams, Esq.
Skisdon	St. Kew	Henry Braddon, Esq.
Stoketon	St. Stephen's, Saltash	Hon. Admiral de Courcy.
Treator	Padstow	Mr. Charles Peter.
Trebarfoot	Poundstock	Rev. Charles Dayman.
Trebartha-Hall	Northill	Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq.
Trebray	Tintagel	Mr. John Bray.
Treburley	South-Petherwin	Hon. Wm. Eliot.
Tredethy	St. Mabyn	Francis John Hext, Esq.
Tredidon	St. Thomas, near Launceston	G. F. C. Browne, Esq.
Tredudwell	Lanteglos by Fowey	Elford Eveleigh, Esq.
Tredrea	St. Erth	Rev. Edward Giddy.
Tregarrick	St. Kew	Lately built by Abraham Hambly, Esq.
Tregeare	Laneast	Representatives of the late Mrs. Baron.
Tregembo	St. Hilary	Rev. Humphrey Willyams.
Tregenna-Castle	St. Ives	Samuel Stephens, Esq.
Treglith	Treneglos	William Braddon, Esq.
Tregolls	St. Clement's	The property of Admiral Spry. (Occupied by Rear-Admiral William Luke.)
Tregrehan	St. Blazey	Thomas Carlyon, Esq.
Trehane	Probus	William Stackhouse, Esq.
Trekenning	St. Columb-Major	Francis Paynter, Esq.
Trelask	Lewannick	Samuel Archer, Esq.
Trelil	Wendron	William Harris, Esq.
Trelifick	St. Feock	Ralph Allen Daniel, Esq.
Treluggan	St. Erney	Francis Dogherty, Esq.
Trematon-Castle	St. Stephen's, near Saltash	Benjamin Tucker, Esq.
Tremeer	St. Tudy	Mrs. Read.
Trenarran	St. Austell	Thomas Hext, Esq.
Trenarth	Constantine	Executors of Mr. T. Nicholas. (Lately occupied by Lovell Todd, Esq.)
Treneere	Maddern	Rev. Anthony Williams.
Trengoffe	Warleggan	Edward Angove, Esq.
Trenithick	Wendron	The property of Peter Hill, Esq. (Occupied by the Rev. Tho. Wills.)

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Owners and Occupiers.
Treore	Endellion	Abraham Hambly, Esq.
Trereife	Maddern	W. J. G. Nicholls, Esq.
Trefilian	Newlyn	—— Bennet, a minor.
Tretheage	Stithians	Mrs. Curgenven.
Trevarner	Egloshayle	Mrs. Clements.
Trevarrick	St. Austell	Henry Lakes, Esq.
Trevarnoe	Sithney	Christopher Wallis, Esq.
Trevenen	Gorrans	William Slade Gully, Esq.
Treverry	St. Martin in Meneage	The property of Samuel Pellew, Esq. (Occupied by Jonathan Passingham, Esq.)
Trevethoe	Lelant	William Praed, Esq.
Treviles	Ruan-Lanihorne	Rear-Admiral William Luke.
Trevine	St. Minver	John Tickell, Esq.
Trerithick	Alternon	William Newcombe, Esq.
Trewardale	Blisland	Mrs. Collins.
Trewardreva	Constantine	Charles Scott, Esq.
Trewarthenick	Cornelly	Fras. Gregor, Esq.
Trewiddle	St. Austell	Occupied by Fr. Polkinhorne, Esq.
Trewinee	Gerrans	Richard Johns, Esq.
Trewithian	Gerrans	Matthew Garland Cregoe, Esq.
Treworgy	St. Clere	Mrs. Arminel Inch.
Trewornan	St. Minver	Rev. Darell Stephens.
Truan	St. Columb-Major	Richard Vyvyan, Esq.
Truthan	St. Erme	Mr. John Roberts.
Vacye	Tamerton	George Call, Esq.
Westcot	St. Dominick	William Pode, Esq.
Whitstone-House		Wrey J'Ans, Esq.

Amongst the seats of ancient gentry, of which no traces remain, may be reckoned Bynamy, the seat of the Blanchminsters, and afterwards of the Coleshills; Tremoderet, of the Coleshills; Trembleith, the original seat of the Arundells; Bodrugan, of the Bodrugans, and afterwards of the Edgcumbes; Carminow and Fentongollan, of the Carminows; Reskymer, of the Reskymers; Killegrew, of the Killegrews; and Tredinnick, of the Tredinnecks. Tonkin speaks of the last-mentioned, which has been wholly taken down more than forty years ago, as having had a magnificent Gothic hall.

Among those which remain, either wholly or in part, in a dilapidated state, and for the most part occupied as farm-houses, are, Rialton, formerly a seat of the Priors of Bodmin, afterwards of the Mundays; Golden, of the Tregians; Clifton, of a branch of the Arundells; Halwyn, of the Champernowns; Crocadon, of the Trevisas, and afterwards (till within a few years) of the Corytons; Pengersick, of the Millitons; Bochym, of the Bochyms and Bellots: Benhellack, of the Gerveys family; Shillingham, of the Bullers; Trecarrell, of the Trecarrells; Trevedoc, of the Beres; Poole, of the Trelawneys (now the parish-workhouse of Menheniot); Tresunger, of the

Vyvyans and Matthews; Treworgan, of the Trencreeks and Polwheles; Penhele, of the Grenvilles and Speccots; and Nanſwidden, a more modern manſion, reduced by fire to a ſhell, the ſeat of the Hoblyns.

Deer-Parks.

Among the moſt ancient deer-parks in the county, were the duchy parks of Launceſton, Helleſbury; Lantegloſs, in the hundred of Leſnewth; Carybullock, Liſkeard, and Reſtormel[a]: Trelawney-Park, belonging to the family of that name, in the hundred of Leſnewth; Pawton, the Biſhop of Exeter's park, in the hundred of Pyder; Bodrugan-Park, belonging to the family of that name, in the hundred of Powder; and Lanſladron-Park, in the ſame hundred, belonging to the Arundells, which, as Norden ſays, was "the moſt ſtatelieſt park in the ſhire."

"Cornwall was ſtored, not long ſince," ſays Carew (1602.) "with many parks of fallow deere, but King Henrie the Eight being perſuaded (it is ſaid by Sir Richard Pollard) that thoſe belonging to the Duke could ſteed him with little pleaſure in ſo remote a part, and would yield him good profit if they were leaſed out on an improved rent, did condiſcend to their diſparking; ſo foure of them tooke a fall together, to wit, Carrybullock, Liſkerd, Reſtormell, and Lanteglos. Howbeit this good huſbandry came ſhort of the deviſer's promiſe and the King's expectations, wherethrough the one was ſhent for the attempt, the other diſcontented with the effect. Notwithſtanding, as Princes' examples are ever taken for warrantable precedents to the ſubject, ſo moſt of the Corniſh gentlemen, preferring gain to delight, ſhortly after followed the like practice, and made their deere leap over the pale to give the bullocks place. Parkes yet remaining are, in Eaſt hundred, Poole, Sir Jonathan Trelawney's, newly revived; Halton, M. Rouſes, lately impaled; and Newton, Mr. Corington's, almoſt decayed. In Weſt hundred, Boconnock, Sir Reginald Mohun's. In Powder hundred, Carhayes, Mr. Trevanion's. In Stratton, Launcels, Mr. Chamond's. In Kirrier hundred, Mr. Vivian's, and Merther, Mr. Reſkymer's." Norden deſcribes Mr. Trevanion's park as being at Trevanion, the ancient reſidence of the family, not at Carhayes. His map deſcribes a park at Mr. Edgcumbe's at Cothele, but it is not mentioned in his Survey. Mr. Tonkin, writing about the year 1730, ſays, that the parks at Poole, Lawncels, Halton, Trelowarren,

[a] In the extent of the Duchy of Cornwall, 11 Edw. III., Launceſton park is deſcribed as containing, in circuit, one league, and having then in it fifteen deer, but capable of ſuſtaining forty. In Reſtormel park were 300 deer: in Liſkeard park, 200: in the park of Kerybollok (containing, in circuit, three leagues), 150 deer; and in Trematon park, on the north ſide of the Caſtle, forty-two deer.

and Merther, had been diſparked; the deer-parks then in the county were, in the hundred of Eaſt, Bradrige, Mr. Coſter's; and Newton, Sir Joſeph Coryton's. In the hundred of Weſt, Boconnoc, Mr. Pitt's; and Pinchley, Lord Radnor's. In the hundred of Powder, Carhayes, Mr. Trevanion's; and Tregothnan, Lord Falmouth's. In the hundred of Pyder, Lanhidrock, Lord Radnor's; and Trevaunance, Mr. Tonkin's; Treluddra in this hundred, although a park by royal patent, as Mr. Tonkin obſerves, had been diſparked. In Kirrier hundred, Godolphin, Lord Godolphin's; and Tremogh, Mr. Worth's (then lately imparked). Of theſe parks Mr. Tonkin obſerves, Godolphin, Carhayes, and Boconnock, were moſt eſteemed for their veniſon.

Of the parks enumerated by Mr. Tonkin, there remained, about the year 1760, as Dr. Borlaſe obſerves in his MS. notes on Carew, Godolphin, Tregothnan, Lanhidrock, Pinchley, Boconnoc, and Carhayes. In addition to theſe, he mentions, Pencarrow, Sir John Moleſworth's; Tehidy, Mr. Baſſett's; Trevethow, Mr. Praed's; and Werrington, a great part of which is in Cornwall, Mr. Morice's. Since Borlaſe's time, the parks of Lanhidrock, Pinchley, Pencarrow, Tehidy, and Trevethow, have been diſparked. Trenant, late Sir John Morſhead's, in the hundred of Kirrier, has been impaled and ſince diſparked. There are now in the hundred of Eaſt, the parks of Werrington and Mount-Edgcumbe, a great part of both being in the county of Cornwall. In the hundred of Weſt, Boconnoc, now Lord Grenville's. In the hundred of Powder, Tregothnan, Lord Falmouth's; Carhayes, Mr. Trevannion's; Penrice, Mr. Grave's; and a paddock of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins's at Trewithen. In the hundred of Pyder, a ſmall park at Padſtow, Mr. Prideaux Brune's. In the hundred of Kirrier, Godolphin, now belonging to the Duke of Leeds; Carclew, Sir William Lemon's; and a ſmall paddock belonging to Mr. Rogers, at Penroſe. "Red deere this ſhire breedeth none," ſays Carew, "but only receiveth ſuch as in the ſummer-ſeaſon range thither out of Devon: to whom the gentlemen bordering on their haunts afford ſo coarſe entertainment, that without better pleading their heeles, they are faire to deliver up their carcaſes for a pledge to anſwer their treſpaſſes." Norden mentions the hundreds of Eaſt and Stratton as the only parts of the county where they were found ſtraggling as eſtrays from Dartmoor and other parts of Devonſhire. In King John's time, as he obſerves, the whole county was a foreſt, and he diſforeſted it. Borlaſe ſays, that red deer were found alſo ſometimes on the downs about Bodmin, but more frequently in the north of the county, between Launceſton and Stratton. They are ſaid to be found occaſionally in the neighbourhood of Bodmin, and more frequently in the north-eaſt part of the county. In the north-weſt of Devon, on the borders of Exmoor foreſt, they are more abundant.

Geographical and Geological Description of the County.

Boundaries, Extent, &c.—The county of Cornwall, which is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from its reſemblance to a horn, is ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the eaſt, where it is bounded by Devonſhire, from which county it is ſeparated, except for the ſpace of a few miles, by the river Tamar. Its length, from the extremity of the pariſh of Morwinſtow to the Land's-end, is ſeventy-eight miles and a half: its width at the eaſtern extremity of the county, meaſuring from the northern point of Morwinſtow to Rame-head, is forty-three miles and a quarter. At about a third of its length, meaſuring from Fowey to Padſtow, it is only eighteen miles wide; and at the end of about another third part, meaſuring from Pendennis caſtle to Portreath, on the northern coaſt, only thirteen. From St. Ives to Mount's-bay, the diſtance is only five miles.

This county contains, according to Martyn's meaſurement, 758,484 ſtatute acres: it has been calculated, that of this quantity, nearly a fourth part, "from 150,000 to 200,000 acres, conſiſts of unincloſed waſte lands, which are appropriated to no other uſe than a ſcanty paſturage for a miſerable breed of ſheep and goats throughout the year; and about 10,000 acres, to the ſummer paſture of cattle and ſheep. The principal and moſt profitable tract of theſe waſte lands extends from ſouth to north, between the towns of Liſkeard, Bodmin, and Camelford, and thence to within a few miles of Launceſton; particularly thoſe called Roughtor, Temple, and Alternon moors."[a] Much of the dreary waſte land in the mining diſtrict has been greatly improved in appearance and value by the good policy of the landholders, who have granted leaſes to the labouring miners, for ninety-nine years determinable on three lives, of portions of the waſte land, each conſiſting of three acres, at an annual rent of ten ſhillings, on condition of building a cottage and cultivating the land. This practice tends much to the general benefit of the community by the eventual improvement of eſtates, and is the ſource of conſiderable advantage and comfort to the miners, whilſt it affords them a profitable employment for their ſpare hours. Among the moſt conſiderable incloſures of waſte lands by individuals, mentioned in the Agricultural Survey of this county, are thoſe of Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq., of Duporth, and E. J. Glynn Eſq. Lord Grenville has lately obtained an act for the incloſure of a very great extent of waſte lands in the neighbourhood of Boconnoc.

[a] Worgan's Agricultural Survey, from the information of Mr. Wallis, Secretary to the Agricultural Society of Cornwall.

Soils

Soils and Strata.—The ſoils of this county are various, the principal of them are the *black growan* or gravelly; the *ſhelfy* or *ſlaty*, and *loam* differing in colour, texture, and degrees of fertility. The firſt prevails on all the higher grounds, and occupies a conſiderable part of the area of Cornwall, the ſubſtratum being granite, frequently in a decompoſed ſtate. This ſoil is not ſo generally fertile as the others, but is particularly well ſuited to the culture of potatoes; and in ſome parts of the county, where the *growan* is mixt with a large proportion of loam, the land is remarkably productive. The ſhelfy or ſlaty ſoil takes its name from the rock of *ſchiſtus* or ſoft ſlate on which it lies, and of which, with a mixture of light loam, it conſiſts. There are three large and very fertile diſtricts in which this ſoil prevails, on the banks of the Alan, the Fowey, and the Fal. The loamy or alluvial ſoils, of various deſcriptions, more or leſs mixed with clay, which is their ſubſtratum, are very rich and fertile; they occur in many parts of the county, in the valleys, and on the banks of rivers[b]. There are other ſoils in Cornwall which derive their ſpecific characters from the ſtrata which lie beneath them, and from the decompoſition of which they have originated; ſuch are the *elván* or porphyritic, and the ire-ſtone or horn-blend ſoils, both of which are very fertile; but they occur only in ſmall narrow diſtricts, and occupy a ſmall portion of the ſurface of the country. The ſerpentine ſoil, or that which covers the ſerpentine rock on Goonhilly downs, is diſtinguiſhed by the production of that remarkable plant, the *erica vagans*, which is peculiar to it in this country. Some of the high grounds on the north coaſt are covered, to the depth of many feet, with ſea-ſand. This ſand, which is compoſed of very minute fragments of ſea-ſhells, or coral, appears to have been depoſited by the ſpray of the ſea, at a remote period.

The ſubſtratum which prevails in the greater part of the county is that ſpecies of ſtratified rock, which is uſually called argillaceous ſlate or *ſchiſtus*, but is known in the mining diſtrict of Cornwall by the name of *killas*; this, varying in ſubſtance and in colour, is found in every part of Cornwall, with the exception of thoſe ſpaces which are occupied by the granite or moor-ſtone, the ſerpentine, and a few others of ſmall extent. Of the granite there are four conſiderable diſtricts: the firſt nearly bounded by the church-towns of North-hill, St. Neots, Bliſland, St. Breward, and St. Clether; the ſecond by thoſe of Lanlivery, Roche, St. Dennis, St. Stephens, St. Auſtell, and St. Blazey; the third by thoſe of Conſtantine, Crowan, Redruth, and Stithians; the fourth occupying the weſtern extremity of the county from St. Paul and Zennor to the Land's-end; and four ſmall ſpots, one of them between Calſtock and Callington; another eaſt of Redruth; a third weſt of Breage; and

[b] Worgan's Survey.

St. Mi-

View of Carclase Tin Mine.

St. Michael's Mount. In the ſouthern part of the diſtrict of Meneage, the ſubſtratum is ſerpentine, except a ſmall portion of green-ſtone, being a ſpecies of *trap*, in the pariſh of St. Kevern. There are alſo three narrow ſtrips of what is called ire-ſtone or iron-ſtone, two of them bounding the granite of the Land's-end to the eaſtward and weſtward, the third bounding the granite in the neighbourhood of Redruth to the north-weſt. Some thin beds of lime-ſtone occur alternately with the ſlate near Padſtow, and in the pariſhes of Carantoc, and Lower St. Columb; and there are ſome inſulated ſtratifications of lime-ſtone between Liſkeard and the Tamar. Strata of clay of various colours are alſo found in ſeveral parts of Cornwall.

Surface and Scenery.—The high grounds of Cornwall, through which chiefly the great roads paſs, preſent in general ſo dreary a proſpect, as to impreſs travellers with a more unfavourable idea of this county than it deſerves; for there is a great deal of beautiful ſcenery near the ſouthern coaſt, particularly at Eaſt and Weſt Looe, Fowey, and Polperro, and on the banks of the Lynher, near Trematon Caſtle and Nottar-bridge. The bay of Falmouth, and Mount's-bay, are exceeded in beauty by none in this iſland. Many of the valleys are well wooded; particularly in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county[c], and the neighbourhood of Loſtwithiel and Bodmin; and there are extenſive plantations at Tregothnan, Clowance, Tehidy, Port-Eliot, Carclew, &c.[d] Cornwall has alſo its ſhare of the beautiful ſcenery on the banks of the Tamar, in the neighbourhood of Calſtock, Cothele, Pentilly, and many other places.

The ſurface of this county, in many parts of the mining diſtrict, has been greatly diſfigured, particularly by the ſtream-works of ſucceſſive ages. Curclaze tin-mine, nevertheleſs, one of the ancient open-works, affords ſome picturesque ſcenes, a view of one of which is annexed.

Some of the moſt remarkable and intereſting ſcenery in Cornwall is that which occurs along a line of bold and abrupt coaſt, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and

[c] Much of the wood in Cornwall had been conſumed for fuel in the ſmelting of tin, before the introduction of pit-coal for that purpoſe, and uſed for the underground timbers of the mines.

[d] Mr. Worgan, in his Agricultural Survey, obſerves, "that moſt of the proprietors of lands in this county are directing their attention to planting, ſo that in thirty or forty years, Cornwall will preſent extenſive wood-land ſcenery, both uſeful and ornamented." Some of the principal planters of the preſent day, are Lord de Dunſtanville, Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir William Lemon, Mr. Charles Raſhleigh, Lord Grenville, Mr. Vyvyan, and Mr. Thomas of Chiverton. The late Lord Falmouth alſo planted very extenſively. Beſides the more common ſorts of foreſt trees, great quantities of the pinaſter fir, (which was firſt introduced in this county by H. M. Praed, Eſq., about the year 1750,) have been planted generally on the ſouth-weſt ſide of other plantations, for the purpoſe of ſhelter.

the

the Briſtol Channel; where, amidſt a great variety of ſtriking objects may be enumerated, the magnificent groups of granite rocks at the Land's-end, Cape Cornwall, and Caſtle-Treryn; the rocks of ſchiſtus at Tintagel, and the ſtupendous rock near Baſſet's Cove, with a very lofty perforation called Tabbin's Hole. The rocks of ſerpentine at Kynans Cove, near the Lizard Point, exhibit a great variety of picturesque forms. The inland parts of the county alſo preſent ſome remarkable objects in the rude maſſes of granite, in various fantaſtical forms, which appear above the ſurface, on the moors; many of which have been ſuppoſed in a great meaſure to have received their preſent form or ſituation from art; though they may be referred to natural cauſes, and conſidered as the inſulated remains of ſtratified beds of granite-rock, which, in conſequence perhaps of ſome inequality in their original mixture, have unequally reſiſted the corroſive influence of the atmoſphere. The moſt remarkable of theſe are the Cheese-Wring or Wring-Cheese, a large maſs of granite rock, thirty-two feet high, conſiſting of ſeveral layers of large dimenſions, poiſed on others ſo ſmall as to excite ſurpriſe that it ſhould have ſtood for ſo many ages; the great ſtone in the tenement of Mên, in the pariſh of Conſtantine, thirty-three feet long, and 14 feet 6 inches high, of an oval form, placed on the points of two other ſtones, with a paſſage under it of about three feet wide[e]; and the two *logan* or rocking-ſtones, being large maſſes of granite ſo nicely poiſed that they may be eaſily moved, one of them in the pariſh of St. Juſt[f], the other on the ſummit of the lofty rocks of granite called Caſtle-Treryn. There was a third in the pariſh of Sithney, called Mên-amber, which is ſaid to have been thrown off its poiſe in the time of the rebellion, by order of the governor of Pendennis Caſtle[g]. To theſe may be added the *Kairns*, and remarkable ſtones on Carnbré hill, which have been ſo often deſcribed, and termed Druidical, though their preſent appearance may be reaſonably referred to natural cauſes, and attributed to the operation of time[h]. Moſt of theſe granite rocks have on their ſurface round hollows or baſins; theſe too have been conſidered, by ſeveral writers on the ſubject, as relicks of Druidiſm, though Dr. Stukeley, who was one of the firſt that referred all the rude monuments of the early ages to the Druids, did not go ſo far as to ſuppoſe the rock-baſins to have been produced by them, or even by

[e] Figured in the antiquities of Cornwall by Dr. Borlaſe, (p. 174), who ſays that every ſtone of this kind is called in Cornwall and Scilly *tolmên*, i. e. the hole of ſtone.

[f] "In the large heap of rocks called Boſworlas Lehau." (Borlaſe's Antiquities, p. 180.)

[g] Ibid. 181.

[h] See Dr. Berger's paper on the phyſical ſtructure of Devonſhire and Cornwall, in the Tranſactions of the Geological Society, Vol. I. 154.

art;

The Lands End.

Cape Cornwall, with a distant view of the Lands End.

Drawn by J. Farington, R.A.

Etched by Elias Byrne.

Kynan's Cove.

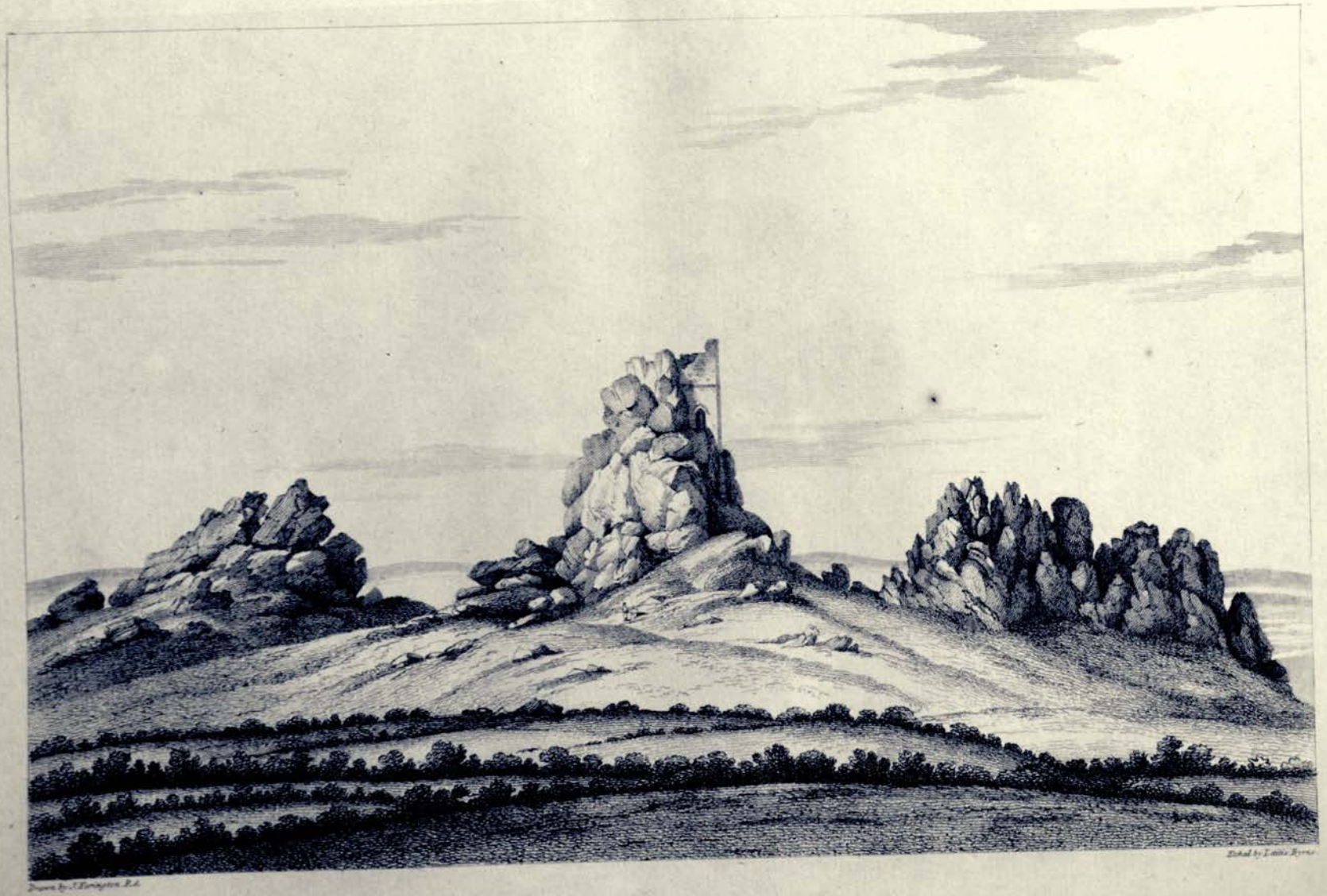
Published March 1st 1816 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

Castle Treryn in Cornwall.

Published March 1.1785 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

Rocks at Castle Treryn with the Logan Stone

Rock called the Devil's-wring.



South View of Roche Rocks.

Published May 15. 1814. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Etched by Lucius Byrne.

Scale East View of Roche Rock and Hermitage.

Tintagel Rock and Castle

art[i]; and indeed there is no reaſon to doubt that they have alſo been effected by natural means.[k]

The lofty group of craggy rocks of granite, from which the neighbouring church-town of Roche takes its name, riſing out of an open heath, forms as conſpicuous and ſtriking an object to the ſurrounding country, as the conical mount of St. Michael, near Penzance, riſing immediately from the ſea.

"Hils of greateſt name and height," ſays Carew, "are, Hinxten, Rowtor, Brownwelly, S. Agnes, Haynborough, the foure boroughs, Roche, Carnbray, and the two Caſtellan Danis." He afterwards ſpeaks of Haynborough (Henborough), which he calls the Corniſh Archbeacon, as affording a moſt extenſive view over Devonſhire, and almoſt the whole of Cornwall, to the Land's-end. In addition to thoſe ſpoken of by Carew, Tonkin mentions Godolphin-Ball and Tregoning hill, Crowan-beacon and Carn-mark, in Gwennap; Borlaſe adds Carraton hill, near Liſkeard. From Col. Mudge's obſervations, it appears that the ſummit of Brownwilley is conſiderably the higheſt land in Cornwall, being 1368 feet above the level of the ſea, at low water; Carraton hill is 1208 feet; Kil hill, 1067 feet; Henborough, 1034; and Cadon-borough, 1011 feet.

One of the moſt extenſive views in Cornwall is that from Henborough-down, above-mentioned: from the high grounds between North-hill and St. Cleer, the rich view over that part of Devonſhire which lies between the Tamar and Dartmouth, forms a ſtriking contraſt to the dreary moors of Cornwall.[l] In the neighbourhood of Anthony are ſome fine views of Plymouth and Hamoaze; and from the high grounds in the hundred of Penwith ſome magnificent ſea-views, particularly thoſe in the neighbourhood of St. Ives, which take in Mount's bay, as well as the north ſea.

Rivers. — The principal rivers of this county are the Tamar, the Lyner, the Tide or Tidi, the Seaton, the Looe, the Fawy, the Fal; the Hel or Heyl in Kirrier, the river of the ſame name in Penwith, and the Alan or Camel.

The Tamar riſes in the pariſh of Morwinſtow, about three miles from the north ſea: paſſing near Whitſtone, about ten miles from its ſource, it reaches Tamerton which takes its name from this river; at the corner of the pariſh of St. Stephen it

[i] In a letter from Dr. Stukeley to Smart Letheuillier, Eſq. (preſerved in the Marquis of Buckingham's Manuſcript Library, at Stowe) he ſays, that "he can only look on them as corroded by the weather in a very long extent of time."

[k] In Sir Joſeph Banks's park, in the pariſh of Aſhover, in Derbyſhire, they abound, not only on the ſurface, but againſt the perpendicular ſides of the grit-ſtone rocks.

[l] Dr. Borlaſe mentions the view from the top of Sharpy-Tor, half a mile ſouth of Kilmar-Tor, as commanding the moſt extenſive view in this part of the county. (MS. Collections.)

receives the Werington river; and about a mile and a half further the Aterey, which runs under the walls of Launceſton; at Poulſton-bridge it is a wide and rapid ſtream; a mile below Graiſton bridge it is joined by the Inney, which, riſing in Alternon, paſſes through the pariſhes of Lewanick and Lezant. In the pariſh of Stoke-Climſland, the Tamar has a high, ſtrong ſtone-bridge, called by Leland, Hawtebrig or High-bridge, now commonly Horſe-bridge: the laſt bridge on this river is in the pariſh of Calſtock, begun, according to Leland, by Sir Piers Edgcombe. Five miles further down, the Tamar receives the Tavy on the eaſt, and having made a creek into the pariſhes of Botesfleming and Landulph on the weſt, becomes a ſpacious harbour; and after paſſing near the ancient borough of Saltaſh, is joined by the Lynher creek and river; a little further to the ſouth it forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze, formerly called Tamarworth: having made two large creeks, one called St. John's, the other Milbrook, on the weſt, and Stonehouſe creek on the eaſt, (after a courſe of about forty miles nearly ſouth,) the Tamar falls into the ſea, having Mount-Edgcumbe for its weſtern, and the lands of Stonehouſe and St. Nicholas iſland, in Plymouth ſound, for its eaſtern boundary.

The river Lynher or Lyner riſes in Alterton pariſh, about eight miles weſt of Launceſton, and in its courſe, ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, paſſes through the pariſhes of Northill, Linkinhorne, and Southill, near Callington, through the park at Newton-Ferrers, by Pillaton and Lanrake, to Noddetor or Notter bridge, where it becomes navigable, and ſpreads into what is called Lynher creek; four miles further, continuing its courſe between St. Stephen's on the one ſide, and the pariſhes of Sheviock and Anthony on the other, it joins the Tamar, after a courſe of about 24 miles.

The river Tide or Tidi riſes on the ſouth ſide of Carraton-hill, near Liſkeard, and, dividing the pariſhes of Quithiock and Menheniot, enters that of St. Germans, near Molinec; about two miles below it becomes navigable, at a place called Tidiford; two miles beyond which it paſſes the town of St. Germans; beyond this town it is called St. Germans creek, which being joined by Lynher creek, the two rivers proceed together and form a junction with the Tamar.

The river Seaton riſes in St. Cleer, about four miles to the north-eaſt of Liſkeard, and paſſing within a mile of that town to a place called from it Lanſeaton, runs through the pariſh of Menheniot, and dividing St. Germans on the eaſt from Morval and St. Martins, falls into the ſea after a courſe of twelve miles.

The Eaſt-Looe river riſes alſo in the pariſh of St. Cleer, and having paſſed under Liſkeard park, divides the pariſhes of St. Keyne and Morval from thoſe of Liſkeard and Duloe; at Sand-place it becomes navigable, and three miles from thence empties itſelf into the ſea, after a courſe of ten miles, between Eaſt and Weſt Looe. The Weſt-Looe river riſes in the pariſh of St. Pinnock, and paſſing between Lan-

reath and Duloe, becomes navigable at Trelawn-wear; a mile beyond which it joins the Eaſt-Looe river.

The Fawy riſes in the pariſh of Alternon, at a place called Fawy-well, not far from Brownwilly, one of the higheſt hills in Cornwall. Paſſing between St. Neots (in which pariſh three bartons take their names from this river) and St. Cleer, before it arrives at Reſprin bridge, in the pariſh of Lanhydrock, it receives ſome ſmaller ſtreams from St. Neots, Warlegon and Cardinham; three miles beyond this bridge it reaches Loſtwithiel, to which town it is navigable at high water for ſmall veſſels. About three miles further, having in the midway received the water of Pelyn brook from the weſt, paſſing between St. Sampſon's and Tywardreth on the weſt and St. Winnow on the eaſt, it joins Leryn creek and river (which riſes between Broadoak and Lanhydrock); here it becomes a wide and deep haven: two miles further it reaches the town of Fowey, and being joined a little below by Polruan creek, falls into the ſea after a courſe of twenty-ſix miles.

The Fal riſes at a place called Fonton-Val, about two miles weſt of Roche hills. Paſſing near St. Dennis and St. Stephens, it becomes a conſiderable ſtream before it reaches Grampound bridge; about a mile below which it was formerly navigable for ſmall-craft. Paſſing near Creed, in about three miles further it reaches the town of Tregony. An act of Parliament was paſſed in the year 1677, for making the Fal navigable; but it is ſaid to have been abandoned when it had been completed nearly as far as Grampound: a mile below Tregony the waters begin to ſpread, and form Lamorran creek, having the pariſhes of Lamorran and St. Michael-Penkevil on the north, and Filleigh and Ruan-Lanihorn on the ſouth: at the diſtance of three miles from Tregony it joins Maples or Mopas-Road (a body of water formed by the junction of Truro creek and St. Clement's creek): Leland mentions a naval fight which had then lately happened (in the reign of Henry VIII.) in this road, between a ſhip of war of Dieppe, and a fleet of eighteen Spaniſh merchantmen; the Frenchmen, it ſeems, had been chaced thither by the Spaniards. Truro creek is ſupplied by ſeveral ſtreams, particularly the rivers of Kenwyn and St. Allen, which, riſing in the pariſhes of thoſe names, meet at the town of Truro, to which the creek is navigable at high tide for ſhips of ſmall burden[a]. St. Clement's creek, ſupplied by ſome ſtreams which riſe a little to the north of Ladock, is navigable for barges as far as Treſilian bridge. After the junction of Mopas-Road and Lamorran creek, the Fal, after a further courſe of two miles, having the village and pariſh of Feock on the weſt, reaches Falmouth harbour. This ſpacious haven,

[a] Ships of large burden go no higher up than Mopas, where they diſcharge their cargoes.

which in point of ſafety and accommodation is reckoned the ſecond harbour of Great Britain, is four miles long, above a mile wide, and on the eaſtern ſide oppoſite St. Juſt, fourteen fathoms deep. On the weſt ſide of it are three creeks, Reſtronguet, Milor, and King's-Road; on the eaſt, St. Juſt and St. Maudits or St. Mawes. Reſtronguet creek is formed by the Tretheag river, which riſes between Stithians and Gwennap, the Chaſe-water, which riſes to the north-eaſt of St. Dye, and ſome other brooks; the ſmall creek of Milor (ſo called from the village of that name) is ſupplied by a brook which riſes near Enys: the great creek or harbour of King's-Road extends from Falmouth to Penryn, two miles in length, and is navigable for ſhips of 100 tons burden. At the foot of Falmouth harbour the Fal opens into the ocean, between Pendennis Caſtle on the weſtern bank, and St. Mawes and Anthony-Point on the eaſt, its channel being nearly a mile wide: near the middle is a large rock, concealed at high water, on the higheſt part of which, to obviate its dangers, the heirs of Killigrew, formerly Lords of Arwennack, are obliged to keep a tall pole fixed.

The river Hel or Heyl, in Kirrier, riſes on the hills of Wendron pariſh, near Penhal-Guy, about three miles above Gweek, to which place barges come up at high tide; a mile further down the Hel is joined by Mawgan creek on the ſouth; and three miles further by Keſtel or Helford creek; and at its mouth, three miles further, by Gillan creek, formed by the ſmall river Durra, which riſes between Manaccan and St. Keverne; on the north it has firſt Polpenwith or Polperre, and Polwhevrell creeks, running up towards Conſtantine church; and a mile further down Chiclow or Calamanſack creek. Helford haven, within a mile of its mouth, is ſecure for ſhips of 200 tons, and at its paſſage into the ſea is about a mile wide.

The river Lo or Low, in Kirrier, riſes in the northern part of Wendron pariſh, about five miles above Helſton; about a mile below which it forms the lake called Lo-pool.

The river Heyl or Hayle, in Penwith, is formed by the junction of four brooks, which unite at Relubbas, three miles from St. Erth bridge, where the land of Cornwall is at its narroweſt dimenſions, the diſtance being only three miles from the full ſea-mark of the Heyl on the north ſea, to the full ſea-mark at Marazion on the ſouth ſea. From St. Erth the Heyl bears directly north, and near its mouth is joined by a brook from the eaſt, which, under the village of Phillack, makes a branch of this haven, for ſhips of 100 tons: ſmall ſhips only go up to the village of Lelant, on account of the ſands, which have not only choaked up the

harbour, but formed a bar, which cauſes it to be only a half-tide haven, the tide ebbing and flowing only half of its cuſtomary time.[b]

The river Conner, which gives name to the ancient manor and barton of Connarton, riſes to the north-eaſt of Crowan, paſſes near Camborne, and being joined by a ſtream from the neighbourhood of Tehidy, falls into the ſea a little beyond Gwithian.

Ganal creek, which falls into the north ſea near Crantock, is ſupplied by a ſtream which riſes in the pariſh of Newlyn, near Trerice.

The river Alan or Camel riſes about two miles north of the town of Camelford: after a courſe of about twelve miles, paſſing by Advent, between Michaelſtow and Breward, near Bliſland and Helland, it becomes navigable for ſand-barges at Par-brook, and near Egloſhayle is joined by the Laine, which, riſing a little to the north of Lantegloſs, paſſes near St. Teath and St. Mabyn: a mile further down, the Camel reaches the ancient bridge called Wadebridge, whither barges of ſixty tons come up; a little further the river forms two ſmall creeks on the eaſt; and ſtill further, two on the weſt, running up to St. Iſſey and Little Petherick: in a mile more it reaches the ancient town of Padſtow, where it is a mile wide; but the navigation is much impeded by the ſands. The mouth of the harbour is about two miles below the town. Further to the north there is no conſiderable river, but there are the creeks of Portiſic or Port-Iſaac, Bottreaux-caſtle, and Bude-haven. The mouths of all the tide-rivers on the north ſide of Cornwall have been nearly choaked with ſand thrown up by the ſurge, or drifted in by the north-weſterly winds.

Lakes.—The moſt conſiderable lake in this county is the Lo-Pool, between the pariſh of Sithney on the weſt, and thoſe of Helſton and Mawgan on the eaſt. It is about two miles long, and a furlong wide, being formed by a bar of pebbles, ſand and ſhingles, forced up againſt the mouth of the creek by the ſouth-weſt winds. Towards the weſt it makes a little creek, ſtretching up to Penroſe; and to the eaſt another called Carminow creek, half a mile in length, and about half a furlong wide. Theſe are the dimenſions of the Lo-Pool in the ſummer; the ſuperfluous water draining through the bar into the ſea; but in the winter the whole valley is frequently overſpread with water, from the town of Helſton to the ſea.

[b] About twenty years ago, a jetté was laid at the mouth of the harbour, and a back-water-dam acroſs Phillack creek, ſince which, by the ſlow but united operation of theſe two works, the harbour has been much ſcoured, and a ſtrait channel formed acroſs the bar, which has greatly improved the navigation. This has been executed at the expence of the Heyle Copper Company, who are proprietors of moſt of the lands contiguous to Phillack creek.

When

When the town-mills at St. John's bridge have their wheels ſtopped by the ſwelling of the lake, the mayor of Helſton applies to the Lord of Penroſe; and, on preſenting him with a few half-pence in a leathern purſe, has a right to cut through the bar, and make a paſſage for the water. So long ago as the reign of Henry VIII. it was obſerved by Leland, that "if this bar might be always kept open, it would be a goodly haven up to Helſton." This lake abounds with a peculiar and excellent trout, called the Lo-trout.

There is a ſmall pool or lake of the ſame kind between the pariſh of Budock and that of Falmouth, ſeparated from the ſea by a bar of ſand and ſhingles, formerly called Le-vine-pool, now Swan-pool. It is ſomewhat leſs than half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in width. The eels of this water are eſteemed particularly good.

The only inland lake in this county is called Doſmery-pool, in the pariſh of Alternon, near the borders of St. Clere's pariſh, formed from a junction of the waters of the neighbouring hills. It is about a mile in circumference, and Leland deſcribes it as fifteen fathom deep; but Mr. Carew ſays that, upon trial, no part of it was found deeper than nine feet, and no fiſh in it but eels.

Navigable Canals.—An act of Parliament was paſſed in 1796, for making a navigable canal (to be called the Polbrook canal) from Guinea-port, near Wade-bridge, to Dunmeer-bridge, in the pariſh of Bodmin, and alſo a collateral cut to or near Ruthern-bridge in the ſame pariſh: it was propoſed to have continued a communication to Loſtwithiel, but it was found neceſſary to have a tunnel, and the undertakers were diſcouraged from proceeding by the great expence with which it would have been attended. Mr. Rennie was the engineer.

Dr. Borlaſe, in his Natural Hiſtory, recommends making the Tamar navigable to Launceſton, and uniting the Fawy and the Alan from Dunmeer-bridge to Reſprin-bridge. "The advantages of ſuch an union," ſays he, "are too obvious to be particularized, and the difficulties too few to diſcourage the undertaking, whenever a public ſpirit for making rivers navigable ſhall ariſe in this nation. It is, indeed, to be wiſhed, that as the eyes of all begin to ſee the advantage of good roads for trade and travellers, ſo they may in time awake and perceive the greater, at leaſt equal, advantage of improving the water-carriage of this nation."

In the reign of Charles I. a bill was brought in and paſſed the Commons, for making all the rivers in Cornwall navigable. It was brought into the Houſe of Lords, and declared to be a noble deſign, which might give a pattern for all England to follow; but it being at the cloſe of a ſeſſion, the bill did not go through its ſtages, and the civil war ſoon afterwards enſuing, put an end to the deſign.

Roads.

Roads.—The great mail-coach road from London to Falmouth, Penzance, &c. enters Cornwall at Poulſton-bridge, a mile and three quarters from Launceſton; after quitting that town, it paſſes through the villages of Hicks-mill, Five-lanes, and Trewint, over the moors of Alternon and Temple[c]; through the depopulated village of Temple, by the race-ground, to Bodmin[d], which is twenty-one miles from Launceſton. The church-towns of Alternon and Bliſland, and the high hills of Roughtor and Brownwilly, are on the right; the church-towns of South-Petherwin, Lewannick and Cardinham, and Doſmery-pool, on the left of this road.

Quitting Bodmin, the road proceeds to Truro, twenty-two miles and a half; paſſing over the gorſe-moors (eight miles in length), through the villages of Higher-Fraddon, Lower-Fraddon; Penhale and Summercourt; the ſmall borough-town of Michell, and the village of St. Erme highway. At the two firſt-mentioned villages are the poſting-houſes of the Indian Queen and the Blue Anchor. Between Bodmin and Truro, the church-towns of St. Wenn, St. Enoder, and Newlyn lie on the right-hand; Lanivet, Roche, St. Dennis and St. Erme, on the left. The road then paſſes to Penryn, through the villages of Calenick, Carnon, Perran-well and Perran-wharf, leaving the church of Kea on the right, and Perran-Arwothall on the left: from Penryn along the cliff to Falmouth is two miles. The road to Penzance branches off between Truro and Penryn at the village of Perran-well, and paſſing near the church of Stithians, joins the turnpike-road from Penryn to Helſton, ſix miles from the latter town. The Penryn and Helſton road paſſes through the ſmall villages of Polgrene, Menely, and Trelills, being a diſtance of ten miles: the direct road from Truro to Helſton is eighteen. From Helſton, the great road to the Land's-end proceeds to Marazion, ten miles, through the church-town of Breage, leaving the church-towns of Sithney and Germoe, the large village of Gold-Sithney and the church of St. Hilary, to the right; and Perran-Uthnoe to the left: it then paſſes along the ſhore to Penzance about three miles and a half, by the village of Chyandower, leaving Ludgvan and Gulval to the right, and St. Michael's-Mount, to the left. From Penzance, a carriage-road (not turnpike) proceeds to the Land's-end (eleven miles); leaving the church-towns of Maddern and Sancreet, with the populous village and church of St. Juſt, to the right; the great fiſhing-coves of Newlyn and Mouſehole, the church of St. Paul, and the church-town of Burian, to the left.

[c] A diſtance of eight miles and a half.

[d] This road, from three miles ſouth of Launceſton to the Indian Queen (ten miles ſouth of Bodmin), was made under an act of Parliament paſſed in 1769. The great weſtern road, before the paſſing of this act, was through Camelford; the act for making the road by way of Camelford paſſed in 1759.]

The

The old road from the north of Cornwall to the Land's-end branched off at Michell: this road, which has been long diſuſed for carriages, though its mile-ſtones remain, and it ſtill keeps its place in the road-books, paſſed through Zealla, Redruth, and Crowleſs to Penzance.

The great road from London to the Land's-end, by way of Plymouth dock, enters Cornwall at Torpoint[c]; three miles and a quarter beyond which it paſſes through Anthony church-town; two miles and a half further through Crofthole; about ten miles beyond which, having left the town of St. Germans and the village of Menheniot a ſmall diſtance on the right, it reaches Liſkeard: nearly twelve miles further it reaches Loſtwithiel, having paſſed through the village of Dobwalls, over Broadoak-downs, and at no great diſtance from St. Pinnock, Broadoak and Boconnoc, all of which lie on the left hand: beyond Loſtwithiel it leaves Lanlivery church-town a little way on the right-hand; in four miles reaches the church-town of St. Blazey; and about four miles further the town of St. Auſtell: paſſing a little way from the church-town of St. Mewan (which lies on the right), and through the little village of Sticker, in ſix miles it reaches the borough-town of Grampound; and two miles and a half further paſſes through the church-town of Probus: two miles and a quarter beyond Probus, it paſſes through the little village of Treſilian; and in two miles and three-quarters from thence, leaving St. Clement's church on the left, it reaches Truro, where it joins the other great road. The turnpike-road from Launceſton to Camelford and St. Columb branches off from the Bodmin road three miles out of Launceſton, and leaving the church-towns of Trewen, Laneaſt and St. Cleather to the left, paſſes through Haleworthy and Davidſtow: beyond Camelford, leaving Lantegloſs to the right, it paſſes to St. Teath (four miles), with St. Tudy and St. Mabyn on the right, and St. Kew on the left; it paſſes thence to Wadebridge (ſeven miles), in the pariſhes of Egloſhayle and St. Breock. From Wadebridge to St. Columb, (the road not paſſing very near any church-town except St. Breock,) is twelve miles. From St. Columb a turnpike-road continues, about three miles, to join the great road to Truro, &c. between the Indian Queen and the Blue Anchor.

From Wadebridge there is a carriage-road, partly turnpike, through St. Iſſey and Little-Petherick to Padſtow, fourteen miles. There is a turnpike-road alſo from Bodmin to Wadebridge, over Dunmeer-bridge, through the village of Slades and Egloſhayle church-town, about ſeven miles; from Truro to Redruth, through Chaſewater, leaving St. Dye a little to the left; from Redruth, between Gwennap and Stithians, to Penryn and Falmouth; from Redruth, through Camborne, and near Crowan and Sithney, to Helſton, a turnpike-road branching off (from

[c] The ferry at this place is impaſſable in bad weather.

the

the great road from Truro to Plymouth, near Probus) to Tregony, and from thence near Veryan to St. Mawes; and from Tregony to join the Plymouth road between Grampound and St. Auſtell. There is a turnpike-road alſo from Truro to St. Agnes. It is in contemplation to make a turnpike-road from Redruth over the head of the river Heyle to Penzance, to make a nearer road from Truro to Falmouth by way of Fluſhing; and alſo to ſhorten and improve the road from Catchfrench to Torpoint.

From Saltaſh[f], one of the entrances into Cornwall, a turnpike-road paſſes through St. Mellion to Callington. Another road, branching off, a part of which is not turnpike, paſſes through Landrake and Tidiford, and joins the great road from Plymouth to Liſkeard near Catchfrench.

A turnpike-road from Taviſtock enters Cornwall at Newbridge[g], on the Tamar; four miles from that town, paſſes to Callington, leaving Calſtock on the left; and thence, through St. Ive, to Liſkeard (nine miles). From Callington a turnpike-road paſſes to Stoke-Climſland, leaving Lezant to the left and Lawhitton to the right, to Launceſton (twelve miles). Between Liſkeard and Loſtwithiel, on the great Plymouth road, a turnpike-road branches off, which goes by Reſprin-bridge and Lanhidrock to Bodmin. There is alſo a carriage-road, partly turnpike, immediately from Bodmin to Loſtwithiel, through the village of Maudlin, (ſix miles.)

There is a carriage-road, but not turnpike, from Launceſton to Stratton: this road, being a diſtance of eighteen miles, paſſes through Newport and St. Stephens, leaving Werrington in Devonſhire a ſhort diſtance on the right, and Whitſtone on the left. The road from Stratton to Camelford paſſes near Davidſtow, where it joins the turnpike-road from Launceſton to Camelford, about three miles from the latter town. This road paſſes through the villages of Treſkinnick-croſs (*vulgo* Skinney-croſs) and Wainhouſe-corner, over the high ground called Touchbarrows, leaving the village of Bude and the church-town of Poundſtock to the right, and the church-towns of Marhamchurch, Otterham, and Davidſtow to the left.

From Camelford, a carriage-road, not turnpike, paſſes to Bodmin, (twelve miles,) through the village of Penpont, and over the race-downs, leaving the church-towns of Advent, St. Breward, and Bliſland on the right, and thoſe of Michaelſtow and St. Teath on the left.

The mail-coach roads are very good. The croſs-roads are not much travelled. There are no poſt-chaiſes kept at Stratton, Padſtow, Camelford, St. Columb, St. Ives, Looe, Fowey, Tregony, Grampound, Saltaſh, nor even at Callington, although two or three roads meet at that town.

[f] The ferry at this place is ſeldom uſed for carriages.

[g] A very picturesque ſpot, with a great number of cottages on the Corniſh ſide.

Natural History.

Foſſils and Minerals[a].—"As it is not the purpoſe of this work to enter into a particular deſcription of the natural productions of Cornwall, we ſhall take only a general or enlarged view of its mineral riches.

And firſt, it may be obſerved, that the whole of this peninſular county is compoſed of *ſtrata* which bear the marks of the moſt ancient formation[b], inſomuch that no extraneous ſubſtances or organic remains in a petrified ſtate have ever been diſcovered here.

On the other hand, there is no country, perhaps, of equal extent, which preſents a greater variety of metallic ſubſtances, or the ores of ſome metals, for inſtance, thoſe of tin and copper, in ſuch variety or abundance. We muſt refer the reader to the ſketch already given of the general aſpect of the county, in which ſome particulars are mentioned of its geological conſtitution. The granitic hills, which, like the vertebræ of the human body, run through the centre of the peninſula, and appear to form the baſis of all the others, abound in veins of tin-ore, and the lower hills of Killas, which ſkirt theſe, or are recumbent on them, are more peculiarly the ſite of the richeſt mines both of tin and of copper which are known to exiſt in Europe.

Theſe metals are found in veins or lodes, which interſect the ſtrata in an eaſterly or weſterly direction, and extend a great way both in length and depth, under various degrees of inclination to the horizon. They are uſually intermixed with other metallic ſubſtances, ſuch as the ſulphurets of iron and zinc (which are not objects of mining reſearch), or with more valuable ores, ſuch as thoſe of lead and cobalt, which, if they occur in any quantity, are ſeparated and reſerved for uſe.

As we retire from the central ridge of granite, towards the ſea-coaſt, we find numerous veins of lead and antimony interſecting the lower Killas hills, the former of which are ſometimes richly impregnated with ſilver; and in the alluvial ſtrata of the vallies have been depoſited, at an early period of our globe, the mineral contents of numerous veins of tin, which have evidently been brought hither by the currents of water from the higher grounds[c]; theſe too are the objects of mining

[a] For this conciſe account of the minerals of Cornwall, we are indebted to a friend, a native of that county, particularly converſant in mineralogy.

[b] It is hardly worth while to notice the very few exceptions to the above general remarks, exemplified in a few patches of ſecondary limeſtone in the ſouth-eaſtern extremity of the county, and on the northern and ſouthern coaſts.

[c] Among the ſubſtances depoſited in the vallies occur the horns of the mooſe deer, and thoſe of the Urus or wild ox.

adventure,

adventure, under the name of ſtream-works, and furniſh a conſiderable portion of the mineral riches of the county.

It is a fact now well known, that the veins of mineral diſtricts abound in thoſe cryſtallized bodies which may be ſaid to repreſent the wonders of the creation in the mineral kingdom; and accordingly, ſince the paſſion for ſtudying this branch of natural hiſtory has become ſo ardent and ſo general, the Corniſh mines have enriched the cabinets of the curious in all parts of Europe.

And here we cannot omit to notice the very laudable exertions of ſome of the natives of this county, to collect and preſerve whatever might illuſtrate its mineral hiſtory, and promote the ſcience of mineralogy.

We owe to Dr. Borlaſe the firſt ſcientifical[c] account of Corniſh minerals, whoſe collection (now comparatively ſmall) was depoſited in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford. A more enlarged collection of theſe was formed by the late Mr. Soper, of St. Columb, which, ſince his death, has been ſold and diſperſed. But by far the moſt numerous and ſcientifical collection of the mineral productions of this county, is that which was formed by the late Phillip Raſhleigh, Eſq., at Menabilly. The choiceſt ſpecimens are here preſerved, of whatever cryſtallized ſubſtances have been diſcovered in the Corniſh mines, during the latter half of the eighteenth century. To this noble repoſitory of mineral curioſities, the late worthy owner always granted the moſt eaſy acceſs; and here travellers were received with hoſpitality, and had the means of acquiring the moſt extenſive knowledge of the mineral productions of the county, before they entered upon the tour of its mining diſtricts.

In the following enumeration of theſe productions, we ſhall endeavour to compriſe all thoſe which are remarkable for their beauty, their rarity, or their utility, ſome of which are peculiar to Cornwall; ſpecifying the places where they have been found or are ſtill found, but omitting a much greater number of mineral ſubſtances which are of general occurrence.

Native gold (alluvial),—from the ſtream-works of Probus, Ladock, Creed, St. Mewan, Carnan, and Perran-Zabulo.[d]

Native ſilver,—from Herland mine, in Gwinnear[e], ----- in St. Mewan, and Huel Mexico in Cubert.

Muriat of ſilver, horn ſilver,—from Huel Mexico in Cubert.

[c] We call it ſcientifical, in reference to the times when it was drawn up, i.e. in the infancy of chemical and mineralogical knowledge.

[d] It is worthy of remark, that no veins have hitherto been diſcovered in the neighbourhood of theſe ſtream-works, which contain native gold. The ſame remark is applicable to wood-tin.

[e] See an account of this diſcovery in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1801.

Native copper. — Moſt of the Corniſh copper-mines produce copper in their metallic ſtate, chiefly in the upper parts of the veins; rarely in the deeper. The fineſt cryſtallizations have been found in Botallack Adit, in St. Juſt. It is not unuſual to find veins of native copper in the ſerpentine rock of Mullion and Landewednack, a moſt remarkable inſtance of which is recorded by Dr. Borlaſe.

Red oxid of copper, red or ruby copper.—This beautiful ore of copper uſually accompanies the native copper above-mentioned, and both are moſt abundant in the mines of Gwennap.

Green carbonat of copper, — Malachit.

Blue carbonat of copper, blue copper.

Arſeniat of copper, olive copper ore.—A ſpecies almoſt peculiar to the mines of Cornwall, and to thoſe of Gwennap in particular. There are numerous varieties of this ore, moſt of which diſtinguiſh themſelves by their great beauty, and have been deſcribed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1801.

Sulphuret of copper, vitreous copper ore.—The mines of Camborne are remarkable for their fine cryſtallizations of this ore.

Grey copper ore, *fahlerz* of the Germans.—This ore occurs only in the veins of lead or of antimony.

No diſcovery has yet been made of native tin in this county, the ſubſtance formerly deſcribed as ſuch being now conſidered as the produce of ancient ſmelting works.

This metal uſually occurs in the form of an oxid, the cryſtallizations of which are very beautiful, particularly the very minute priſmatical cryſtallizations from Glaſtening mine in St. Mewan, and the larger from Trevaunance and Seal-Hole in St. Agnes. The ſubſtance called wood-tin, (from its reſemblance to the fibres of wood,) is a very ſingular variety of the oxid of tin. It is almoſt peculiar to this county, and is found only in the alluvial ſtrata of Ladock, St. Columb, Roche, St. Dennis, St. Auſtin, St. Mewan and Madron. It has lately been diſcovered in Mexico.

In the mines of Huel Rock in St. Agnes, and Huel Speed near St. Ives, upwards of thirty years ago, tin was diſcovered in the ſtate of ſulphuret, mixt or combined with the ſulphuret of copper. The ſame ſubſtance has been ſince diſcovered at Stenna Gwyn, and in other places. The lead-mines of Cornwall have produced fine ſpecimens of cryſtallized carbonat and phoſphat of lead; and not long ſince, in the neighbourhood of Penzance lead was diſcovered in combination with the ſulphuric acid, in well defined cryſtals. A ſtill rarer, and no leſs beautiful ſpecies of the arſeniat of lead, is the produce of a copper-mine called Huel Unity, in the pariſh of Gwennap.

In the mines of antimony, which are confined to the pariſhes of Pillaton and Endellion, occurs the uſual ſulphuret of that metal; and in the mine of Huel-

Boys

Boys in Endellion was found, about twenty years ago, a triple ſulphuret of antimony, lead, and copper, which has been deſcribed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1804.

The fine tetraedral cryſtals of the ſulphuret of zinc from St. Agnes deſerve notice in this place.

No metal occurs in this county under a greater variety of forms than iron. Beſides the uſual oxides of this metal, viz. the magnetic (from St. Juſt), the ſpecular and ſpathoſe (from the Lizard), the brown iron-ſtone and brown hæmatites from Lanhidrock, there are found here the cupreous arſeniat of iron (in the mines of Gwennap), and all the known cryſtallizations of the common ſulphuret and arſeniat of iron. The more common ores alone have been found of biſmuth, cobalt, arſenic, and manganeſe. Of the newly-diſcovered metals, Cornwall produces the ores only of titanium, of uranium[f], and of tungſten. The ferriferous oxid of the former, in the form of a ſand at Manaccan, together with the properties of this new metal, were firſt diſcovered by the Rev. Wm. Gregor, of Creed, in this county. The ferriferous oxid of tungſten, called Wolfram, is found in the mines of Kit-hill, near Callington, and in various tin-mines in the weſt of the county; but the ſubſtance called tungſten, which conſiſts of the combination of the oxid of tungſtic acid with lime, has been found hitherto only at Pengelly, in the pariſh of Breage.

None of the ſtones denominated precious have been found in Cornwall, except the white topaz, which has been found in the rock at St. Michael's mount. The ſlate-quarries of Dennybal have ſupplied the curious with the largeſt ſpecimens of tranſparent and colourleſs rock-cryſtals; the mines of St. Agnes with the fineſt groups or druſes of the ſame ſubſtance; that of Hewiſh in St. Mewan, with the moſt beautiful cryſtallizations of amethyſtine quarz; and that of Travaſcus in Gwinnear, with the ſo much admired ſtalactitical chalcedony. Dennybal quarries, and the rocks of the neighbouring northern coaſt, furniſh ſome ſpecimens of adularia[g]. Cryſtals of axinite are found at Botallack in St. Juſt, and in the pariſh of Lanlivery, and other places. Cryſtallized apatite, or phoſphat of lime, occurs at Godolphin-Bal in Breage, and at Stenna-gwynn in St. Stephen; which laſt mine has produced ſpecimens remarkable for their beauty, of the rare mineral, at firſt called Hydrargillite or Hydrat of Alumina, but now Wavellite[h]. Both the cubic with bevilled edges, and octaedral, cryſtals of fluor, or fluat of lime, in the mines of St. Agnes.

[f] The oxid of uranium, in the form of uran-glimmer, has been found by the Rev. Wm. Gregor, at Stenna-Gwyn, in the pariſh of St. Stephen.

[g] From the information of the Rev. William Gregor. [h] Ibid.

Carbonat

Carbonat of lime is rarely found in the Corniſh veins, although ſo abundant in the ſame ſituations elſewhere; nor have the leaſt traces been found in theſe veins of the earths of Barytes or Strontian.

Cornwall produces three materials of primary importance in the manufacture of porcelain:—the ſteatite of the Lizard, and the granite and decompoſed feltſpar (*petuntze* of the Chineſe) of the pariſh of St. Stephen. It produces, too, ſome varieties of ſerpentine, which readily take a fine poliſh; and of greenſtone, which emulate the fineſt antique granitellos.

Indigenous Plants.—There are a few plants which may be conſidered as peculiar to this county, having been found in no other part of England, as the *liguſticum Cornubienſe*, the *erica vagans*, and *illocebrum verticillatum*: *herniaria glabra*, we believe, has been found only in Cornwall and near Newmarket; and *ſibthorpia Europæa* only in this county and in Devonſhire. We ſaw the *liguſticum Cornubienſe* growing abundantly on the ſkirts of St. Margaret's wood, about a mile north of Bodmin, where, having been loſt to the botaniſts ever ſince Ray's time, it was re-diſcovered by Mr. Pennington of the Priory, about twenty-five years ago: we heard of it, alſo, as growing plentifully between Dunmere wood and the river; but it has never been found except within a few miles of Bodmin. The *erica vagans* has ſeldom been found out of the peninſula of Meneage; never, we believe, far from it: we obſerved a few plants in the pariſh of Conſtantine. In Meneage it is confined almoſt wholly to Goonhilly downs, where it grows moſt abundantly: the hedges[a] near Trelowarren are covered with it. Contrary to the uſage of other heaths, it grows in a ſoil which is rather ſtiff; its ſubſtratum is a ſerpentine rock. We found the *herniaria glabra* growing plentifully on hedges near the Lizard, and the *illecebrum verticillatum* on the turf, in the way from the village of Sennen to the Land's-end. The *ſibthorpia Europæa*, although one of the moſt common plants in the ſouthern parts of Cornwall, is not one of thoſe which readily preſents itſelf to the notice of a traveller, being ſmall and delicate in its organization, and growing in obſcure ſituations, where it is frequently hidden among taller plants. The *bartſia viſcoſa* grows in almoſt every little valley in the ſouth of Cornwall: we did not obſerve it anywhere to the north of Bodmin. We found the *Silene Anglica* growing plentifully in corn-fields near Towednack. That elegant little plant, the *campanula hæderacea* grows abundantly wherever the growan or granite ſoil prevails. We found a few plants of the *exacum filiforme* near St. Blazey bridge,

[a] It is neceſſary to explain to the botaniſt who is not acquainted with Cornwall, that the hedges which are often ſpoken of as the *habitats* of plants, are high mounds of ſtone and earth, wholly deſtitute of trees or bruſh-wood.

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in the *habitat* deſcribed by Mr. Stackhouſe, and the *melittis grandiflora*, between Cotehele and St. Dominic. We obſerved the *hypericum androſæmum* growing more univerſally in Cornwall, than we had ſeen it in any other part of England; indeed, we ſaw it occaſionally in all our rides, but never growing abundantly. The *anthemis nobilis* (chamomile) is to be remarked for its very abundant growth on all the Corniſh downs, which it ſcents with its aromatic ſmell. We could not find the *tamarix Gallica* growing in what appeared to be a wild ſtate, either on St. Michael's Mount or elſewhere, though we have been informed that it is to be ſeen in that ſtate at Coverack-Cove, near St. Kevern. This ſhrub is ſaid to have been imported into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth[b], by Biſhop Grindall. It is certainly well ſuited to the ſoil and climate of the ſouth of Cornwall, and it is probable that no part of England can ſhew tamariſks of ſuch a ſize as are to be ſeen in a hedge-row ſurrounding an old incloſure near Landewednack, where they are as large as good-ſized willow-trees.

Tonkin mentions fig-trees as growing in a wild ſtate in the pariſh of St. Gorran, and ſays, that in ſome ſeaſons the fruit ripened, if not deſtroyed by birds; but he ſuppoſes that they might have belonged to a garden.[c] In the pariſh of Gwythian the fig-tree appears to be naturalized to a greater degree than perhaps anywhere in the kingdom. We obſerved a conſiderable group in the church-yard, and were aſſured that there were many in the neighbouring hedge-rows.

The *arundo arenaria* or common ſea-ruſh, happily for the inhabitants of the north coaſt, is moſt abundant in that diſtrict, and indeed is planted as the only means of arreſting, by its long-ſpreading fibrous roots, the progreſs of the moving ſand-heaps. The value of this uſeful ruſh has been long known. There was an act of Parliament in Scotland, ſo long ago as the year 1695, to prevent perſons who collected this ruſh (then known by the name of *ſtarre* or *bent*) for the purpoſe of making mats and baſkets, from plucking it up, and thereby looſening the ſands, to the injury of the land-owners. A clauſe to the ſame effect was introduced in a multifarious act of Parliament in the year 1742. The operation of this clauſe extends generally to the north-weſt coaſts of England; but ſuch perſons as claimed a preſcriptive right of cutting *ſtarre* or bent, on the ſea-coaſt of Cumberland, are exempted from its operation.

Dr. Borlaſe ſpeaks of a peculiar furze of humble growth, called the dwarf or Corniſh furze. This is what Ray, who ſaw it in Cornwall, calls *geniſta ſpinoſa minor*. It has been ſince recognized as a diſtinct ſpecies, under the name of *ulex nanus*. This ſhrub is not peculiar to Cornwall, but particularly abundant on

[b] Darcie's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, Book III. p. 45.

[c] Lord Dunſtanville's edition of Carew, p. 70.

the downs of that county, to which, in the autumn, it gives a great richneſs, being intermixed with the common heath, and flowering in profuſion at the ſame time.

Borlaſe and Ray ſpeak of the *linaria monſpeſſulana* (now called *antirrhinum repens*), as growing plentifully along the hedges near Penryn. They alſo mention *peplis maritima*, now *euphorbia peplis*, as growing plentifully on the ſands between Penzance and Marazion. This plant, as we were informed by the late Mr. Thompſon, of Penzance, (who ſhewed us ſome dried ſpecimens formerly found there,) has been quite loſt from that *habitat* by the ſhifting of the ſands. *Panicum dactylon*, by the name of *gramen dactyloides*, is mentioned by Dr. Borlaſe, as it had been before by Ray, as having the ſame *habitat*. Mr. Turner, in his Botaniſt's Guide, enumerates among other rare plants obſerved by himſelf, *anchuſa ſempervirens*, as growing near Liſkeard, and *viola lactea* on heaths between Liſkeard and Loſtwithiel; *corrigiola littoralis*, growing on the banks of Loo-pool; *aliſma ranunculoides*, between Penzance and Marazion, on the authority of Mr. E. Forſter, jun.; and *ſtellaria ſaxifraga* in the fiſſures of rocks at Caſtle-Treryn, on that of Dr. Maton, beſides ſeveral rare *lichens* and *fuci*[c]. The *geniſta piloſa* (a very rare plant) was found by Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart., growing profuſely on the heath near the ſoapy rock: it was found alſo by the late Dr. Sibthorpe, near Kinan's Cove.

It may be remarked, that ſeveral of the rarer plants found in this county are, ſtrictly ſpeaking, natives of the ſouth-eaſtern parts of Europe; *ſibthorpia Europæa* being found in Crete and Theſſaly; *panicum dactylon* in Greece; *corrigiola littoralis* on the Boſphorus; and *liguſticum Cornubienſe* on Mount Athos.

Birds, &c.—With reſpect to this department of natural hiſtory we have little to ſay; there is, however, one bird ſo connected with the county, that we think it ſhould be noticed: that ſpecies of *graculus* which is diſtinguiſhed by its red bill and feet, though it is found in other parts of this iſland, has obtained the name of the Corniſh chough, from its having been very abundant in Cornwall: it is now become rather ſcarce. Upton, in his heraldic work, written in 1440, ſpeaks of this bird as particularly abundant in Cornwall, and notices the circumſtance of its being adopted as an armorial bearing by many of the Corniſh gentry. Dr. Borlaſe has given an account of the rarer birds of paſſage, which occaſionally frequent this country: to theſe may be added, the *merops apiaſter* or bee-eater, a bird

[c] A full account of the Corniſh *fuci* will be found in Mr. Stackhouſe's work (publiſhed in 1801), entitled "Nereis Britannica."

rarely

rarely ſeen in England; four of which were ſeen, and two of them ſhot, in the pariſh of Madron in 1807; and a white bird, ſomewhat larger than a thruſh, approaching nearer to the cuckoo than any other genus[a], which was taken up in a very exhauſted ſtate, in the pariſh of Stratton, in June 1813.

Dr. Borlaſe has deſcribed ſuch rare fiſh as are occaſionally caught on the Corniſh coaſt, and the rarer ſhells which are found on the ſhores.

Mineral Waters and remarkable Wells.—Dr. Borlaſe ſays that there are no ſaline, aluminous or ſulphureous waters in the county: he mentions a ſpring near Redruth called Carnkei, ſaid to be impregnated with tin, and ſeveral chalybeate ſprings. The moſt remarkable of theſe were one at Treleven in Mevagiſſey, called the braſs-well, from the colour of the ſcum upon it; and that of Colurian, in the pariſh of Ludgvan, which he ſpeaks of as the ſtrongeſt, and ſays that it was much in requeſt as a chalybeate water; that it was uſed in various complaints, both external and internal, and particularly was eſteemed a good *collyrium*[b]. Two ſprings in St. Minver are ſtill in ſome repute for curing diſorders of the eye. There is a chalybeate ſpring on the barton of Trewoof in Burian.

Several ſprings of pure water, which do not appear to be impregnated with any mineral, were in great repute formerly for wonderful effects in the cure of diſeaſes, as that of St. Maddern, near Penzance; Holy-well in Cubert; St. Uny's in Sancreed, &c. Norden, ſpeaking of the firſt-mentioned, ſays, "its fame in former ages was greate for the ſuppoſed vertue of healinge, which St. Maderne had thereinto infuſed: and manie votaries made annale pilgrimages unto it as they doe even at this daye, unto the well of St. Winifrede beyonde Cheſter, in Denbighſhire, whereunto thowſands doe yearelye make reſorte; but of late St. Maderne hath denied his or hers (I know not whether) priſtine ayde; and as he is coye of his cures, ſo now are men coye of coming to his conjured well; yet

[a] It had *pedes ſcanſorii*, with the long feathers of the thighs reaching to the toes, and does not exactly reſemble any known ſpecies, but has been ſuppoſed to be a degenerate variety of our cuckoo. It was preſerved by the Rev. John King of Stratton, and preſented by him to the Preſident of the Royal Society, who has depoſited it in Mr. Bullock's Muſeum.

[b] The late Mr. Hitchins, in a paper communicated to the Society of Antiquaries obſerves, that "it is ſingular that, in ſpeaking of this well, and its virtues, Dr. Borlaſe, although he notices its efficacy in diſeaſes of the eye, does not remark that its name is pure Greek, Κολλυριον, meaning a medicine for the eyes." The affinity and the correſponding circumſtances mentioned by Mr. Hitchins are very ſtriking. The ſame may be obſerved of the *Cataclyſe* rocks in St. Merran pariſh. The affinity of the Corniſh language with the Greek in many of its words has been noticed by Carew, Lhuyd, &c.

ſoom a daye reſorte." A circumſtance happened not many years afterwards, which again raiſed the credit of St. Maddern's well to its former height. A man, ſaid to have been reſtored to the uſe of his limbs by the water of this well, was ſeen by the learned Biſhop Hall, whilſt in Cornwall on his viſitation; and the Biſhop, after converſing with him, was ſo thoroughly convinced of the reality of the cure, that he recorded it in one of his publications, entitled, "The Myſtery of Godlineſs." There was formerly a chapel belonging to this well, which was deſtroyed in Cromwell's time by Major Ceely, of St. Ives. Dr. Borlaſe mentions another ſuperſtition attached to St. Maddern's well, which, on enquiry, we find is not yet worn out. "Hither," ſays he, after ſpeaking of its ſuppoſed medical virtues, "upon much leſs juſtifiable errands, come the uneaſy, impatient, and ſuperſtitious, and by dropping pins and pebbles into the water, and by ſhaking the ground round the ſpring, ſo as to raiſe bubbles from the bottom; at a certain time of the year, moon and day, endeavour to ſettle ſuch doubts and enquiries as will not let the idle and anxious reſt. Here, therefore, they come, and inſtead of allaying, deſervedly feed their uneaſineſs, the ſuppoſed reſponſes ſerving equally to increaſe the gloom of the melancholy, the ſuſpicions of the jealous, and the paſſion of the enamoured."

In the neighbouring pariſh of Gulvall is a well much reſorted to formerly, for ſimilar purpoſes, particularly by thoſe who wiſhed to make enquiries after abſent friends. "An old woman," ſays Hals, "attended to ſhew the well; before whom, on their approach, the queſtion was to be aſked aloud. If the perſon enquired after were in health, the water was inſtantly to bubble; if ſick, to be ſuddenly diſcoloured; and if dead, to remain in its natural ſtate." Dr. Borlaſe, who writes in 1749, ſpeaks of this woman as then lately dead, and ſays, that "ſhe was ſuppoſed to be ſo converſant with the myſteries of the well, that ſhe was daily reſorted to by numbers of perſons, who wiſhed to conſult its oracular waters, and have their curioſity ſatisfied, particularly as to goods or cattle loſt or ſtolen." We find on enquiry, that this ſuperſtition ſtill keeps its ground, and that the ſpring is called Gulfwell, "the Hebrew brook."

Norden ſpeaks of our Lady of Nants well, in Cornwall, in the pariſh of St. Colan, to which men and women came, and children were brought to "foreknow of the Ladye of the well, (by givinge an offring, and caſtinge a palme croſſe into the water on Palme-Sunday,) what fortune ſhould befall them that yeare; ſo blind were people to followe and beleve ſuch deceyvinge oracles." Preciſely the ſame ſuperſtitions and cuſtoms reſpecting wells are to this day prevalent in ſeveral parts of Wales.

Produce.

Produce.

CAMDEN ſays, that the county of Cornwall yielded ſuch plenty of corn as not only to have ſupply enough for its own uſe, but to export large quantities annually to Spain. Some parts of the county ſtill produce great abundance of corn, particularly from Endellion to St. Columb on the north coaſt, the diſtrict called Meneage, the neighbourhood of Burian and of St. Germans, the lands near the Fowey, and great part of the hundred of Stratton; but the ſuperfluities of theſe diſtricts are ſuppoſed to be ſcarcely enough to ſupply the deficiencies of other parts of the county.[a] The *avena nuda* or naked oat, called in Cornwall *pillis* or pill-corn, from the Corniſh word *pilez* (bald), is ſtill cultivated, though perhaps, not in ſo great abundance as it was in Ray's time; it yields, as it then did, the ſame price as wheat. Its chief uſe is for making gruel for calves, and as food for poultry. The peculiar manures of this county are ſea-ſand[b], ſea-weeds, and damaged pilchards. The ſand, which is carried inland in great quantities, and occaſionally to the diſtance of 20 miles or more, is known to have been in uſe as early as the reign of Henry III.[c]

This county produces potatoes in great abundance, and it appears that they have been cultivated to a great extent in Cornwall, longer than in other parts of the kingdom, for Dr. Borlaſe ſpeaks of potatoes as the chief ſupport of the poor in 1758. Both the ſoil and climate, particularly in the ſouthern part of the county, are well adapted to the culture of this uſeful root. About Penzance the lands produce two crops in the year; and an acre has been known to yield 300 buſhels (Wincheſter meaſure) of the early kidney potatoes at the firſt crop, and at the ſecond, 600 buſhels of apple potatoes.[d] Large quantities of potatoes are exported from Cornwall to London, Plymouth, and Portſmouth; beſides which, and the home conſumption as human food, a large overplus is applied to the feeding of pigs.[e]

Orchards abound in all the ſouthern parts of the county, in ſome parts of the hundred of Stratton, and in that part of the hundred of Eaſt which borders on the Tamar, particularly in the pariſhes of Calſtock, Stoke-Climſland, St. Do-

[a] The mining diſtricts are ſupplied in a great meaſure from the Iſle of Wight, and from the neighbourhood of Chicheſter; the populous town of Plymouth, on the other hand, is ſupplied with a great quantity of wheat from Cornwall.

[b] The ſea-ſand of Cornwall is peculiarly adapted for the purpoſes of manure, from the abundant mixture which it contains of pulverized ſhells and coral. The ſand from the mouth of the Fal is wholly compoſed of coral.

[c] The liberty of taking ſand for manure from the ſea-ſhores was granted by Richard, King of the Romans, and confirmed by King Henry III. (See Rot. Cart. 45 Hen. III.)

[d] Fraſer's Agricultural Survey. [e] Worgan's Survey.

minick, and Landulph. The beſt cyder made in this diſtrict is from an apple called the Duffling, which is a rich and ſtrong-bodied liquor, equal to the cyder of the South-Hams, in Devonſhire; but it is not made in large quantities, and only for home conſumption. The pariſhes of Calſtock and Stoke-Climſland abound alſo in cherry-orchards.

Carew ſpeaks of great quantities of garlick cultivated in the neighbourhood of Stratton for exportation: its culture is now chiefly confined to private gardens; it is, however, occaſionally expoſed to ſale in the market, and purchaſed by the cattle-doctors.

Cornwall has been celebrated for the produce of its tin-mines from very remote antiquity. We learn from Strabo, Herodotus, and other ancient writers, that the Phœnicians, and after them the Greeks and Romans, traded for tin to Cornwall, under the name of the iſlands Caſſiterides, from a very early period. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in the reign of Auguſtus, gives a particular account of the manner in which that valuable metal was dug and prepared by the Britons.

It would be beſide the purpoſe of our work, and would unneceſſarily increaſe its bulk, if we were to enter into any detailed hiſtory of the tin and copper mines, the manner of working them, or of preparing the ore, which have been treated of at large by authors who have written expreſsly upon the ſubject. It may be deemed ſufficient that we give a few leading facts as to the hiſtory and extent of the trade in theſe moſt important and ſtaple commodities of the county, with a brief mention of ſome of the principal mines.

In the reign of King John, the annual toll or duty on tin, payable to the Earl of Cornwall, was farmed at 200 marks[f]; but we are not certain what the rate of the duty then was. In the beginning of Henry III.'s reign, the earldom of Cornwall being then in the hands of the crown, the coinage and the ſtannaries were granted to William de Pucot during pleaſure[g]. In the reign of Edward I. the payment to the Earl was fixed at four ſhillings for every hundred-weight of white tin; and for the better ſecurity of that payment, it was agreed, that all tin ſhould be brought to certain places appointed for that purpoſe, to be weighed and ſtamped, or as it is uſually termed, coined[h]; and that no tin ſhould be ſold till this ſtamp had been affixed. It is ſtated in a record of 1337, that the profit of the coinage to the Earl was then on the average 3000 marks per annum; but

[f] Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 631.

[g] Pat. 4 Hen. III. 1.

[h] That this was not the firſt origin of the coinage, as ſome have ſuppoſed, is evident from the record quoted in the preceding note; which alſo contains an order from the King, that the *cuneum* or ſtamp, which was inſcribed with the name of his Father, King John, ſhould be changed, and his own name ſubſtituted.

that,

that, in conſequence of the abundance of tin raiſed, it was that year 4000 marks[i]. Some years after this, there appears to have been a conſiderable falling-off in the tin trade; for in 1374 the coinage is ſtated to have produced a revenue to the Duke of only 1,016l. 1s. 4d. per annum.[k] In the fifteenth year of the reign of Henry VIII., the profits of the coinage of tin, in Cornwall and Devon, amounted to 2,771l. 3s. 9½d.; in 1602, they were 2,623l. 9s. 8d. in Cornwall only. Carew, writing about the latter period, ſays, "the ſale of tin hath uſually amounted to the worth of thirty or forty thouſand pounds in money, and carried price between twenty and thirty pounds the thouſand." "For ſome years paſt," ſays Dr. Borlaſe, (in his Natural Hiſtory, publiſhed in 1759,) "the tin has amounted, on an average, to 180,000l. ſterling, and the laſt four years 190,953l. 19s. 3½d. Of this, the Duke of Cornwall receives about 10,000l. yearly." The annual quantity of tin raiſed in the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, was on an average 16,820 blocks, producing a revenue to the Duke of 9,620l.[l] At preſent, on an average it is only 8,500l. The quantity raiſed in 1811 was 14,043 blocks; and 16,698 in the year 1812.[m]

Among the moſt productive tin-mines ſpoken of by Norden, Borlaſe, and other writers, are thoſe of Polberrow and Goon-Leaſe, in St. Agnes; Polgooth, near St. Auſtell; the Godolgan mines[n]; Pool mine, in Illogan, (producing abundance of tin and copper;) and thoſe of Roſelyn, Garlinoc, and Portkellis in Wendron, called by Norden the beſt in the county. Dr. Borlaſe ſays, that the richeſt tin-mine he ever heard of, as to the quality of the ore, was that of Polberrow in St. Agnes, near the Beacon, and that in the year 1750, it was ſo abundant that they could not get horſes to carry the tin to the ſmelting-houſe; but he adds, that the mine which had turned out the moſt gain and the greateſt quantity of tin then known, was that of Polgooth in St. Mewan, by which, as appeared by the old books, the adventurers got 20,000l. per annum for many years following.

[i] Extent of the duchy of Cornwall in the King's Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer.

[k] Roll of the Revenues of the Black Prince, in the Tower.

[l] Pryce gives the quantity of tin yearly raiſed by tons, ſtating that in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., the average quantity raiſed was from 1,400 to 1,500 tons; in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. ſomewhat more than 1,600 tons; about 1742, 2,100 tons, and the average of twenty years preceding 1775, about 3,000 tons. — N.B. The proportion of blocks to tons is about ſix blocks and one-ſixth to a ton; each block weighing about three hundred and a quarter.

[m] From the information of Robert Gray, Eſq., Deputy-Surveyor-General, &c. of the Duchy.

[n] Leland ſays, that there were no greater "tyn workes in all Cornwall than on Sir William Godolcan's grounds." Carew ſtates, that Sir Francis Godolphin's mines paid 1000l. per annum towards the duchy revenue. Hals ſpeaks of them as employing 300 men.

In another place he ſays, that the monthly profit to government by this mine was 226l. 7s. 4d. It is now worn out, not having been worked for the laſt five or ſix years. To the above productive tin-mines may be added Huel Peevor in Redruth, Seal Hole in St. Agnes, and Poldice in Gwennap. In Dr. Berger's treatiſe on the phyſical ſtructure of Cornwall and Devon[n], it is ſtated[o], "that there were, about the year 1800, 28 tin-mines then worked in Cornwall, of which ſeven were in the pariſh of St. Agnes, four in Wendron, three in Gulvall; two each in Lelant, Redruth, and Perran-Zabuloe. Beſides theſe, there were thirteen mines producing tin and copper; of which there were four in Redruth, four in Gwennap, three in St. Agnes, and two in St. Neot; and one mine worked for tin and cobalt, in Madron. Drakewill's tin-mine, on Hengeſton-down, in the pariſh of Calſtock, is ſaid to be the oldeſt mine now working, in the county, having been in working about 150 years."[p]

The moſt productive tin-mines now working are Cook's Kitchen, in Illogan; Huel Unity, in Gwennap; Trevenen, near Helſton; and Botallack, in St. Juſt. The mineral rights of tin in the duchy manors have been lately ſold, for a term of years, to Edward Smith, Eſq. of Ince.

The proceſs of working mines is fully detailed by Dr. Borlaſe, Pryce, and other writers on that ſubject, to whoſe works the reader is referred. It will be ſufficient here to mention, that in the earlieſt times the mines were worked only to the depth of eight or ten fathoms, by open foſſes, (the rock being firſt ſoftened by firing, and then broken by pick-axes and wedges,) and that the preſent method of working them by perpendicular ſhafts, and under-ground galleries or adits, has not been practiſed much more than 300 years. The art of blaſting with gunpowder, which forms another æra in the hiſtory of mining, was introduced about a century and a half ago. The power of working the mines to a greater depth increaſed as the improved ſtate of mechanics provided the means of getting rid of the water by which the miners' works were interrupted; for, as Pryce obſerves, a ſhaft could not be worked, a hundred years ſince, more than 15 fathoms deep, from the quantity of water, where, in his time, it could be ſunk 50 fathoms without a drop. The introduction of ſteam-engines, as invented by Newcomen, about the year 1710, formed an important æra in the hiſtory of mining. Watt's improved engine, which gave a conſiderable increaſe of power, whilſt it leſſened in a great degree the conſumption of fuel, was introduced into Cornwall about the year 1778.

[n] Publiſhed in the Tranſactions of the Geological Society.

[o] On the authority of a mineral map of Cornwall, made in 1800, by Mr. Wm. Phillips.

[p] From the information of Mr. Bond, of Looe, who has a ſhare in it by inheritance.

The tin-ore has always been ſmelted in the county. Sir Francis Godolphin introduced ſome improved methods of ſtamping and dreſſing tin from the continent; and Sir Beville Grenville made an attempt to ſmelt the tin with pit-coal; but it was not till the early part of the laſt century that the preſent mode of ſmelting was adopted. Mr. Lyddell obtained a patent in the year 1705 for ſmelting tin in iron furnaces, and ſet up works at Angarrack in the pariſh of Phillack. The uſe of reverberatory furnaces ſoon followed; and the blowing-houſes, in which the tin had before been ſmelted, grew into diſuſe. For many years the blowing-houſes at St. Auſtell were the only works of the kind in Cornwall. A new one was erected in 1811 near Penzance. For ſome purpoſes (particularly for fixing the grain of the ſcarlet dye) the tin ſmelted in blowing-houſes is eſteemed more valuable than the other, and bears a higher price.

Norden, in his addreſs to King James (annexed to his *Speculum Britanniæ*) ſpeaking of the copper of Cornwall, ſays, "it is a metall whoſe qualitie and quantitie woulde ſo farre excede the former (tin), as, were the workes aſſumed into Your Majeſtie's own handes, duly ſearched, trulie managed, and effectually followed, woulde rayſe a greater yearlie profite than the value of Your Majeſtie's land revenues, ſo riche are the workes, eſpecially ſome lately founde, as by the opinion of the ſkilfull in that miſterie the like have not bene elſewhere founde. Thowgh the worth hath bene formerlie extenuated by pryvate pryers into the ſecrete, and covertly followed for their owne gayne, Your Majeſty may be therefore pleaſed to cauſe a further view and more due ſearche by the ſkilfull in this miſterye, who no dowbte may finde out matter of admirable annuall revenue." We find by Dr. Borlaſe, that it was not till more than half a century afterwards, that the experiment was fairly tried; the event, however, has juſtified Norden's opinion. It is ſaid that the firſt copper-mines which were worked with ſucceſs were thoſe on Lord Falmouth's manor of Albalanda or Blanchland, in Kea. Borlaſe, writing in 1758, ſays, that "it was computed that for 14 years then paſt, the copper-mines had produced 160,000l. per annum." This conſiderably exceeds the calculation of that period as given by Pryce, whoſe ſtatement is as follows:

		Tons.		
1726—1735.	average	6,480	-	£47,350
1730—1745.	- -	7,552	-	56,010
1746—1755.	- -	9,879	-	73,145
1756—1765.	- -	16,970	-	124,304
1766—1775.	- -	26,427	-	177,833

We

We have been favoured with the following view of the quantity and price of copper in the following ſubſequent years, by John Williams, Eſq., of Scorrier-houſe:

	Copper ore raiſed. Tons.	Fine copper. Tons.	Price.
1776.	29,433	—	£191,589
1786.	39,895	—	237,239
1796.	43,313	4,950	356,564
1807.	71,700	7,271	609,139
1812.	84,943	7,987	about 666,557

The moſt productive copper-mines of early date were Poldice, which, according to Hals, employed, for 40 years together, from 800 to 1000 men; Huel Fortune, in Ludgvan; Roſkear, in Camborne; Pool-Adit, in Illogan; and Huel Virgin, in Gwennap. Borlaſe ſays, that the greateſt and moſt ſudden gain ever heard of, was in the mine of Huel Virgin, in July and Auguſt 1757:—the firſt fortnight, 5,700l.; in the next three weeks and two days, as much as ſold for 9,600l. There are now ſeveral mines in the pariſh of Gwennap more productive. In the year 1806, when, on account of the high price of copper, the quantity raiſed conſiderably exceeded the average, the copper raiſed from this mine was 252 tons; from Huel Fortune, about 293; Treſkerby, 335; Poldice, 402; Huel Unity, 496; and Huel Damſel, 539. The total produce of the Gwennap mines that year was 2962 tons.

The moſt productive copper-mines within the laſt 20 years may be conſidered Huel Unity, Huel Damſel, Huel Virgin, United Mines, and Treſkerby, in Gwennap; Cook's Kitchen, and Tin Croft, in Illogan; Dolcoath in Camborne; Oatfield, and Godolphin in Crowan; Herland, and Huel Alfred, in Gwinnear; Huel Towan, in St. Agnes; and North Downs, in Redruth and Kenwyn. Some of theſe mines, although they have produced great quantities of copper, owing to the very heavy expences attending the working of them, have not yielded a large profit to the adventurers. About the year 1800, there were 45 copper-mines worked in Cornwall; of which, eleven were in the pariſh of Gwennap, ſix in St. Agnes, five in Camborne, four in Gwinnear, four in St. Hilary, three each in Germoe, Crowan, and Illogan, and two in St. Neot; the remainder ſcattered ſingly in other pariſhes. Beſides theſe, there were 18 mines worked both for copper and tin, as before ſtated; one in Gwinnear, for copper and ſilver, and one in Camborne, for copper and cobalt.[q]

[q] Dr. Berger's paper, before quoted.

The

The moſt productive copper-mines now working are Huel Alfred, near Hayle; Crennis, near St. Auſtell; Dolcoath, in Camborne; Huel Unity, United Mines, Huel Damſel, and Treſkerby, in Gwennap; Huel Abraham, in Crowan; Huel Towan, in St. Agnes; and Gunnis Lake, in Calſtock. Theſe mines, however, owing to the low price of copper, and the great expence of working them, yield little profit to the adventurers, except Crennis and Huel Alfred; it being calculated that Crennis yields about 2000l. a month, and Huel Alfred about half as much. The mineral rights of copper, lead, &c. in the duchy manors, have been lately ſold for 31 years, to John Williams, Eſq. of Scorrier-houſe; Mr. Robert Were Fox, of Falmouth; Charles Carpenter, Eſq. of Moditonham, and others: an agreement has been ſince made by the ſame parties for the ſilver.

Tonkin ſpeaks of ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts at ſmelting copper, even before the year 1700: one of theſe was made by Mr. Scobell and others, at Polruddan in St. Auſtell, where copper-ore is ſaid to have been firſt ſmelted in Cornwall. This writer propoſed that all the copper ſhould be ſmelted in the county, as the tin was; and that it ſhould be coined, and pay a duty to the Duke. About the year 1754, Mr. Sampſon Swaine, and ſome other gentlemen of Camborne, erected furnaces for ſmelting copper at Entrall in that pariſh; but on account of the convenience of importing coal, the works were removed to Hayle. Some other works were eſtabliſhed about the year 1770, in the pariſh of Redruth, whence they were removed to Tregew, on a branch of Falmouth harbour [r]: theſe ſmelting-houſes remain, but they have not been uſed for ſome years; the only copper ſmelting-houſes in Cornwall being thoſe at Hayle, in which about 6000 tons of copper-ore are ſuppoſed to be ſmelted annually. The greater part of the Corniſh copper-ore is ſtill ſhipped off to be ſmelted in Wales.

The produce of the lead-mines in Cornwall is inconſiderable, compared with that of ſome other parts of the kingdom. Pryce ſays, that there were in ancient times lead-mines in Perran-Zabuloe and St. Allen. Tonkin ſpeaks of a rich lead-mine in the laſt-mentioned pariſh at a place called the Garras. Dr. Borlaſe mentions alſo a lead-mine at St. Iſſey. Dr. Berger ſpeaks of two lead-mines in Sithney pariſh, near Helſton, and one of lead and ſilver in Wendron. Theſe and Pool mine are ſtill worked, but the produce is not conſiderable.

Gold ore has never been found in Cornwall in ſufficient quantities, to have been conſidered as an object of profit. It has been ſaid, that in former times the ſilver-mines were very valuable. Holinſhed ſays, that King Edward III. had ſome help towards his charges from the ſilver-mines in Devonſhire and Cornwall, as his grandfather

[r] Pryce's Mineralogia Cornub.

King Edward I. had[s]. Among the records in the Exchequer, is the fragment of an indenture between King Richard II. and Henry de Burton, reſpecting the mines of gold and ſilver in Cornwall. In the reign of Henry VI., Richard Curſon had a grant of all mines of gold and ſilver in Cornwall for twenty years, with wood and underwood for refining the metals[t]. In the reign of Henry VII. the mines of gold and ſilver were leaſed to Sir Robert Willoughby[u]. The principal ſilver-mines of late years have been Huel Mexico in Cubert, Herland in Gwinnear, and Huel Duchy in Calſtock. A profit of about 5000*l.* was made out of Herland mine; in Huel Mexico, the expence exceeded the profit, notwithſtanding it produced conſiderable quantities of rich horn-ſilver, and ſome cryſtallized in cubes: neither of theſe mines is now worked. The Calſtock mine, which has already produced about 4000*l.*, promiſes to be more profitable.

Other minerals of leſs importance, ſpoken of by Dr. Borlaſe, as the produce of the Corniſh mines, and occaſionally the objects of commerce, are cobalt, biſmuth, lapis calaminaris, antimony, and arſenic. This author ſpeaks of a mine of Mr. Beauchamp's, of cobalt, and biſmuth, as one of conſiderable value. He ſays, that "the biſmuth was thrown away, till Dr. Schloſſer ſhewed Mr. Beauchamp that the cobalt might perform its office of tinging glaſs blue, and the biſmuth alſo preſerved." Dr. Berger ſpeaks of a mine of antimony at St. Auſtell, and another at Endellion; but very little, if any, is raiſed at preſent[w]. Neither biſmuth, nor lapis calaminaris, is now found in ſufficient quantity to form articles of commerce. Cobalt has been found chiefly in Huel Sparnon, Redruth, and Dolcoath in Camborne, but it is not raiſed at preſent. There are manganeſe mines near Callington, in the pariſhes of Northill and Lewannick, and on the borders of Bodmin moor, near the Indian Queen; from which, of late years, about two thouſand tons of mangeneſe have been obtained, but they are not ſuppoſed to have yeilded any profit.

The ſlate of the Corniſh quarries is an article of conſiderable commerce. The chief quarries are thoſe on the ſouth coaſt; thoſe between Liſkeard and the Tamar; thoſe in the pariſhes of Padſtow and Tintagel, and the famous quarry known by the name of De la Bole, or Dennybal, in the pariſh of St. Teath, not far from Camelford. Norden calls the ſlate of Menheniot the beſt in Cornwall; that of Tintagel is of a very good and laſting quality; but that of the Dennybal quarry is now in the higheſt eſteem, and is exported in large quantities from

[s] Fol. 1000. [t] Rot. Pat. 19 Hen VI. [u] Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. VII. p. 4.

[w] About ninety tons of antimony were raiſed in Huel Bois mine, in Endellion, in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776; and about twenty-five tons in a mine near Saltaſh. (Pryce.)

Port

Port-Iſaac, about five miles diſtant. This remarkable quarry was deſcribed by Borlaſe, fifty years ago, as 300 yards long, 100 yards wide, and 40 fathoms deep.

The ſtone of the Corniſh quarries, though of a good quality for building[x], and ſufficiently abundant, is ſcarcely to be ſpoken of as an article of commerce; but the granite or moor-ſtone, which abounds on the ſurface of the moors, has of late years been exported in conſiderable quantity for bridges and other public buildings. The granite from St. Stephen's in Brannell[y] is exported alſo under the name of china-ſtone, for the purpoſes of the porcelain manufacture in Staffordſhire. A fine white clay is procured alſo in abundance from ſome pits in the ſame pariſh (the property of Lord Grenville) for that manufacture, and they are both exported from the neighbouring port of Charles-Town[z]. The late Mr. Wedgwood is ſaid to have firſt applied theſe valuable articles to the purpoſes of the porcelain manufacture[a]. The pure white *ſteatites* or ſoap-rook, from the neighbourhood of the Lizard, has been long exported by the china manufacturers of Worceſter for the ſame purpoſe.

A yellow ſandy clay, which, from its ſtanding intenſe heat, is called fire-clay, found on an eſtate of Mr. Pread, near Lelant town, is exported to Wales in large quantities for the purpoſe of laying the bottoms of copper furnaces; it is ſold at 10s. 6d. per ton.

To the various ſources of profit, which the mines, the quarries, and the ſoil of this county have ſupplied, may be added, as an important branch of commerce[b], the produce of the fiſheries on its coaſts. Although the whale fiſhery has never been attempted with ſucceſs in modern times, it was formerly ſo profitable, that

[x] Particularly that of the Pentewan quarry in St. Auſtell, of which ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats in the county have been built; and (according to Leland and Norden) the caſtles of Pendennis, St. Mawes, &c. and many of the pariſh-churches.

[y] A white granite, whoſe *mica* contains no particles of iron; it would not otherwiſe ſuit the purpoſes of the porcelain manufacture.

[z] The quantity of china-ſtone and china-clay exported from Charles-Town for the laſt four years has been as follows: —

	Tons of China-ſtone.	Tons of China-clay.
1809.	1162	1757
1810.	1563	1888
1811.	1535½	2086½
1812.	1530	1252

[a] This relates probably only to the clay. It appears that Mr. Cookworthy of Plymouth had, before 1758, recommended the white granite of Cornwall, for the purpoſes of the porcelain manufacture, in which he is ſaid to have made improvements; and that it was uſed at the manufactory in Briſtol. See Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory, p. 99.; (and Pryce on Corniſh Minerals, p. 116.)

[b] The abundance of fiſh on the Corniſh coaſt, is ſuch as not only to form an important article of commerce, but to ſupply alſo a great portion of food to the lower orders.

ſome Bayonne merchants, in the reign of King John, farmed it of the crown, at the rent of 10l. per annum, then no inconſiderable ſum[b]. Tonkin ſays, that the grampus's and blowers appear on the Corniſh coaſt in great plenty in the pilchard ſeaſon; that in the early part of the laſt century, Mr. Corker of Falmouth, Mr. Kempe of Roſteage, and ſome other gentlemen procured a patent for a whale-fiſhery, and were at ſome expence in providing expert harpooners, but it did not anſwer, not however, as he obſerves, for want of fiſh, if they could have taken them. He adds, that they diſpoſed of their patent among the late bubbles (1720), and ſaved themſelves harmleſs.

The moſt eſteemed fiſh for the table, ſuch as the turbot, ſole, piper, dory, red mullet, whiting, mackarell, &c. are taken in abundance on the Corniſh coaſt. The London market is ſaid to be chiefly ſupplied in the early part of the ſeaſon with mackarell from the fiſheries at Newlyn. At Polperro is a very extenſive hook and line fiſhery for turbots, ſoles, whitings, &c. for the ſupply of the Bath and Plymouth markets. The moſt important branch of the Corniſh fiſhery is, that of herrings and pilchards, particularly the latter, which are peculiar to theſe coaſts, the oppoſite coaſts of Britanny, and thoſe of the ſouth of Ireland. We do not find any mention of pilchards in very ancient records. The ſame Bayonne merchants who rented the whale-fiſhery, as before-mentioned, paid ſix marks a-year to King John for the monopoly of the trade of drying congers and whitings or haddocks (*merluciones*). The act of the 22d of Edward IV., to prevent frauds in the packing of barrelled fiſh, mentions only herrings and eels. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, it appears that the exportation of pilchards was carried on to ſo great an extent, that the conſumption of timber for caſks became a national object, and an act was paſſed in the 35th year of that reign, to enforce the importation of clapboard for caſks, in lieu of the caſks ſo exported.

Tonkin ſpeaks of 30,000 hogſheads, as having been cured in a year, of which more than 22,000 were caught at Mevagiſſey only. Dr. Borlaſe ſtates the average of ten years (1747—1756) at 29,795 hogſheads, of which he reckons 1732 as taken at Fowey; 14,631⅘ in the neighbourhood of Falmouth, 12,149½ in Mount's-bay, and 1,282 at St. Ives. He makes no mention of Mevagiſſey. The pilchard trade had become ſo much more extenſive before the war, that 60,000 hogſheads, caught in St. Auſtell bay, have been exported from Fowey in one year. Since 1800, the moſt which have been ſent from that port in one year, has not exceeded 20,000 hogſheads; from 1807 to 1811 the trade almoſt wholly

[b] This fiſhery extended from Mount St. Michael to Dartmouth. (See Rot. Oblat. 3 Joh. m. 1.)

declined

declined. In 1808 and 1810, there was no exportation except coaſtways. In 1811, the trade revived a little, in conſequence of the exportation of pilchards to the Weſt-Indies. Great quantities have of late years been ſold for manure, the oil having been firſt extracted. The chief pilchard fiſheries at preſent on the ſouth coaſt are in St. Auſtell-bay and Mount's-bay, and at St. Ives and North-Quay on the north coaſt.

Oyſters are found in great quantities, and of a good quality, in the creeks of the Heyle.

Manufactures.

Cornwall has never been conſidered as a manufacturing county, except as far as relates to the dreſſing and ſmelting of its metals already mentioned. At Penzance the tin is manufactured into bars for the Mediterranean trade, and into ingots for the Eaſt-Indies. At Hayle copper-houſe are very extenſive works for making copper ſpikes and nails for ſhip-building. Dr. Borlaſe mentions a vitriol manufactory ſet up at Redruth in 1747: it was ſoon dropped, the conſumption being ſo ſmall that it did not anſwer. Pryce ſpeaks of ſome works for *regulus* of antimony, ſet up by Mr. Reed at Feock, and a manufacture of crucibles at Calenick near Truro, a few years before 1775: the latter is ſtill continued. At Truro alſo is a carpet-manufactory; and an iron-foundry has been lately eſtabliſhed. There is a manufactory of poldavies at Penryn: coarſe woollen clothes are made at Launceſton, and other places in the north-eaſt part of the county.

The Survey of Domeſday mentions ten ſalt-works at Stratton, which yielded a rent of ten ſhillings to the King. Dr. Borlaſe ſpeaks of a place in the pariſh of Sennen, near the Land's-end, where traces of ſalt-works were to be ſeen; and adds, that, according to the tradition of the place, the works were diſcontinued, not through any deficiency of materials, or incongruity of ſituation, but through the neglect or diſhoneſty of the perſons employed.

Trade and Ports.

"The chief trade of Cornwall," ſays Dr. Borlaſe, "conſiſts in exporting tin, copper, and fiſh; and the principal imports are timber, iron, hemp, and ſuch other neceſſaries as mining and fiſhing require." Of theſe, coal is the moſt prominent article. Dr. Borlaſe adds, that "the Corniſh had a privilege granted by Charles the Firſt for their ſteady attachment to the royal cauſe, of trading to all parts of the world, — a privilege," he obſerves, "of more credit than profit, ſince trade has been fettered, and ſo confined to excluſive companies."

In

In ancient times the principal port in Cornwall was that of Fowey. Its commercial importance in the reign of Edward III. may be eſtimated from the following circumſtance: Upon a call for ſhips and mariners for the King's ſervice; it furniſhed more ſhips than any port in the kingdom, and more mariners than any port, except Yarmouth. The trade of Fowey is now inconſiderable, whilſt Falmouth, whoſe exiſtence as a town, can ſcarcely be traced for two centuries, is become one of the principal ports in the Weſt of England. Fowey has an excellent and ſafe haven, capable of containing a large fleet; but from its contiguity to the Atlantic, Falmouth, whoſe ſpacious harbour is ſcarcely ſecond to any in point of ſafety and accommodation, poſſeſſes peculiar advantages as the rendezvous of outward and homeward bound fleets[c]. This port has for many years carried on a very extenſive foreign trade: it was one of the firſt ports in the Weſt, to which the privileges of the bonding act were extended, and is the only tobacco port in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. Its trade, in common with other ports, has ſuffered a great declenſion ſince the commencement of the war. The following account of its Imports and Exports refers chiefly to the more proſperous ſtate of its trade: —

IMPORTS. — From America — tobacco, wood, wheat, flour, Indian corn, ſtaves, rice, &c.

From Spain and Portugal — fruit, wine, brandy, wool, ſalt, ſpecie, &c.

From Holland — geneva, cheeſe, butter, and grain.

From Ruſſia, and the North of Europe — hemp, tallow, tar, pitch, iron, linen, ſail-cloth, timber, and occaſionally grain.

From the Mediterranean — fruit, oil, ſilk, ſalt, &c.

From South America — hides, ſugars, cotton, wool, &c.

From France — grain, flour, fruit, wine, brandy, ſalt, &c. — Wine and brandy have been occaſionally imported thence, during the war, by neutral ſhips.

[c] There have been many inſtances of veſſels from Falmouth having made their voyage, at the ſame time that thoſe from Plymouth and Portſmouth have been forced back by contrary winds, before they could reach the mouth of the channel. Outward bound ſhips from Liverpool, Briſtol, Greenock, &c. rendezvous at this port to join convoy, by which they avoid a tedious navigation up and down channel; whilſt, for the ſame reaſon, the maſters and ſupercargoes of outward-bound veſſels call at Falmouth to aſcertain the ſtate of the Britiſh and continental markets, or to receive the orders of their owners or correſpondents which are ſent there to meet them, for the purpoſe of regulating their further proceedings. (From the information of Mr. R. W. Fox of Falmouth, to whom we are indebted for moſt of the particulars relating to the Corniſh ports.)

From Ireland — grain, proviſions, &c.
From Wales, Liverpool, &c. — coals, iron, earthen-ware, ſalt, &c.

EXPORTS.—Prior to the war, great quantities of preſſed pilchards to Italy, beſides tin, tin-plates, leather, and other articles: pilchards and tin are now ſent occaſionally by licence to Naples, &c. Large quantities of pilchards[d], which, are generally at a leſs price than herrings, are now exported to the Weſt Indies.

Conſiderable quantities of tin, tin-plates, cotton goods, &c. to Malta, Turkey, &c.; tin, and tin-plates to Ruſſia; and, in time of peace, to almoſt all other parts of Europe, as well as cotton goods, pilchard oil, copper, and various other commodities, and wine, brandy, &c. which had been imported under the bonding act. Cotton and woollen goods, iron, porter, ſtationary, &c. are exported to Portugal and Spain.

There are ſeveral regular trading veſſels from Falmouth to London, Briſtol, &c. which bring in large ſupplies of groceries, ſhip-chandlery, &c., and by which much tin, &c. is ſent to London.

A brief ſtatement of the principal Imports and Exports of the other Corniſh ports is given in the following Table: —

Ports.	Exports.	Imports.
Looe	Pilchards, pilchard oil, &c.	Salt, limeſtone, &c.
Polperro	Pilchards, and other fiſh.	Coal, limeſtone, &c.
Fowey	Pilchards to the Weſt Indies, Malta, &c.	Timber from Norway, &c.; hemp, ſalt, coals, &c.
Charles-Town	Fiſh, copper-ore, china-ſtone, and china-clay	Timber and coals.
Mevagiſſey	Pilchards, pilchard oil, &c.	Salt, wood, ſtaves, &c.
Truro	Tin and tin-plates; copper-ore, carpeting, &c.	Timber, hemp, tar, tallow, grain from Ireland; proviſions, groceries, &c. &c.
Penryn	Granite for public works to London, Plymouth, &c.	Timber, proviſions, and grain from Ireland; grain and flour brought coaſtways for the ſupply of the mines, iron-caſtings, coals, &c.; manufactured goods from London, Briſtol, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

[d] Pilchards, by being preſſed extremely hard into hogſheads of fifty gallons, are preſerved for the foreign markets without pickle; by this means, a hogſhead is made to contain from 2500 to 3000 fiſh, conſiderably more than two barrels of herring of thirty-two gallons each: this accounts for the difference of the bounty paid by government; which, when this circumſtance is taken in conſideration, appears to be merely the ſame as that on herrings.

Helford

Ports.	Exports.	Imports.
Helford	Potatoes, grain, herrings, and other fiſh, &c.	Timber and coals.
Marazion	Fiſh, tin, and copper[a]	Timber, coals, and iron.
Penzance	Tin, copper, fiſh, &c.	Timber, iron, hemp, tallow, wine, grain, flour, butter, proviſions, &c.
St. Ives	Pilchards, herrings, tin, ſlate, &c.	Timber, iron, hemp, tallow, fruit, ſalt, ſtaves, coals, grain, flour, &c.
Hayle	Copper, and copper-ore	Timber, iron, coals, limeſtone, &c.
Portreath, or Baſſet's Cove	Great quantities of copper-ore[c], granite, &c.	Timber, coals, iron, groceries, &c.
Trevaunance	Slate, &c.	Coals, lime, &c.
Porth		Coals, &c.
Padſtow	Grain, fiſh, oil, &c.	Timber, coals, and iron.
Port-Iſaac	Slate, pilchards, &c.	Coals.
Bude	Timber, bark, and oats	Coals, and groceries.

Harriſon, in his deſcription of England, prefixed to Holinſhed's Chronicle, ſays, "a friar of late attempted to make a harbour at Boſynny, but in vain." Borlaſe ſpeaks of ſmall veſſels bringing coals into that port.

ANTIQUITIES.

Britiſh and Britiſh-Roman Antiquities.—Cornwall abounds with the rude memorials of its early inhabitants, much reſembling thoſe which remain in Ireland, in Wales, and in the northern parts of this iſland, conſiſting of large unwrought ſtones, placed erect, either ſingly or in circles, or with others laid acroſs; and *tumuli* of ſtones or earth.

Of the upright ſtones, two of the moſt remarkable are ſtanding a furlong aſunder, at Bolleit in St. Buryan, the one twelve, and the other ſixteen feet high[a]. Dr. Borlaſe deſcribes two in the tenement of Dryft in Sancred, and two others in that of Trewren-Madern, which he ſuppoſes to be ſepulchral monuments. "On the downs," he ſays, "leading from Wadebridge to St. Columb, and about two miles diſtant from it, is a line of ſtones bearing north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, generally called the Nine Maids."[b]

[c] In 1812, 25,116 tons of copper were exported from Baſſet's Cove, and 18,910 chaldrons of coals imported.

[a] Borlaſe's Antiquities, plate x. p. 164.

[b] Ibid. p. 189.

Circles of Stones.—The circles of erect ſtones are very frequent in this county, where they are generally known by the name of *Dawns-mén*[b] (the ſtone-dance): thoſe hereafter enumerated are particularly deſcribed and figured in Borlaſe's Antiquities of Cornwall:—Four in the hundred of Penwith, viz. Boſcawen-ûn, and Roſmodrevy[c], in the pariſh of St. Burian; Boſkednan[d] in Gulvall: and an oval incloſure in the tenement of Kerris, in the pariſh of St. Paul, formed by rude ſtones, 52 paces from north to ſouth, and 34 from eaſt to weſt, called the Roundago; with four rude pillars, about eight feet high, at the ſouthern termination[e]: the monument called the Hurlers, in the pariſh of St. Cleer, originally conſiſted of three circles, from which many ſtones have been carried away[f]: a cluſter of circles at Botallek in St. Juſt, ſome of them interſecting others[g]: a circle of ſtones, on a hill called Karn-Menelez, in the pariſh of Wendron, in the middle of which is a large natural rock, conſiſting of four flat layers[h]: a ſmall circle of ſtones at Tredineck, in the pariſh of Gulvall[i]: a circle in the pariſh of Zennor, formed by ſmall ſtones thrown looſely together, having at the entrance one tall pillar[k]; and a ſingular monument at Bodinar, called the *Crellas*, being a double circle, 55 feet by 50, conſiſting of low walls; and another ſingle one adjoining, only 18 feet in diameter[l]. Dr. Borlaſe alſo deſcribes two other circles of upright ſtones in the Scilly Iſles; one of them on Salakee-downs, in St. Mary's[m], and the other on the iſland of Treſcaw.[n]

It is moſt probable that theſe circles of upright ſtones, the work of the rude inhabitants of this iſland, in the earlieſt ages, were applied to purpoſes of religion; though the opinion of thoſe who conſider them as peculiarly referable to the druidical ſuperſtitions, does not appear to be ſupported, by the few notices which are to be met with on that ſubject, in the writings of the ancients: all the writers who were contemporary with the Druids, from whom alone any real knowledge of them can be derived, uniformly aſſert that their religious rites were confined to groves of oak; whilſt theſe rude ſtone monuments chiefly abound in the moſt deſert parts of our iſland, where, in all probability, neither oaks nor any other trees ever grew: and ſimilar ones are found in almoſt every part of the world, though the Druids are ſuppoſed to have been chiefly confined to Britain and Gaul.

[b] Borlaſe's Antiquities, p. 194.
[c] MS. Collections.
[d] Antiq. pl. 15. figs. 2 and 3. p. 198.
[e] Ibid. p. 198. and pl. 17. fig. 2.
[f] Ibid. fig. 6. and p. 199.
[g] Ibid. pl. 16. p. 199.
[h] Ibid. pl. 12. fig. 5.
[i] Ibid. pl. 15. fig. 1.
[k] Ibid. pl. 15. fig. 4.
[l] Ibid. pl. 17. fig. 4. p. 206.
[m] Ibid. p. 198.
[n] Ibid. p. 200.

Rounds. — There are alſo in Cornwall ſeveral circular incloſures, with walls of ſtone or earth, on the inſide of which are rows of ſeats, having been amphitheatres, originally intended for the exhibition of ſports of various kinds, and where, in later times, the Corniſh plays were repreſented; they are known by the name of Rounds, or *Plân an guare* (the place of ſport); and one of them, in the pariſh of Redruth, has given that appellation to the village where it is ſituated. Two of the moſt remarkable of theſe works, are the Rounds of St. Juſt and Piran; the former is deſcribed by Dr. Borlaſe as being an exact circle, of 126 feet in diameter; the perpendicular height of the bank being ſeven feet from the area within, but the height from the bottom of the ditch without, 10 feet, formerly more. The ſeats of ſtone, conſiſting of ſix ſteps, were 14 inches wide, and one foot high[o]: it is not at preſent nearly ſo perfect as it appears to have been when thus deſcribed: — The area of Piran-Round is "perfectly level, about one hundred and thirty feet in diameter, with benches of turf, ſeven in number, riſing eight feet from the area."[o]

Barrows. — *Tumuli* or Barrows, both of earth and ſtones, (the latter commonly known by the Britiſh appellation of *Kairns*,) are found in ſeveral parts of Cornwall, moſt of which may be conſidered as the ſepulchral memorials of the Britons; though no doubt ſome of them, eſpecially thoſe which have been found to contain neatly executed urns, may be referred to the Romans, or Romanized-Britons. Dr. Borlaſe deſcribes a tumulus of earth in a field at Trelowarren, opened in 1751, in the middle of which was a ſmall cell, formed of ſtones, incloſing bones; and in part of the barrow were found two urns, with their mouths downward, incloſing bones and aſhes. On St. Auſtell-downs there are many barrows, which "lie ſometimes two, three, even ſeven in a ſtrait line[p]." A ſtone tumulus or kairn at Tredinek in Gulvall is figured in Dr. Borlaſe's work[q]. In the year 1733, a barrow of earth in the tenement of Chickarn, in the pariſh of St. Juſt in Penwith, was found to contain, near the centre, a paved ſquare cell of ſtone, in which was an ornamented urn, full of human bones; and a great number of plain urns were diſcovered in other parts of the barrow[r]: three barrows, about a mile diſtant from that laſt-mentioned, ſituated in the tenement of Boſavern-Rôs, in the ſame pariſh, were opened in the year 1748: in one of them was found the ſkeleton of

[o] Dr. Borlaſe's Antiquities, plate 18. figs. 1 and 2. p. 208

[p] Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory, p. 298. pl. 29. fig. 3.

[q] Philoſophical Tranſactions, 1740.

[r] Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 219. pl. 20. fig. 4. [s] Ibid. p. 234.

a man,

Chin Cromlech.

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a man, having a long ſtone on each ſide, and one at each end; in another, there were ſeveral urns, one of which was encloſed in a ſtone cell.

Dr. Borlaſe ſpeaks of the barrows in the Scilly iſlands, as being "very numerous, and conſtructed in one manner: the outer ring being compoſed of large ſtones pitched on end, and the heap within conſiſting of ſmaller ſtones, clay and earth mixed together, having generally a cavity of ſtone-work in the middle, covered with flat ſtones."[s]

Cromlechs. — Another kind of rude ſtone-monument, the Cromlech, which there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe ſepulchral, conſiſting of a large flat ſtone, in an horizontal poſition, ſupported by ſeveral others fixed upright in the ground, is frequently found in this county, where it is commonly known among the country people, by the appellation of the Quoit, or the Giant's-Quoit. The five following are particularly deſcribed by Dr. Borlaſe in his Antiquities of Cornwall: — Môlfra-Cromlech, in the pariſh of Maddern, ſtanding on a hill, ſurrounded by a ſtone barrow or kairn; the cover-ſtone being nine feet eight inches, by 14 feet 3 inches, including a piece which has been broken off and lying near it: Lanyon-Quoit, alſo in the pariſh of Maddern, 19 feet in length, and raiſed ſo high that a man on horſeback may ſit under it: Zennor-Cromlech, ſtanding on a hill, about half a mile to the eaſt of Zennor church-town, ſurrounded by a ſtone barrow: Chûn-Cromlech, the covering-ſtone of which is 12 feet 6 inches, by 11 feet, ſtanding on a tumulus, about 500 feet ſouth-weſt of Chûn-caſtle: and Carwynen-Cromlech, in the pariſh of Camborne, the covering-ſtone of which is 12 feet, by 11 feet 6 inches[t]. To theſe may be added that of Tretſievy, ſtanding on a hill in the pariſh of St. Cleer, (deſcribed and figured by Norden in his Survey,) the covering-ſtone being 16 feet long, and 10 wide; and one ſtanding about a mile weſt of Caſtle-Andinas, near St. Columb, called the Giant's-Quoit, now uſed as a pig-ſtye. A few years before the year 1802, a cromlech was diſcovered under a tumulus of earth, in the pariſh of Maddern; and beneath it were found the remains of a human body.[u]

Celts.—The inſtruments of mixt metal, commonly called Celts, apparently caſt in imitation of the ſtone hatchets and chiſels of the early inhabitants of our iſland, nearly reſembling thoſe uſed by the natives of the South-ſea iſlands, and in all probability applied to the ſame uſes, have been found in greater abundance in

[s] Account of the Scilly Iſles, p. 28, &c.

[t] Page 230—232, and pl. 21. p. 223; pl. 224. p. 287.

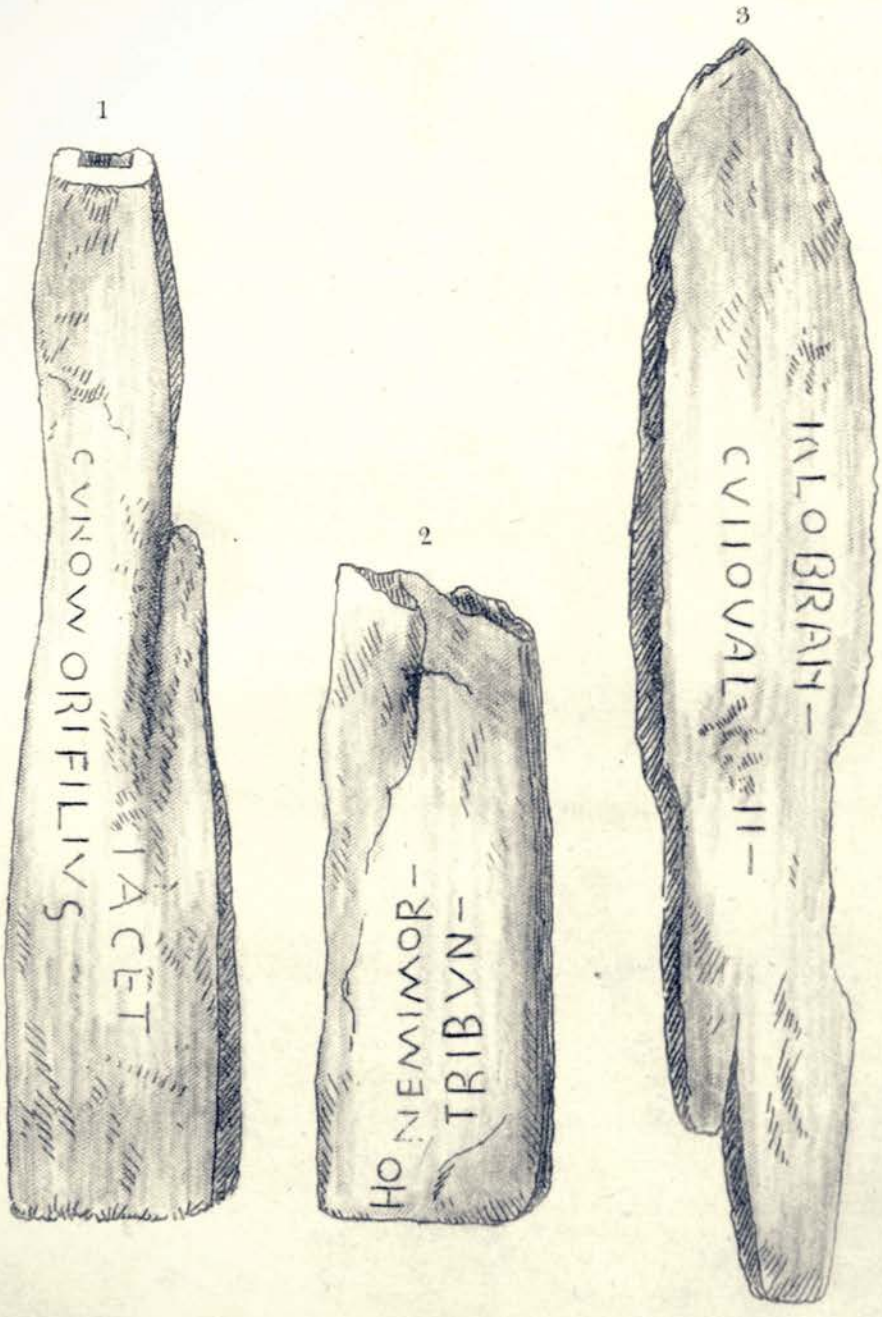
[u] Archæol. vol. xiv. p. 228.

Cornwall, than in any other part of the kingdom; and it ſeems probable that there was a conſiderable manufactory of them in the neighbourhood of the ancient mines in the weſtern part of the county: ſeveral were found on the ſide of Karnbrê-hill in the year 1744.[v] In the pariſh of Lalant, four miles north of St. Michael's Mount, in the year 1802, a farmer diſcovered, about two feet below the ſurface of the earth, a quantity of celts, weighing about 14 or 15 pounds, with pieces of copper ſwords, and heavy lumps of fine copper, evidently brought thither for fuſion; at the bottom of the ſocket of one of the celts were ſome ſmall bars of gold, none of them larger than a ſtraw[w]. Another large quantity of celts, with ſpear-heads and broken pieces of copper ſwords, with ſeveral lumps of metal, weighing altogether about 80 pounds, were diſcovered in the pariſh of St. Hilary, about the year 1800.[x] Leland alſo mentions ſpear-heads and ſwords made of copper, and battle-axes, (probably celts,) as having been found in the pariſh of St. Hilary, before he went into Cornwall. In the year 1812, a quantity of celts were found, with a ſword of the ſame mixed metal, in a meadow called Long-Moor, belonging to Lanhern-houſe, in the pariſh of Mawgan.[y]

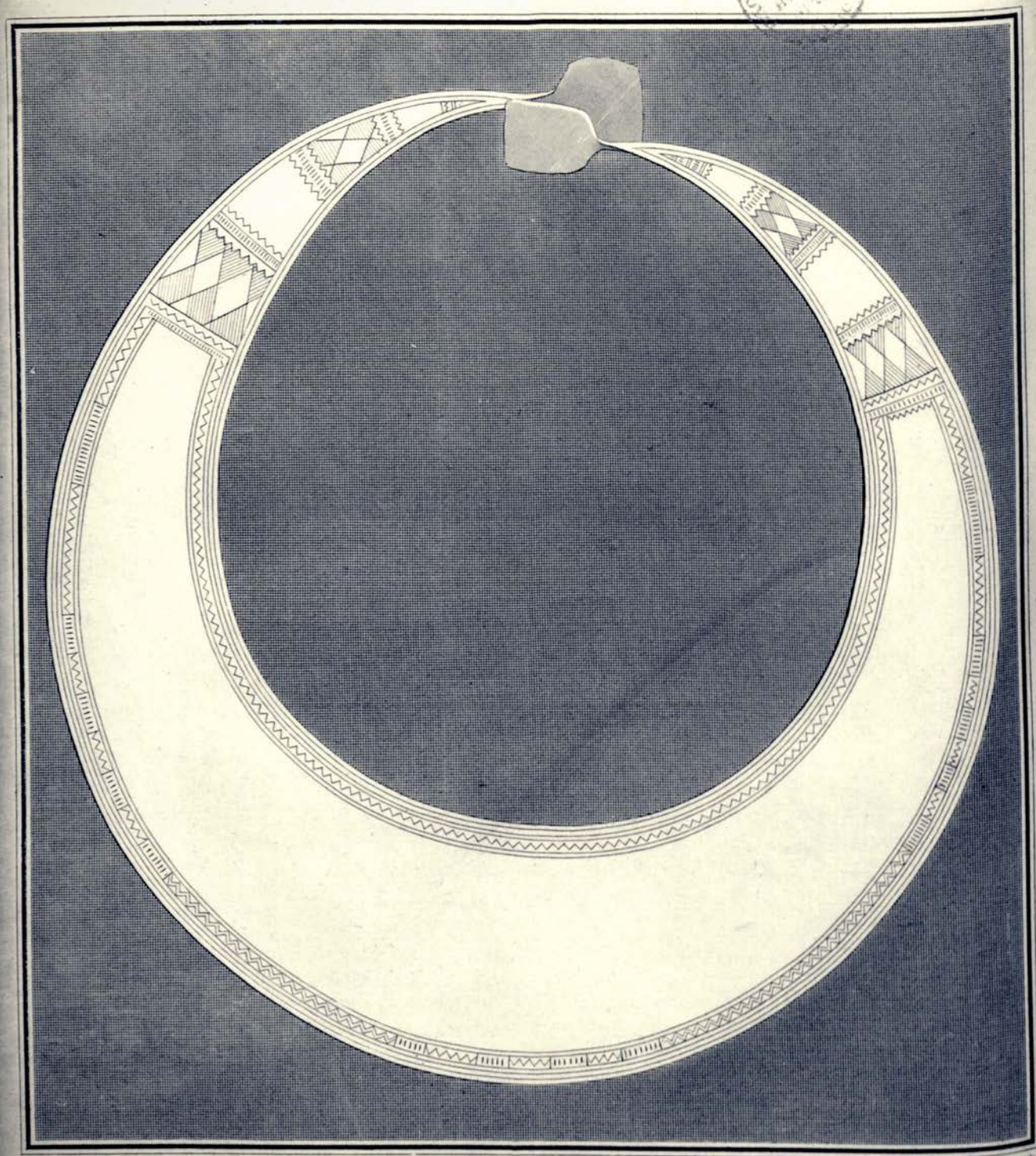
Caves. — Several artificial caves, or ſubterraneous paſſages, have been diſcovered in Cornwall, conſiſting of long galleries, running in various directions, formed of upright ſtones, with others laid acroſs. Three of theſe are particularly deſcribed by Dr. Borlaſe, one of them in the tenement of Bolleit, in the pariſh of St. Burian, about ſeven feet high, and 36 feet from end to end, with another branching out on one ſide; another called the Giants'-holt, in the tenement of Bodinar, in the pariſh of Sancred; and the third, called *Pendeen-Vau*, the moſt entire and curious of them, conſiſting of three caves or galleries [z]; theſe he ſuppoſes to have been places of retreat for the Britons, and for ſecuring their valuables in times of war and danger. A more extenſive work of this kind has been diſcovered ſince Dr. Borlaſe's time, near Trelowarren, conſiſting of ſeveral galleries, one of them 60 feet long, four feet wide, and five feet ſix inches high, being formed of rough ſtones, narrowing towards the top, which is covered with large blocks of ſtone, and entrance-paſſages formed by upright ſtones, with others laid acroſs; but the exact form and extent of this work cannot at preſent be aſcertained, much of it being filled up with rubbiſh [a]. Mr. Polwhele deſcribes another of theſe caves at Bos-au-an, in the pariſh of Conſtantine, called Piſkey-hall, 30 feet long and five

[v] Dr. Borlaſe's Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 281.
[w] Archæol. vol. xv. p. 118.
[x] Ibid. p. 120.
[y] From the information of the Rev. F. V. Jago.
[z] A plan and ſection of this cave are given in Borlaſe's Antiquities, pl. 25. p. 293.
[a] From the information of the Rev. J. Rogers.

wide,



INSCRIBED STONES IN CORNWALL.



ORNAMENT OF GOLD FOUND NEAR PENZANCE.

wide, conſiſting of rough ſtone walls, ſix feet four inches high, covered with rude ſtones.[b]

Coins, &c.—In the year 1749, a great number of gold coins were found in the middle of the ridge of Karnbrê-hill, of which ſeventeen are figured in Borlaſe's Antiquities[c]: they varied in weight from 22 grains to 4 dwts. 14 grains.

They appear to be very rude imitations of the Greek coins of Philip, ſome of them having a head on one ſide, with a garland or diadem, and what appears to have been intended for a chariot on the other, though very imperfectly and rudely expreſſed, and hardly any thing more than a horſe, a wheel, and a ſlight indication of the charioteer appearing: none of them had inſcriptions; ſome were flat, others a little convex on one ſide, and concave on the other. Dr. Borlaſe conceives that they are all Britiſh, and ſtruck before the time of the Roman invaſion[d]: they bear a great reſemblance to the ancient Gauliſh coins.

In 1783, one of the ancient Britiſh ornaments of gold, in the form of a creſcent, with a narrow zigzag pattern ſlightly engraved on it, and weighing two ounces, four pennyweights, and ſix grains, was diſcovered near the remains of one of the circular earth-works, in the neighbourhood of Penzance: this curious relick, which is in the poſſeſſion of Roſe Price, Eſq., is repreſented in the annexed plate.

A circle of braſs, about ſix inches in diameter, inlaid with gems, and ornamented with a zigzag pattern, ſhaded with dots, was found in a ſtream-work, called Trenoweth, in 1802, and is now in the poſſeſſion of William Raſhleigh, Eſq.[e]

Inſcribed Stones.—There are to be ſeen, in ſeveral parts of Cornwall, rude upright ſtones of granite, with inſcriptions, which may be referred to a period antecedent to the Norman Conqueſt, and ſome of them to the time of the Romans: one of theſe now ſerves as a gate-poſt at the vicarage-houſe of St. Clements, near Truro; the inſcription runs thus,—"*Iſnioc Vital. fili. Torrici*" (*Iſniocus Vitalis filius Torrici*): the letters are Roman, and, from the form of them, it may be conſidered as one of the moſt ancient of theſe memorials; at the top of the ſtone is a croſs, cut in bas-relief.[f]

By the high-way ſide, leading from Fowey to Caſtledor, is a ſepulchral ſtone, commonly called the Long-ſtone[g], eight feet high, with a ſocket on the top; on

[b] Hiſtory of Cornwall, vol. i. p. 129.
[c] Borlaſe's Antiquities, pl. 23. p. 259.
[d] Ibid. vol. i. p. 269.
[e] See Archæol. vol. 16. p. 137.
[f] Figured in Borlaſe's Antiquities of Cornwall, pl. 35. fig. 1. p. 391.
[g] See the annexed plate, fig. 1.

one

one ſide, is a plain croſs, and on the other was this inſcription,—" *Ciruſius hic iacet Cunowori filius:* the firſt two words are now obliterated. Dr. Borlaſe conjectures that the perſon mentioned in this inſcription was Kinwarwy or Kynvor, a lord of Cornwall, who flouriſhed in the ſeventh century.

In a croft, about half a mile to the north-weſt of Lanyon, in the pariſh of Maddern, lies a large ſepulchral ſtone, nine feet ten inches long, called by the Corniſh, *Mên ſkryfa*[f] (the inſcribed ſtone). Dr. Borlaſe gives the inſcription thus, in his Antiquities of Cornwall[g]: " *Rialobran — Cunoval — fil*" (*Rialobranus Cunovali filius*); the firſt and laſt letters of this inſcription are now obliterated.

There is a ſtone ſeven feet nine inches in length, lying acroſs a brook as a foot-bridge, in Barlowena bottom, between the churches of Gulval and Maddern, with this inſcription in letters of a rude form, a good deal corrupted from the Roman, figured in Borlaſe's Antiquities, p. 391. fig. 4.: " *Quenatau ≡ Icdinui filivs*" (*Quenatavus Icdinui filius.*)

Near the church of Mawgan in Meneage ſtands an upright ſtone, commonly called Mawgan-Croſs, on one ſide of which is an inſcription, now nearly obliterated, only three or four letters being legible: it is figured in Borlaſe's Antiquities (p. 391. pl. 35. f. 5), where the inſcription is thus given: " *Cnegumi fil — Enans.*"[i]

Dr. Borlaſe deſcribes[k] a ſtone nine feet long, and two feet three inches wide, which was formerly a foot-bridge, near Lord Falmouth's ſeat of Worthyvale, but afterwards placed upright in the pleaſure-ground, with this inſcription: " *Catin hic iacet filius Magari —:*" the battle in which King Arthur was mortally wounded, having been fought near Worthyvale, this ſtone has been, by ſome, ſuppoſed to relate to that event; and the laſt word erroneouſly read *Maguri*, (quaſi *magni Arthuri.*)[l]

In the pariſh of St. Cleer, about three quarters of a mile nearly weſt of the church, in a cloſe called Pennant, is a tumulus, on which ſtands the lower part of a croſs, with ſome braided ornaments, now nearly obliterated, called, " The other half-ſtone," from an idea which formerly prevailed, that this was part of the ſtone above deſcribed, lying between Fowey and Loſtwithiel. There are traces of digging in ſeveral places near this ſtone; and in one of the hollows, lies another

[f] See the annexed plate, fig. 3.

[g] P. 393.

[h] The learned Edward Lluyd, in his letter to Mr. Tonkin, ſays; " The reading in Britiſh is, Rhwalhoran map Kynwal, names not uncommon in our old Welſh pedigrees; I take it to be a thouſand years ſtanding." (Borlaſe's Antiquities, p. 394.)

[i] Dr. Borlaſe ſuppoſes it to be a monument of the ninth century; and *Enans* is ſaid by Mr. Lluyd to be a common name in Wales, where the inſcription would run thus,— *Knegwm ap Ennian.* (Antiquities, p 395.)

[k] Antiquities, pl. 35. fig. 6

[l] Ibid. p. 396.

ſtone ſix feet in height, and two feet nine inches wide at the bottom, having a ſquare ſocket on the top: it has ſome ornaments carved on one ſide, and on the other is this inſcription: "*Doniert rogavit pro anima.*" The name of *Doniert* is ſuppoſed to be intended for Dungerth, King of Cornwall, who was drowned in the year 872, or 873. Dr. Borlaſe ſuppoſes this ſtone to have been ſepulchral, and erected by deſire of the deceaſed [k]; and, indeed, its ſituation on a tumulus leaves little room for doubting it: the inſcription is much leſs perfect than it appears to have been in Dr. Borlaſe's time.

In the pariſh of St. Blazey, is an upright ſtone, ſeven feet ſix inches in height, with an inſcription on each ſide, which Borlaſe reads thus, — "*Alroron Vilici* (or *Ullici*) *filius:*" the characters, he obſerves, were much worn, and very barbarouſly written; they are now illegible; this inſcription, as well as that on St. Cleer, runs horizontally; all the reſt in an oppoſite direction.[l]

About four miles eaſt of Michell, is an inſcribed ſtone; the inſcription on which Borlaſe deſcribes as much worn, and which he reads, "*Ruani hic iacet.*"

The beſt-preſerved of any of theſe ancient inſcriptions on upright ſtones, which we ſaw in Cornwall, is one that ſupports a ſhed in a back-court at Rialton-houſe, in the pariſh of St. Columb-Minor, which we diſcovered accidentally, and have never ſeen it noticed by any writer. The inſcription, which, from the form of the letters, may be conſidered as one of the moſt ancient, conſiſts only of two names, "*Honemimor—tribun,*" (*Honemimorus Tribunus;*) it is five feet in height, and twenty inches in width.[m]

Roman Antiquities.

CORNWALL has produced few Roman antiquities, except coins, which of late years have been diſcovered, in great abundance, in the weſtern part of the county: ſpear-heads, ſwords, and other weapons of mixt metal, neatly executed, and evidently Roman, have alſo been frequently found in the ancient mines and ſtream-works; and from the circumſtance of lumps of metal, and fragments of weapons being found with the largeſt quantities of them, it is moſt probable, that there was a conſiderable manufactory of them in the neighbourhood of the mines. A bowl or patera of granite, 10 inches in diameter, was found at Ludgvan, and two ſmall pateræ [n] of granite in the tenement of Leſwyn, in the pariſh of St. Juſt,

[k] Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 398.

[l] Ibid. p. 400.

[m] See the plate, p. ccxxi. fig. 2.

[n] Depoſited by Dr. Borlaſe in the Muſeum at Oxford, and figured in his Antiquities, p. 293. pl. 25. f. 6. 8.

and

and near them a large urn. The moſt remarkable Roman antiquities, which have been found in Cornwall, are a ſmall patera of tin, and a pitcher of the ſame metal, containing above four quarts, and weighing 7lb. 9½ oz., depoſited in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford, by Dr. Borlaſe, who gives an inſcription at the bottom of the patera [o] which he reads thus, "*Livius Modeſtus Driuli filius Deo Marti*," the letters having a mixture of the Greek character, which frequently occurs in Roman inſcriptions of the lower empire. Theſe articles were found in the year 1756, with two ſtone weights, &c. near the remains of a Roman fort at Boſſens, in the pariſh of St.Erth.[p]

Leland mentions "a braſs pot full of Roman money, found at Tredine" [Treryn]. In 1700, a kairn, called Goldvadnek-barrow was opened, in which was a vault, with a checquered brick pavement, containing a ſmall urn, and ſeveral Roman coins of the middle-braſs, Fauſtina the elder, Lucilla, &c. In the year 1702, an urn full of aſhes was found in a cell, formed of four upright ſtones, with a large one placed over, and a round ball of earth, in which were fourſcore ſilver coins of the latter emperors, Valentinian, Gratian, Arcadius, &c. well preſerved. In 1723, at Kerris, in the pariſh of St.Paul, a vault was diſcovered eight feet long, and ſix feet high, paved with ſtone; within which was a ſmall urn of the fineſt red clay, full of earth, and ſome ſmall braſs coins. In 1735, on Helford haven, in the tenement of Condorah, were found 24 gallons of Roman copper coins of the age of Conſtantine; and on the other ſide of the haven, on one of the creeks which run up into the pariſh of Conſtantine, 40 Roman coins, among which were thoſe of Domitian, Trajan, and the younger Fauſtina in braſs[q]. About the ſame time, 100 Roman copper coins were found in the tenement of Boſcaſtle. In the year 1747, twenty pounds weight of Roman braſs coins were diſcovered on a branch of Falmouth-harbour, in a ditch near Mopas paſſage, in the pariſh of St.Michael-Penkevill; Dr. Borlaſe examined three thouſand of them, which were from Gallienus to Carinus: there was one of Alexander Severus, and one of Valerianus [r]. The ſame author ſpeaks of Roman coins found in ancient tin mines, in the pariſhes of Illogan and Camborne; the quantity of a pint of copper coins of the lower empire, in the year 1749, at the foot of Carnbrê-hill; about a quart of the ſame kind of coins found at the ſame place a few years before; and a gold coin of Valentinian found near the ancient mine in St.Agnes Bal; many Roman coins have alſo been found in the pariſh of Tywardreth.

Carte, in a note on his Hiſtory of England (vol. i. p. 104.), ſays, that in the beginning of the laſt century, ſome Roman coins having been accidentally diſ-

[o] Borlaſe's Antiquities, pl. 28. fig. 1. No part of this inſcription is now legible.
[p] Ibid. p. 316—320. [q] Ibid. p. 301. [r] P. 300. note.

covered in a barrow, in the fields of Ludgvan, the miners opened a great number of barrows in that neighbourhood, in hopes of finding treaſure; but to their diſappointment, found in moſt of them nothing more than a little cell, incloſing one or more urns, in ſome of which were a few coins: he had ſeen coins of Claudius, Nerva, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, L. Verus, Lucilla, and Fauſtina found at this time. In the year 1779, an urn filled with Roman copper coins was found on the barton of Godolphin, about half a mile from the Roman fort at Boſſens: the farmer who found them ſold eight pounds weight to a Jew[s]. In 1789, an urn was found in the pariſh of Morvah, within three quarters of a mile of Chûn caſtle, filled with Roman coins, moſtly of copper, with a few of lead; this urn was found at the corner of a ſmall incloſure, ſurrounded by a thick uncemented ſtone wall[t]: another urn, incloſing Roman coins, was diſcovered in June 1793, about a hundred yards from the ſea, in the pariſh of Ludgvan, and little more than half a mile north-weſt of St. Michael's-Mount: the coins, as well as thoſe in the two laſt mentioned urns, were chiefly of Gallienus, Victorinus, and the Tetrici[u]. In 1807, three hundred of ſmall copper and plated Roman coins, were found between two flat ſtones, under a large projecting rock, in a field very near the Land's-end; they were chiefly of Gallienus, Poſtumus, Victorinus, and Tetricus.[w]

Some of the moſt perfect ſpecimens of the Roman weapons found in Cornwall are preſerved in the collection of W. Raſhleigh, Eſq., M.P., at Menabilly, among which are two ſpear heads of braſs, found in ſtream-works in the pariſh of Roche; one of them, ſeven inches long; the other, four inches and three-quarters; and the blade of a ſhort ſword or dagger, one foot four inches and a quarter in length, found forty feet beneath the ſurface of the earth, in a ſtream-work in the pariſh of St. Blazey.

Roman Roads and Stations.[x]

"THE trade which the Phœnician, Greek, and other ancient merchants carried on for tin in the earlieſt times, and the wealth and civilization which ſuch a trade muſt of neceſſity have introduced into this part of the iſland, lead us to expect a rich harveſt of antiquities in Cornwall. The rude monuments of the early inhabitants of this iſland, indeed, already deſcribed, are found in abundance; yet, in the walk of Roman antiquity, we are perplexed with the ſame obſcure and broken line of roads, and the ſame meagre and hypothetical liſt of towns, which we meet with in all our other counties. We cannot bring a ſtronger proof of this than

[s] Borlaſe's Antiquities. [t] Ibid. 226. [u] Ibid. 229.
[w] From the information of the Rev. J. Rogers.
[x] Communicated by the Lord Biſhop of Cloyne.

by obſerving that, of the places mentioned by Richard of Cirenceſter, either in his map, or his 16th *iter*, as ſituated in this part of the country, *Halangium*, *Tamara*, and *Cenen*, have been fixed at Helſton, Tamerton, and Tregony, from the reſemblance of names only, the weakeſt foundation on which an antiquarian ſyſtem can be raiſed; the ſites of *Muſidunum* and *Voluba* are utterly unkown; and the barbarous liſt of theſe weſtern towns in the Geographer Revennas, ſuch as *Giano*, *Eltabo*, and *Nemetotacio*, ſets all conjecture at defiance; while, on the other hand, the only poſt which the form of the vallum, the remains of coins, pateræ, &c. prove decidedly to have been garriſoned by the Romans[y], has had no name aſſigned to it by our boldeſt antiquarians; and Leſtwithiel, Condore, and Stratton, which are ſuppoſed by ſeveral writers to have been ſtations of the ſame people, labour under equal difficulty.

Roads, or fragments of roads, are met with in all parts of the county; one, which there ſeems every reaſon to rank among the earlieſt in the iſland, runs along the hills, attended by barrows from the Land's-end, by Redruth, Michel, and the ridge of the hills over St. Columb's, &c. towards Stratton, and the north of Cornwall; paſſing in its courſe, not far from the Roman fortification of Boſſens, and (what Borlaſe with ſome reaſon ſuppoſes) the great Britiſh one of Carnbrê. This road I have no heſitation in ſuppoſing to be Britiſh, of which it has all the diſtinguiſhing marks.

Two, if not three, Roman roads enter, or are ſuppoſed to enter, Cornwall from Devonſhire: the firſt was the continuation of the great weſtern road from Dorcheſter and Exeter, which has been clearly traced over Hall-down, towards Newton, and marks of which are ſaid to have been found at Brent, leading to Nacker's-hole, and St. Budeaux, near Tamerton, the ſuppoſed Tamara of the itineraries; it is loſt after croſſing the Tamar, in the encloſed lanes between Saltaſh and Liſkeard; but on aſcending the downs to the weſt of Liſkeard, traces of it are reported to be ſeen, in its old lines, attended with many barrows, and pointing to a ford a little below the preſent bridge of Leſtwithiel: from thence, it is conjectured to have proceeded by St. Auſtell and Grampound, near the laſt of which it paſſes a farm called Caervoſa, to Truro, (the *town* of *the three roads* in Corniſh); beyond this it may have paſſed to the Roman Camp at Boſſens, where traces of a road in the ſame direction are viſible, pointing, as is ſuppoſed, to St. Michael's Mount, (the *Ictis* of Diodorus Siculus)[z], from whence the tin of the Britons was conveyed, by a voyage of four days, to the continent; and at any rate muſt have been a poſition which neither the Romans nor any other ſtrangers meaning to ſettle on the Corniſh coaſt, could poſſibly have overlooked.

[y] See the account of the camp at Boſſens, Borlaſe's Antiq. p. 316.

[z] See p. 138.

Traces

Traces of another road have been diſcovered, as if coming from Torrington and the north of Devon towards Stratton, and marks of it are evident at Weſt-Leigh, deſcending the hill in Stratton pariſh, ſtrait, of the width of 10 feet, but diſuſed, and overgrown with briars: from Stratton it is conjectured to have led towards Bude-haven, which, from its ſituation, muſt in early times have been a harbour of conſiderable importance.

The exiſtence of the third road is more problematical than either of the others, depending chiefly on a ridge of a mile in length, bearing the appearance of a Roman military way, between Stratton and Launceſton, near a village which takes the name of Broadridge.

Our knowledge of the Roman ſtations in this county is, if poſſible, ſtill more defective than that of their roads. There is a certainty of one at Boſſens, in the pariſh of St. Erth; from the ſquare form of the entrenchment, the traces of a road, and the coins and other antiquities peculiar to that people. It ſeems to be allowed by all our antiquaries, that a ſecond muſt have been ſituated at or near Stratton[a]; and a third is not unlikely to have been at Condora, which lies on a neck of land in Helford harbour, that has been fortified by a vallum drawn from ſea to ſea, and where many gallons of ſmall Roman coins, ſuch as were uſed for the payment of the troops, have been diſcovered. The ſituation of Cambrê, in the centre of the mining country; of Mount's-bay, for conducting the tin trade; and of Launceſton, for an important paſs over the Tamar; added to the antiquity of all, and the coins found at two of them, have led ſeveral writers to conclude the ſame with reſpect to them: but if it be difficult to point out the ſituation of the Roman ſettlements in this county, it is ſtill more ſo to determine their names; nor is it poſſible to reconcile the towns, which are mentioned by the ancient geographers, to the places where antiquities have been diſcovered, without truſting very much to conjecture. *Ceneum*, from reſemblance of name chiefly, has been fixed at Tregony; but, from the ſituation of Condora, and the diſcovery of coins above-mentioned, there ſeems to be better reaſon for placing it there. *Voluba*, which ſeems to be ſomewhere on the river Vol or Fal, may be Tregony or Grampound. *Muſidunum* was at or near Stratton. *Halangium* may have been the great Britiſh poſt of Carnbrê, which was poſſeſſed afterwards (as the coins ſeem to ſhew) by the Romans. As for *Termolus*, *Artavia*, and *Tamara*, as they were undoubtedly in Devonſhire, we are not at preſent concerned with them; and *Uxela*, which ſome of our Antiquaries have conjectured to be Leſtwithiel, appears from Richard to have been on the Parret, in Somerſetſhire.

[a] The exact ſpot is unknown: the ſquare area near Stratton was the ſite of a modern houſe.

Borlaſe ſpeaks of a bank extending for ſeven miles, from Fowey to Weſt-Looe, and known by the name of the Giant's-hedge[7]; and of another bank between Fowey and Bodmin; both of which, but the latter eſpecially, he is inclined to ſuppoſe remains of ancient roads; but the former is more likely to have been one of the boundaries of a tribe ſettled in early times on the coaſt, of which we have ſo many inſtances in Cambridgeſhire and other parts of England; and the ſecond we may pronounce more decidedly to have been a work of the ſame kind, as it bears every mark of having been the frontier of the *Carnubii* againſt their invaders the *Danmonii*, drawn (as an inſpection of the map will prove) in the only part of their line which was not ſtrong by nature; extending, in the manner of a rampart, from the ſea to the river Alan, and defended evidently by three certain Britiſh poſts, at Pencarrow, Caſtle-Kynoc, and Caſtledor."

Ancient Church Architecture.

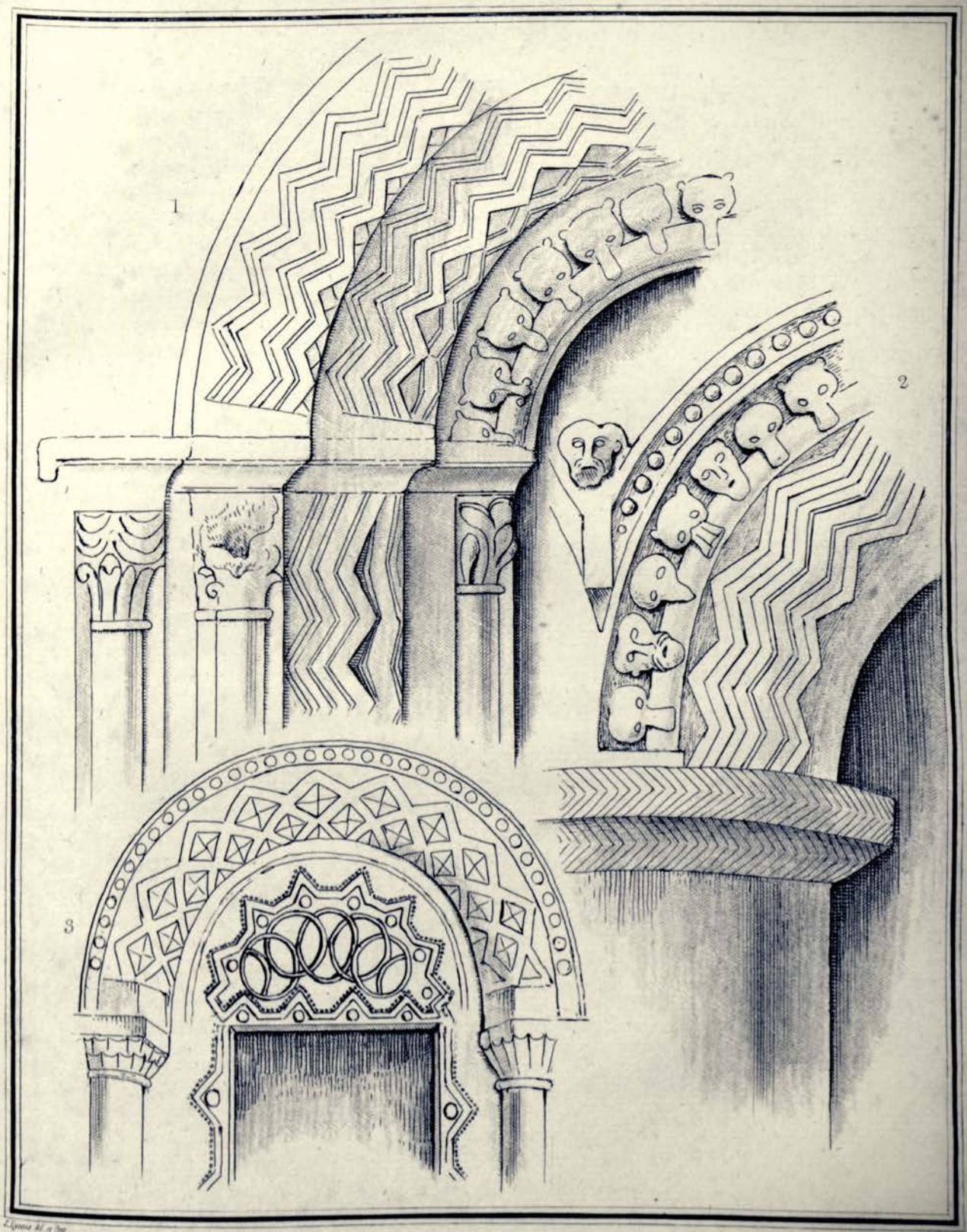
Saxon.—Several of the Corniſh churches retain traces of Saxon architecture, and ſome of them exhibit curious ſpecimens of that ſtyle: the moſt conſiderable remains of this kind are to be ſeen in the church of St. German's, formerly the cathedral of Cornwall, though that edifice has undergone conſiderable alterations of late years. The weſt front retains more of the original ſtyle than any other part of the building; it has two towers, of different dimenſions: that on the ſouth ſide is ſquare, and the upper part of it evidently of a much later date: the tower on the north ſide, which is the largeſt, is ſquare at the baſe, the upper part being octagonal. Between theſe towers is the great weſtern door-way, having a circular arch, enriched with various Saxon mouldings, over which is a pediment. In the octagonal tower, and over the great door-way, are ſeveral ſmall round-headed windows.

The ſouth door-way of Morwinſtow-church has a ſemicircular arch, ornamented with chevron mouldings, and groteſque heads: the greater part of the church is alſo in the Saxon ſtyle. The richeſt ſpecimen of this kind in Cornwall, is the ſouth door-way of Kilkhampton church, which is ornamented with a great variety of groteſque heads and Saxon mouldings. Door-ways with ſemicircular arches, and Saxon mouldings, remain in the churches of St. Anthony in Meneage, Cury, Landewednack, St. Martin near Looe, Milor, and Tintagel: and at the White Hart inn, in Launceſton.[8]

On the north ſide of the nave in the church of St. Michael-Carhayes, is a ſmall door-way with a plain ſemicircular arch, with the figure of a man on horſeback, carved on the tranſom ſtone.

[7] See p. ccxlvi.

[8] See p. 191.



1. *Part of the Door-way of Kilkhampton Church.* 2. *Part of an Arch in Morwinstow Church.*
3. *Arch of the Door-way of Oury Church.*

On the north ſide of the church-yard of St. Germoe is a ſingular edifice, called St. Germoe's chair, being a ſtone ſeat, divided into three parts by pillars, in the Saxon ſtyle, with pointed arches, and placed in a receſs, the entrance to which is under two pointed arches, reſting on pillars in the ſame ſtyle.

Thirteenth Century. — Of the early Gothic architecture, Cornwall produces few examples; the moſt conſiderable of them are, the nave of the church of St. Anthony in Meneage, which has ſharply pointed arches, with foliated capitals; and the ſouth aiſle of St. Germans church, which was rebuilt in the year 1261, as appears by the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter: yet ſome parts of the architectural decorations of this aiſle are more in the ſtyle of the early part of the following century.

Fourteenth Century. — Great part of Sheviock church appears to have been built in this century, and probably by Sir Edward Courtenay, whoſe monument is under the ſouth window of the ſouth tranſept: the windows are in the elegant ſtyle which prevailed in this century; as is the eaſt window of the church of St. Ive, the ſtone-work of which is variouſly ramified, having on each ſide an elegant niche, enriched with pinnacles and crockets.

The church of St. Auſtell, the tower of which is one of the moſt remarkable edifices in this county, was probably built as early as the latter end of this century: it conſiſts of a nave and chancel, with ſide-aiſles running the whole length, ſeparated by cluſtered pillars. The tower is at the weſt end of the church; it has four lofty crocketted pinnacles reſting on embattled turrets, much enriched with Gothic tracery. On the weſt ſide are ſeveral niches filled with images; in the uppermoſt is that of God the Father, holding the crucifix; immediately under this, are figures of angels ſupporting a cloth, including a number of ſmall figures (the uſual repreſentation of All Saints): in the middle range of niches are images of St. Gabriel and the Virgin Mary, with the Lily-pot. In the middle niche of the lower range is the image of our Saviour crowned with thorns, holding the croſs in his left hand; in the niches on each ſide are images of ſaints. On the ſouth ſide of the church, are ſhields, with ſymbols of the crucifixion, &c.; and over the porch is an inſcribed ſtone, a fac-ſimile of which is ſhewn in the plate at p. ccxxxii. fig. 1.[b] The ſpire of Loſtwithiel church, which is octagonal and very elegant, having windows on every ſide at its baſe, may be referred to this century.

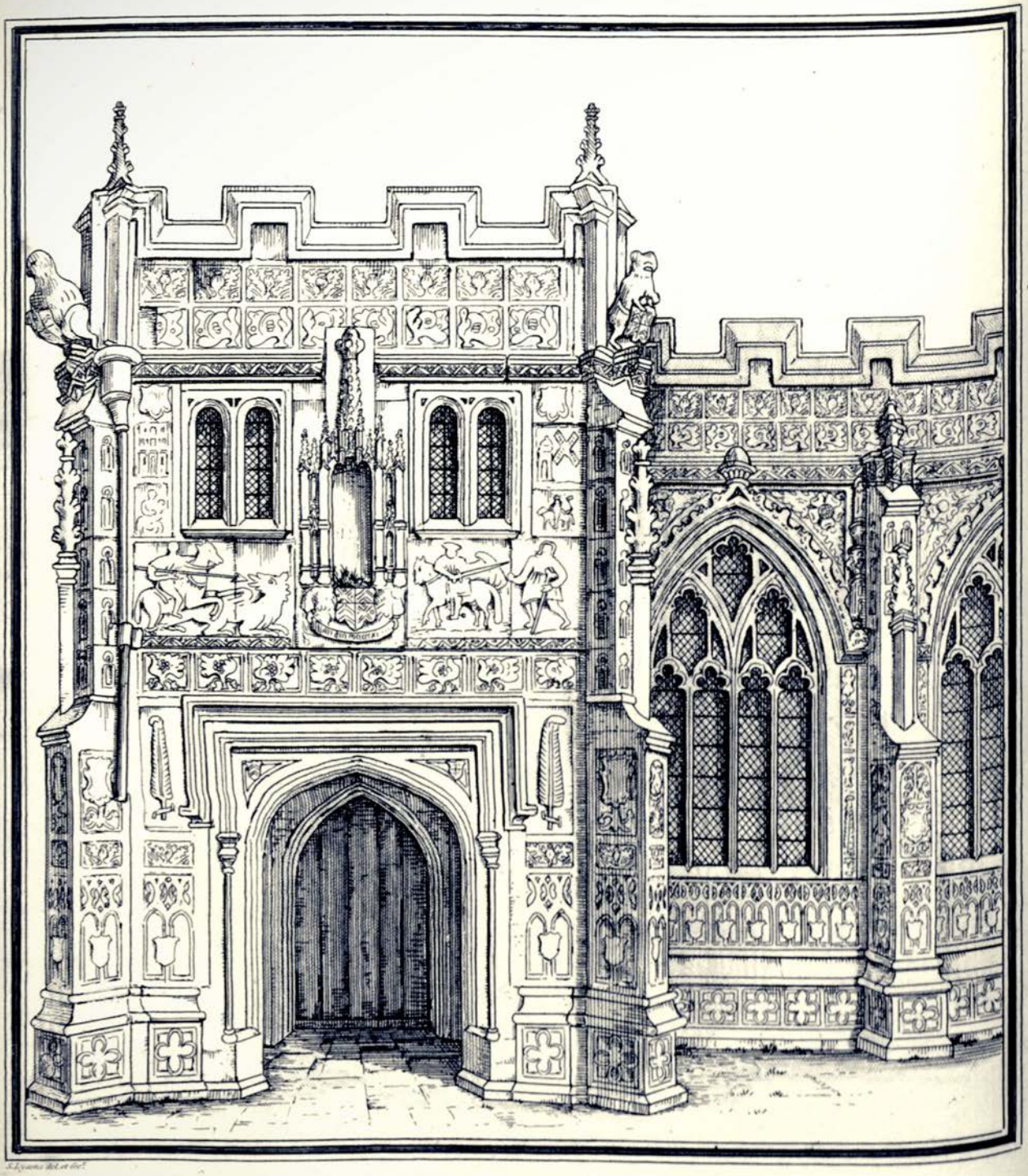
[b] This inſcription has given riſe to a great variety of conjectures. It has been generally read, "*Rych Inri,*" and the ſecond line ſuppoſed to be the initials over the crucifixion, which does not ſeem very probable, connected as it is with the foregoing letters. Dr. Borlaſe, who appears to have paid much attention to the ſubject, thought this inſcription contained the name of a founder or benefactor. (MS. Collections.) It might be obſerved, that the firſt letter, uſually read as R, is unlike that letter in the ſecond line, and more reſembles a K.

Fifteenth

Fifteenth Century. — The greater part of the Corniſh churches appear to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth and the following century. The moſt conſiderable building of the fifteenth century is the pariſh-church of Bodmin, the greater part of which was erected in the year 1475, as is recorded by the following inſcription in text hand, carved on the cornice in the ſouth aiſle: "*An̄ Dni MCCCCLXXV^o cd'ficatum fuit*:" it conſiſts of a lofty nave and ſide-aiſles, ſeparated by cluſtered pillars (the capitals of which are ornamented with roſes) and pointed arches, forming a parallelogram of about 140 feet by 63. The north aiſle of the chancel ſeems to be more ancient, the windows being in the ſame ſtyle as the eaſt window of the ſouth aiſle of the church of St.Kewe, the painted glaſs of which was taken out of the old church at Bodmin, when it was rebuilt; the pulpit and ſeats are covered with a profuſion of carved ornaments, among which are the ſymbols of the crucifixion, which appear very frequently on the ſeats and other parts of the Corniſh churches, and among them a remarkable one ſometimes occurs, being St.Peter's ſword with the High Prieſt's ſervant's ear attached to it. It appears by an indenture, preſerved among the archives of the corporation of Bodmin, that the ſeats were made "after the form and makyng of the ſeges in St.Mary church of Plympton, and the pulpyte after the form and makyng of the pulpyte in the pariſh-church of Moreton in Hemſted," by Matthew More, carpenter, who was to be paid for the ſame the ſum of 92l.

The church of St.Kewe, St.Burian, Fowey, and Padſtow, are handſome buildings, apparently of this century; that of St.Kew ſeems to have been built about the ſame time as Bodmin church, which it reſembles in ſtyle; the tower of Fowey church is lofty, with pinnacles, and ornamented with bands of Gothic tracery; on the ſouth ſide is a large groined porch, with a room over it. The church of Padſtow has pointed arches and cluſtered pillars, the capitals of which are enriched with foliage, and other ornaments carved with great neatneſs.

Sixteenth Century. — Camborne-church is a handſome building, which may be referred to the beginning of the ſixteenth, or the latter end of the preceding century; it has a nave and ſide-aiſles, with cluſtered pillars, and obtuſely pointed arches. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with foliage, in a manner which is very prevalent in the Corniſh churches, a ſpecimen of which is ſhewn in the plate, at p.ccxxxii. fig.2. The church of St. Juſt in Penwith has cluſtered pillars and obtuſely pointed arches; the capitals being variouſly ornamented with vine leaves and ſhields of arms: the pillars are of a lime-ſtone, nearly reſembling that of the Glouceſterſhire hills. St. Neot's church is a light elegant building, with nave and ſide-aiſles, having cluſtered pillars and pointed arches; the windows have conſiderable remains of painted glaſs, which will be more particularly mentioned



PART OF LAUNCESTON CHURCH, CORNWALL.

Pub. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, 1811.

hereafter. The church of Probus is a large uniform edifice of moor-ſtone, with cluſtered pillars and pointed arches; the tower at the weſt end is lofty, and richly ornamented with quatrefoils, &c.: it was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The moſt remarkable building in Cornwall, in the ſtyle of the later Gothic, is Launceſton church, which is built of granite, and covered with a profuſion of ornaments, chiefly pomegranates; on the ſouth ſide is a large porch, with a room over it; on the front are figures of St. George and St. Martin, carved in bas-relief: round the baſe of the building is a range of ſhields, each of which contains a letter; the whole forming the following inſcription, which begins from the ſmall door on the ſouth ſide: — "*Ave Maria gracie plena, Dominus tecum ſponſas, Amat ſponſam Maria, Optimam partem elegit, O quam terribilis ac metuendus eſt locus iſte, vere aliud non eſt hic, niſi domus Dei et porta celi.*"

Ancient painted Glaſs. — In the windows of the church of St. Kew, which appears to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, are conſiderable remains of painted glaſs, evidently coeval with the building, containing various hiſtorical ſubjects from the New Teſtament, portraits of benefactors' arms, roſes, &c. The eaſt window of the ſouth aiſle, conſiſting of five lights, is nearly filled with rich painted glaſs of an earlier date, repreſenting the favourite ſubject of the root of Jeſſe, at the bottom of the middle light, with ſeveral branches, containing figures of the Virgin and child Solomon, Manaſſes, Joſophat, &c. From the ſtyle of the crown and ſceptre in their hands, this appears to have been a work of the fourteenth century, and was formerly part of the decoration of Bodmin church, from which it was removed, when that edifice was rebuilt; having been ſold to the pariſh of St. Kew for the ſum of 26s. 7d., as appears by the accounts of the rebuilding Bodmin church, from 1469 to 1471, among the corporation records.[c]

The windows of St. Neot's church are nearly filled with painted glaſs, which, from ſeveral fragments of inſcriptions remaining in them, appears to have been placed there in the early part of the ſixteenth century. In the ſix windows on the ſouth ſide of the ſouth aiſle, are many portraits of benefactors, ſome of them in groups, with labels on their heads, inſcribed, "*Sce Neote, ora pro nobis. Sce Leonarde, ora pro nobis, &c.*;" the figures of which ſaints are repreſented over them. In one of theſe windows are twelve compartments, containing different ſubjects from the hiſtory of St. George, very coarſely executed, with inſcriptions under them in text hand. From the fragment of an inſcription in one of theſe windows, it appears to have been executed at the expence of Katherine Borlace,

[c] Another window was ſold to the pariſh of Helland for 26s.

and

and others of the Borlace family. In the windows on the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle, are fifteen ſmall compartments, containing ſubjects from the Old Teſtament, beginning with the creation, and ending with the death of Noah, with an inſcription under each, explaining its ſubject. The windows of the north aiſle alſo contain many portraits of benefactors and figures of ſaints, with inſcribed labels: under one of theſe windows is the fragment of an inſcription in text hand, by which it appears to have been executed "*ſumptibus uxorum parochiæ.*"[d] One of them contains, in twelve ſmall compartments, various ſubjects from the legend of St. Neot, with inſcriptions under them.[e]

The eaſt window of the ſouth aiſle of St. Winnow church is nearly filled with painted glaſs, containing many portraits of knights in plate armour and ſurcoats, with figures of ſaints over them.

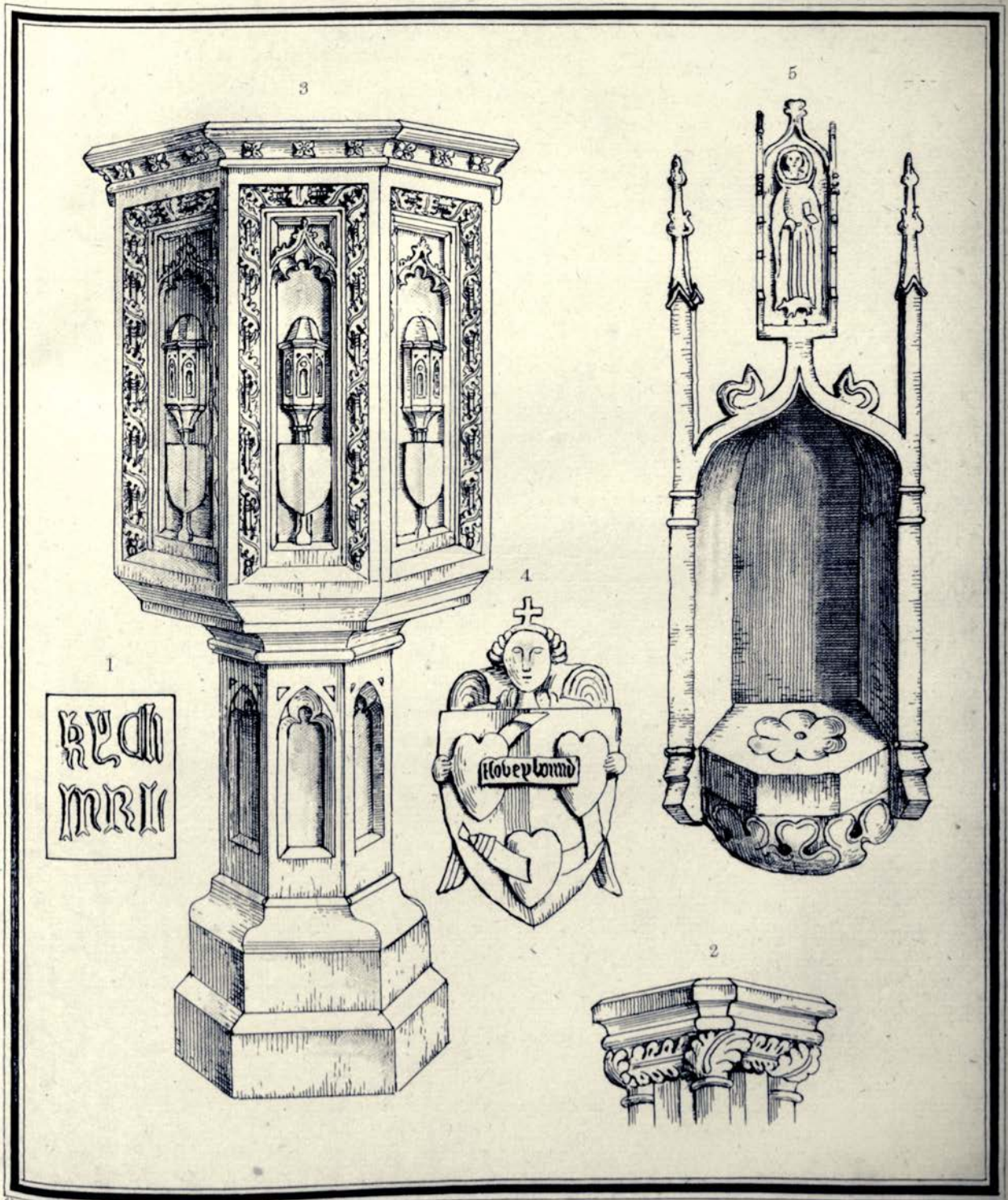
Rood-lofts, Screens, &c. — In St. Buryan's church is a richly ornamented ſcreen and rood-loft, running acroſs the church, under which are four wooden ſtalls. The ſcreen of a rood-loft alſo remains in Duloe church. In Tywardreth church is a richly ornamented ſcreen, on the lower part of which are paintings of figures in white robes, holding the ſymbols of the crucifixion. In South-Petherwin church are ſome remains of a very richly ornamented rood-loft. In Lancels church the ſeats are richly ornamented with carved Gothic tracery, the ſymbols of the crucifixion, &c.; and the lower part of the ſcreen remains, on which are figures of the apoſtles rudely painted. In the church of Mawgan in Pyder, is the ſcreen of a rood-loft, extending acroſs the nave and the ſouth aiſle, very richly ornamented with carved ſcrolls of vine branches, animals of various kinds, and Gothic tracery, the gift of one of the Arundell family, whoſe arms appear on it.

The pulpit in Camborne church is much enriched with carved ornaments, among which are the ſymbols of the crucifixion and the royal arms, apparently a work of the early part of the ſixteenth century. The pulpit at Padſtow has alſo the ſymbols of the crucifixion, and among them St. Peter's ſword, with the High Prieſt's ſervant's ear. The pulpit in Tamerton church is ornamented with Gothic tracery, quatrefoils incloſing ſhields, &c.; and over it, is a richly ornamented Gothic canopy, with gilt ornaments on a blue ground.

[d] Dr. Borlaſe (MS. Collections) gives this inſcription, when perfect, thus, — "*Ex ſumptibus uxorum iſtam feneſtram facien' an'o dn'i milleſimo quingenteſimo viceſimo octavo;*" and alſo the following one: — "*Ex ſumptibus ſororum quæ iſtam feneſtram fecerunt an'o dn'i milleſimo quingenteſimo viceſimo nono.*"

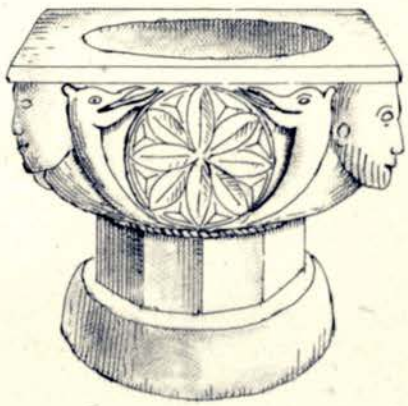
[e] Several of theſe are imperfect, and two deſtroyed; the five following remained in 1786, when an account of thoſe windows was publiſhed by the Rev. Benjamin Foſter, rector of Boconnoc. 1. "*Hic tradidit corona fra' ſuo juniori.* 2. *Hic p'fectus eſt monachus.* 4. *Hic tres piſces in fonte invenerat revelatione angelica.* 7. *Hic Barius portabat decos piſces in diſco.* 8. *Hic Barius mittebat illos duos piſces inter u' in fontem.*"

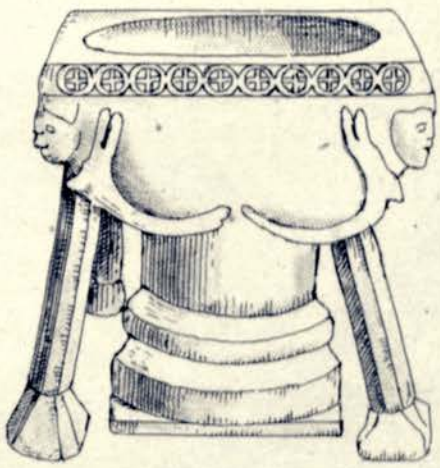
The



1. *Inscription over the South Porch of St. Austell Church.* 2. *Capital of a Pillar in Camborne Church.*
3. *Stone Pulpit in Egloshayle Church.* 4. *Sculpture over the West Door of Egloshayle Church.*
5. *Piscina in Padstow Church.*

FONT IN BODMIN CHURCH, CORNWALL.





ANCIENT FONTS IN CORNWALL.

1. *Lanreath.* 2. *St.^e Enoder.* 3. *St.^e Stephen near Launceston.*
4. *Warbstow.* 5. *St.^e Austell.* 6. *Tintagell.*

The pulpit at Egloſhayle is of ſtone, richly ornamented with carved foliage, &c.[e]

In the chancel of Padſtow church is a Piſcina, over which is an image of St. Petrock in bas-relief, in a niche, with a crutch-ſtick in his right hand, a book in his left, and ſome animal at his feet. In Maddern church is a Piſcina and ſtone ſeat, with the remains of another, in the ſtyle of the early Gothic.

Fonts. — Of the fonts in the Corniſh churches, a conſiderable number may be referred to the time when the Saxon architecture prevailed; the greater part of theſe are round, many of them quite plain, while others are ornamented with mouldings reſembling thoſe which appear on the Saxon door-ways: the moſt remarkable of this claſs, are thoſe in the churches of St. Enoder, St. Erme, Feock, Fowey, Ladock, St. Mawgan, Lanreath, Mevagizzey, St. Stephen's-juxta-Launceſton, Whitſtone, and St. Nighton's chapel: thoſe of Alternon, Callington, Jacobſtow, Laneaſt, Landrake, St. Thomas near Launceſton, and Warbſtow, are all nearly alike, being ſquare at the top, with human heads at the corners, and circles incloſing ſtars on the ſides, ſupported by ſerpents, &c.: that of Warbſtow is figured in the annexed plate.

The font in Bodmin church is of large dimenſions, being three feet ſeven inches in height, and three feet five inches and a half diameter at the top: it is in the form of a bowl, ſupported by a pedeſtal in the middle, and four ſlender pillars on the outſide. This font is covered with ornaments in the Saxon ſtyle, conſiſting of groteſque animals, foliage, &c.: the pillars have angels' heads for capitals: their baſes, as well as that of the pedeſtal, are in the ſtyle of the earlieſt Gothic architecture.[f] Adjoining this font is an octagonal Piſcina with eight apertures, ornamented with roſes, &c. There are fonts of the ſame form with that of Bodmin, but of ſmaller dimenſions, in the churches of St. Auſtell, St. Columb-Minor, Crantock, Cuby, St. Dennis, St. Gorran, Luxilion, Newlyn, Roche, Southhill, Tintagell, Veryan, and St. Wen: thoſe of St. Auſtell, Luxilion, and Newlyn are much ornamented with figures of groteſque animals; the others are moſt of them nearly plain. The fonts of Boconnoc, Cubert, Grade, St. Illogan, Landewednack, St. Martin-juxta-Looe, and Padſtow, are nearly in the ſame form as thoſe laſt deſcribed, but evidently of a much later date, and ornamented with ſtars, trefoils, &c.; that of St. Illogan has angels with ſhields, as capitals of the pillars. On the Landewednack font is the following inſcription, which, from the character of the letters, does not

[e] See the annexed plate.

[f] See the annexed plate.

ſeem to be of a later date than the reign of King Edward the Firſt: "*Ihc—— D. Ric. Bolham me fecit.*" The fonts at Padſtow and St. Merran, which are of the Catacluſe ſtone, have figures of the twelve apoſtles, carved in bas-relief, in Gothic niches, and four angels holding ſhields; the pillars, under that of Padſtow, have been removed.

The fonts at Lanteglos-juxta-Fowey, Linkinhorn, Maddern, Probus, Ruan-Lanihorn, and St. Tudy, are ſquare, very little ornamented, and ſupported by a pedeſtal and four pillars: thoſe in the churches of St. Ives and St. Winnow, and the old font of Camborne, now ſtanding in the pleaſure-ground at Tehidy, are nearly alike, and apparently of the fourteenth century, being round, with four angels ſupporting ſhields, and inſcriptions in text hand: thoſe of Camborne and St. Ives have four lions at the baſe: the baſe of that of St. Winnow appears to be modern. The inſcription on the St. Ives font is imperfect; but appears to have been of the ſame kind, though not in the ſame words as the other two, which run thus:—"*Ecce kariſſimi de Deo vero baptizabuntur ſpiritu ſc'o;*" with ſeveral ſingle letters.

The font of Leſtwithiel is octagonal, of large dimenſions, ſtanding on five cluſtered pillars, having on the different ſides various ſubjects ſculptured in bas-relief, very rudely deſigned, among which are, the cruciſixion, and a man on horſeback, with a hawk on his left hand, a bugle-horn in his right. The font of St. Kevern is octagonal, with angels on four ſides, and this inſcription,—A. Ω., *I.H.S.* on the others: that of Peranzabuloe is alſo octagonal, with very rude figures on four of the ſides.

Ancient Sepulchral Monuments.

In the ſouth tranſept of Mawgan church, called Carminow's aiſle, under the ſouth window lies the effigies of a cruſader, carved in ſtone; he is repreſented in mail and ſurcoat, with a helmet under his head, and a lion at his feet: near it, is the mutilated effigies of a lady, in a long gown, with a dog at her feet: theſe are ſaid to have been removed from the chapel of Carminow barton, in the reign of King James I. The effigies of a cruſader, carved in ſtone, in the act of drawing his ſword, with a lion at his feet, lies in the north window of Stratton church, ſuppoſed to be that of Ralph de Blanchminſter, or his grandſon, Sir John, both lords of the manor. In the north aiſle of the chancel of Burian church is a ſlab of ſtone ornamented with a croſs-florée, having this inſcription, in Lombardic capitals, round the verge,—"*Clarice la femme Cheffrei de Bolleit, git ici, Deu del alme eit mer, e ke pur le alme p'unt di jor de pardun averund.*"

Fourteenth Century.—Under the ſouth window of the ſouth tranſept of Sheviock church, are the effigies of a knight, carved in ſtone, in plate-armour, with a lion at his feet; and his lady, in the dreſs of Edward the Third's reign, and having two ſmall dogs at her feet: there are ſeveral ſhields over the monument, the arms of which are now obliterated. A few years ſince, thoſe of Courtenay impaling Dawney were viſible, over the figure of the lady; evidently indicating that it was intended to repreſent Emmeline, the daughter of Sir John Dawney, and wife of Sir Edward Courtenay, who by this marriage acquired the manor of Sheviock. In one of the windows of the north aiſle of the ſame church is another effigies of a knight, carved in ſtone, with a lion at his feet, much reſembling that above deſcribed in the ſouth tranſept.

In the chancel of Cardinham church is a grave-ſtone with the effigies of Thomas Awmarle, rector of that church, engraven on a braſs plate, with the following inſcription, in text hand:—"*Hic jacet Thomas Awmarle, rector eccl'ie d'Cardynan. Rogo vos ff'res orate p' me & ego p' vobis i' quantu' poſſu'.*" Under the inſcription are two ſhields of arms. The rector is repreſented in a gown, with a dagger on his left ſide. The mutilated effigies of a merchant having long hair, and his purſe by his ſide, lies in the window of the north tranſept of Egloſkery church.

Fifteenth Century.—In Eaſt-Anthony church is a grave-ſtone with braſs plates, containing the effigies of Margery Arundell, formerly lady of the manor of Eaſt-Anthony, and daughter of Warin Erchdeken, Knt., who died 26th October, 1420; ſhe is repreſented with the reticulated head-dreſs and veil.

In the nave of Callington church is a grave-ſtone, with the figures of a man in a judge's robe, and his wife, on copper plates, with the following inſcription round the verge of the ſtone:—"Here lyeth Nicholas Aſſheton and Margaret his wife, which Nicholas was one of the Kynges juſtices, and ſecondarie of the court . . . . . ally to the . . . . . manner of . . . . . ſepulcre. The which Nicholas deceſſed the 10th day of March, the yeare of our Lord God 1465, on whoſe ſoulys God have mercy, Amen for Charite." And twelve Latin verſes (Hexameter and Pentameter) under his feet, beginning,—

"*Aſſheton in tumulo Nicholaus conditur iſto,*
Conditur et ſecum judiciale decus,"

commemorating his good qualities as a judge, and his hoſpitality, and ſtating that he rebuilt the chapel in which he lies.[f]

[f] Borlaſe's M.S. Collections. Only part of the inſcription can at preſent be ſeen.

Under an arch in Duloe church, richly ornamented with vine leaves and grapes, is an altar-tomb, enriched with ſhields and quatrefoils; having at the weſt end a bas-relief of the crucifixion: on this tomb lies the effigies of a knight, carved in ſtone, in plate armour, with a collar of S. S. Round the verge of a large ſlab of Purbeck marble, on which it reſts, is the following inſcription, in text hand:—"*Hic jacet Johe'es Colſhull, miles qo'd'm d'n's de Tremethert, et patron' huj'. eccl'e, qui obiit XVIII die m'cs M'cii an'. Dni Mill' CCCCLXXXIII. Guj' a'i'e prop'ciet' Deu' a'.*"

In the church of Lanteglos is an altar-tomb, under an obtuſe arch, richly ornamented, with the effigy of a knight in plate armour, and this inſcription, on braſs plates:—"*Hic jacet Thomas de Mohun et Joh'es pater ejus filius et heres Reginaldi de Mohun militis et Elizabethe uxoris ſue filie et heredis Joh'is Fitz-William militis, qui ..... Thomas obiit die ... mens .... anno Dom. MCCCC quor'*," &c.

Sixteenth Century.—Under an arch, between the chancel and the north aiſle of Callington church, is the monument of the firſt Lord Willoughby de Broke, ſteward of the houſehold to King Henry the Seventh, and ſteward of the duchy of Cornwall, Knight of the Garter. It is an altar-tomb of alabaſter, much enriched with Gothic tracery; at the foot of which is a ſhield of arms, ſurrounded by the garter, containing the coats of Willoughby and Broke, quartering Latimer, Cheney, and Stafford. On this tomb reſts the effigies of the deceaſed, who is repreſented in plate-armour, with long hair, in the mantle of the garter, with the collar and gorget, and his hands joined in prayer: under his head is his helmet, with the lamberquin, and creſt, a ſtag's head: at his feet is a lion. This Lord Willoughby de Broke married Blanch, daughter and coheir of John Champernowne.

In Fowey church is a large ſlab of Purbeck marble, with the effigies of three men in plate-armour, rudely cut in outline, with their arms (a chevron between three trees; and an inſcription, in memory of "Sir John Treffry, Knt., William Treffry, and Thomas Treffry, Eſqrs., brethren, that died in the month of September; the ſaid Sir John in the 16th year, the ſaid Sir William in the 20th year of King Henry VII., and the ſaid Thomas, the 1ſt of King Henry VIII."

At the eaſt end of the north aiſle in Bodmin church, is an altar-tomb of ſtone, with the effigies of a biſhop in his pontificals, having angels ſupporting his head, and holding ſhields of arms; there are two more angels at his feet, alſo holding ſhields of arms. Round the verge of the ſlab on which the effigies reſts, is the following inſcription, in text hand:—"*Hic tumulatus venera'dus pater Tomas Vivian*

St Bennet's Monastery near Lanivet.

Vivian Megarenſis Epūs, hujuſq' domus prior, qui obiit anno D'ni M.D.XXXIII primo die Junii, cujus . . . . . cietur Deus, Amen." Round the tomb are the ſymbols of the four Evangeliſts, and two ſhields of arms, carved in alto-relievo. In Tywardreth church is a ſlab, with a croſs-florée, and an inſcription for Thomas Colyns, prior of Tywardreth, who died in 1532.

There are in the Corniſh churches a great number of ſepulchral monuments of the ſixteenth century, conſiſting of large ſlabs of ſlate with the effigies, frequently of whole families, carved in bas-relief, ſometimes as large as life, and for the moſt part very coarſely.

Remains of Monaſtic Buildings.

Very few traces of monaſtic buildings at preſent remain in Cornwall, except thoſe parts of the church of St. German's priory, which have been already noticed.

No part of Bodmin priory is now ſtanding, but capitals of pillars in the Saxon ſtyle, and other architectural fragments, and parts of graveſtones have been dug up, about 150 yards ſouth-eaſt of the pariſh-church, in the garden of Walter Ralegh Gilbert, Eſq., which, from theſe diſcoveries, appears to occupy the ſite of the priory church. Great part of the buildings of the priory on St. Michael's Mount are ſtanding, but internally they retain little of their original appearance; the preſent dining-room, which is ornamented with a frieze, on which are repreſentations of the hunting of various animals, is ſaid to have been the refectory of the convent, and appears to have been altered about the middle of the ſeventeenth century.[a]

Of the monaſtery of St. Benet's, near Lanhivet, there are conſiderable remains, now occupied as a dwelling-houſe; the tower of the church is alſo ſtanding. The chapel of St. Lawrence's hoſpital, near Bodmin, remains, with cluſtered pillars and pointed arches.

Caſtles and Sites of Caſtles.

In the county of Cornwall, we find the remains of ſeveral rude circular buildings on the ſummits of hills, ſtill denominated caſtles; the walls of which having been originally built of ſtones, without mortar, are now thrown down, and lying in a ridge: of theſe Dr. Borlaſe ſays, that in the naroweſt part of Cornwall, from St. Michael's Mount to the Lands'-end, there are no fewer than ſeven; the moſt remarkable of them are Caerbrân caſtle, in Sancred; caſtle Andinas in

[a] Groſe's Antiq., vol. viii., p. 37., 2d edit.

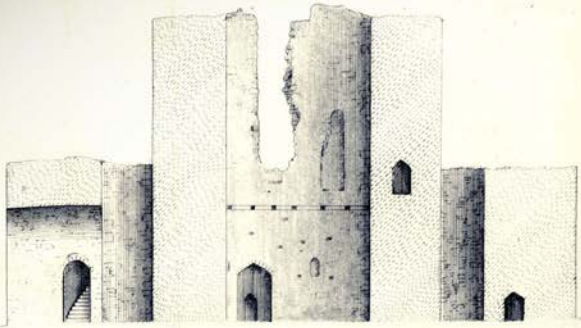
Ludgvan, and Chûn caſtle in Morvah. The diameter of the circular wall of Caerbràn caſtle is 90 paces, ſurrounded by a ditch 15 yards wide; beyond which is a vallum of earth 15 feet high, with a ditch 15 feet wide[b]. Caſtle Andinas, ſtanding on the higheſt hill in the hundred of Penwith, Dr. Borlaſe ſays, conſiſted of two ſtone walls, built one within the other, in a circular form: the ruins he deſcribes, as fallen on each ſide of the wall, ſhewing the work to have been of great height and thickneſs; he alſo mentions a third wall, built more than half way round, but left unfiniſhed[c]: the diameter of the whole was 400 feet, and the principal ditch 60 feet wide. The moſt regular work of this kind is Chûn caſtle, which ſtands on an eminence, above the Atlantic ocean, and commanding a very extenſive view of the Briſtol channel, Mounts-bay, &c: it is of an oval form, conſiſting of two walls, now thrown down, and forming high ridges of ſtones; the inner area is 125 feet from eaſt to weſt, and 110 from north to ſouth. Dr. Borlaſe, who no doubt aſcertained that point, by the removal of ſome of the ſtones, ſays, that the outer wall is five feet in thickneſs, the inner one eight, but thicker near the foundation. The outer wall is ſurrounded by a ditch, and between the two walls is a ditch 30 feet wide[d]: the Doctor deſcribes a line of ſtone work at the diſtance of 30 feet from the inner wall, divided by ſeveral croſs walls, parallel with it; but little of this part of the work is at preſent to be ſeen: the entrance faces weſt-ſouth-weſt: from the ruins of the walls, Dr. Borlaſe ſuppoſed that the outermoſt could not have been leſs that 10 feet high, and the innermoſt about 15. About 500 yards north-weſt of Chûn caſtle, ſtands the Cromlech, already deſcribed[e]. Dr. Borlaſe alſo mentions ſeveral cliff caſtles being ſtone walls, ſtretching acroſs necks of land from cliff to cliff, as that called Caſtle Treryn, in the pariſh of St. Levan; the cape called Tolpedn-Penwith; the caſtles Karnjek and Boſcajell in the pariſh of St. Juſt, and many others on the ſea-coaſt.[f]

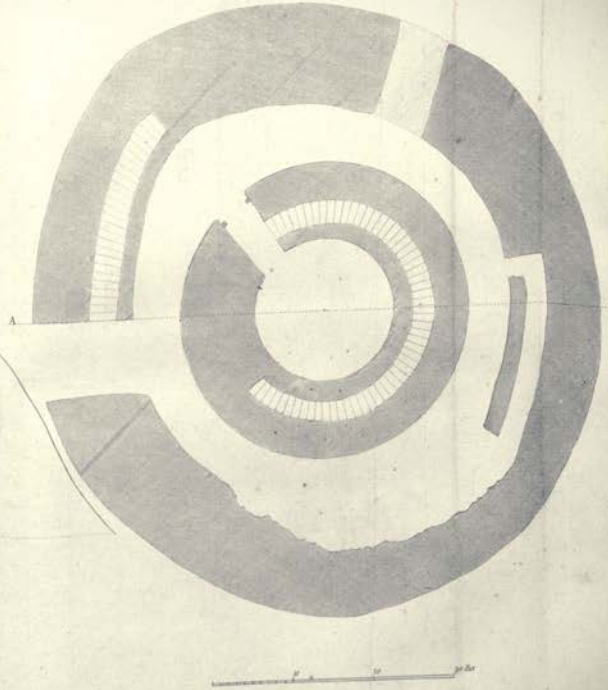
Launceſton caſtle, formerly the chief ſeat of the Earls of Cornwall, and ſuppoſed, with great probability, to occupy the ſite of a Roman ſtation, was much dilapidated when it came into the poſſeſſion of the Black Prince, in the reign of King Edward III., as appears by the ſurvey taken at that time[g].

Little now remains of the baſe court, except the gate-houſe, a ſmall tower, and part of the outer walls, all much decayed. The Keep, which is one of the moſt remarkable buildings of the kind in this kingdom, conſiſts of a round tower,

[b] Borlaſe's Antiq. pl. xxix., p. 346.
[c] Ibid. p. 346.
[d] Ibid.
[e] P. ccxix.
[f] Extent of the duchy of Cornwall, 11 Edw. III., in the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office.
[g] Ibid. p. 344.

36 feet





Plan, Section and South View of the Keep of Launceston Castle

36 feet in diameter, and about 38 feet high, ſtanding on a ſteep, conical, rocky mount, and ſurrounded by a wall 12 feet thick, and 20 feet high; the inner part of which is much decayed on the eaſt ſide; in the thickneſs of this wall, at the entrance, on the ſouth ſide of the Keep, is a ſtair-caſe, leading to the top of the rampart. The form of the outer wall approaches to an oval; its external dimenſions are 78 feet by 70. The ſpace between this wall and the inner tower varies in width, from ſix feet to ten feet three inches[g]. Dr. Borlaſe ſays, that there was a third wall not quite three feet thick, at the diſtance of ſix feet from the wall laſt deſcribed, ſuppoſed to have been a kind of breaſt-work, very little of which remained in his time; and Norden repreſents ſuch a wall in the figure of this caſtle, given in his ſurvey of Cornwall; yet, from the preſent appearance of the mount, which is very ſteep, quite from the foundation of the ſecond tower, it is difficult to imagine how a third wall could have been ſo conſtructed, as to have included a much leſs ſpace in width than ſix feet. There was a ſteep flight of ſteps leading up the ſouth ſide of the mount, to the entrance into the tower on the top, between two walls, having originally a roof covered with lead: Dr. Borlaſe, in whoſe time much of this gallery remained, ſays, that the paſſage was ſeven feet wide, and that the walls were pierced with narrow windows. The record of 11 Edward III. above alluded to, mentions two covered-ways as connected with the tower of the keep.

In the inner tower, the walls of which are ten feet thick, were two rooms 18 feet 6 inches in diameter, divided by a floor of timber; the lower one being a dungeon, without any light: in the upper room was a fire-place on the north ſide: the ſpace between the two towers was covered with a flat roof, level with the floor of the upper chamber of the inner tower: a late learned writer has controverted Dr. Borlaſe's aſſertion on this ſubject, and attempted to prove that there could not have been ſuch a roof; not aware of the clear indications of it which exiſt, for the holes in which the beams of that roof were inſerted ſtill remain all round the tower. Some of the door-ways in the Keep have round arches, others are rudely pointed. From the print in Norden's ſurvey, there appears to have been a wall round the baſe of the mount in his time (in the reign of Jac. I.)

Of the date of this curious edifice, nothing is known; it was certainly in exiſtence at the time of the Norman conqueſt, and probably long before; and as it exhibits no trace of Saxon ornament, there ſeems good reaſon for Dr. Borlaſe's opinion, that it was a Britiſh work, and the chief reſidence of the Cornu-Britiſh princes. One convincing proof of its great age, is the ſtate of decay, in which

[g] See the annexed plan and ſection, obligingly communicated by Lieut. Colonel Mudge, to whoſe kindneſs we have been much indebted, upon ſeveral occaſions, in the progreſs of this work.

it

it appears to have been, notwithſtanding its maſſy ſtructure, in the early part of the fourteenth century. What has been ſaid by ſeveral writers of Launceſton caſtle having been built by William Moreton, Earl of Cornwall, muſt apply to the buildings of the baſe-court, the gate-houſe of which, ſtill remaining in ruins, has a pointed arch: there was a covered way 120 feet in length acroſs the ditch, leading to the gate; much of which appears to have been ſtanding, when the views in Buck's Antiquities and Dr. Borlaſe's work were taken.

Carnbrê caſtle, which ſtands at the eaſtern end of Carnbrê hill, on ſome of the great maſſes of granite with which that hill abounds, is a ſmall irregular building, being not quite 60 feet long, and about 10 feet wide; only part of the building is ancient, the maſonry of which is very rude: the modern part has probably been built on ancient foundations.[h]

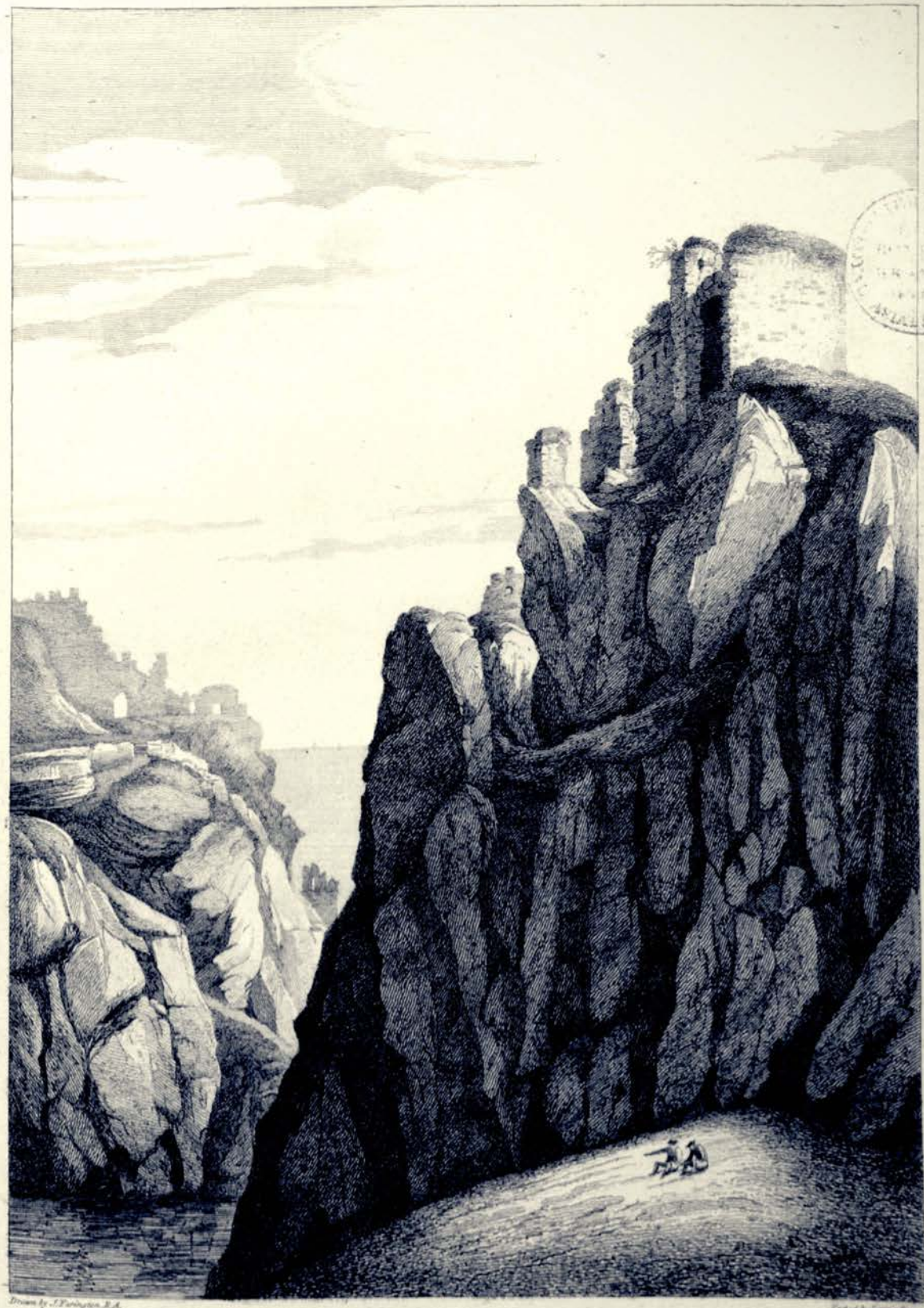
Tintagel caſtle, ſituated partly on the extremity of a bold rock of ſlate on the northern coaſt of the county, and partly on a rocky iſland, with which it was formerly connected by a draw-bridge, has been generally conſidered as a building of very great antiquity; but ſo little at preſent remains of its ruins, as to baffle all conjecture as to the time when it was erected, from the ſtyle of its architecture; it is however certain, that it was in a dilapidated ſtate at the time of the ſurvey made in the eleventh year of King Edward III., wherein it is deſcribed as a certain caſtle ſufficiently walled, in which were two chambers beyond the two gates in a decayed ſtate; one chamber, with a ſmall kitchen, for the conſtable, in good repair; one ſtable for eight horſes, decayed; one cellar and bakehouſe, ruinous: the timber of the great hall had been taken down by command of John Earl of Cornwall, becauſe the hall was ruinous, and the walls thereof of no value.

Trematon caſtle, which, in the reign of King William Rufus, was held by the family of Valletort, under the Earl of Cornwall, is ſituated on an eminence, above the river Lynher, having a baſe-court, ſurrounded with an embattled wall and ditch of an irregular form, following the ſhape of the hill on which it ſtands, and pierced with loop-holes, ſome long and narrow, ſome ſquare, and others in the form of a croſs. On the eaſt ſide is the principal entrance: over the gateway is a large room with a chimney-piece, the ornaments of which are in the ſtyle of the early Gothic. The Keep of this caſtle ſtands on an artificial mount at the north-eaſt corner of the baſe-court, about thirty feet high; which, on the outſide, has a natural baſe of conſiderable height; below which, are the remains of ſome ſtrong outworks. The building of the Keep has an embattled wall 10 feet thick and 30 feet high; the form of which is nearly oval, but leſs curved on the north

[h] See a plan of this building in Borlaſe's Antiq., pl. vii., p. 117.

ſide:

Trematen Castle



Tintagel Castle.

Carn brē Castle, with a distant view of Redruth.

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ſide: its internal diameter is 66 feet by 52: the entrance is under a plain circular arch. The apartments in this keep, muſt, as Dr. Borlaſe obſerves[h], have been lighted from a little court or well, in the centre, as there are no windows in the exterior wall of the building. In the ſurvey of the 11 Edw. III., this caſtle is deſcribed as well walled, and containing a hall, a kitchen, and lodging-chamber, which Edmund, formerly Earl of Cornwall, erected: the walls of which were of plaſter, and a certain ancient chapel within the gate of the caſtle.

Of Reſtormel caſtle, the ancient ſeat of the baronial family of Cardinan, which came into the poſſeſſion of the Earls of Cornwall, towards the latter end of the thirteenth century, the only part now remaining is the keep, a circular building of large dimenſions, ſituated on a ſteep mount, formed out of a rocky hill, with a deep ditch: "the outer wall or rampart of the keep is an exact circle of 110 feet diameter within, and 10 feet wide at the top, including the thickneſs of the parapet, which is two feet ſix inches. From the preſent floor of the ground-rooms to the top of the rampart, is 27 feet 6 inches; and to the top of the parapet, 7 feet higher, garretted quite round. There are three ſtair-caſes leading to the top of the rampart, one on each ſide of the gateway, aſcending from the court within, and one betwixt the inner and outermoſt gate: the rooms are 19 feet wide, the windows moſtly in the innermoſt wall; but there are ſome very large openings in the outmoſt wall or rampart, now walled up."[i] Theſe openings which have pointed arches, and the gateway and chapel, both of which project from the circular keep, and have alſo pointed arches, are ſuppoſed to have been additions, made by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, in the reign of King Henry III. "The offices," Dr. Borlaſe obſerves, "lay below in the baſs-court, where ſigns of many ruins to the north and eaſt were in his time apparent, and ſhewed that this caſtle was of great extent."[k] At the time of the ſurvey, in the reign of King Edward III., there were within the keep a hall, three chambers, and as many upper-chambers, one chapel with two bells, three chambers over the gateway, in a decayed ſtate, covered with lead; the gates at the entrance were alſo decayed. There were, without the gateway of the caſtle, one great hall, with two upper chambers, and one chapel, in good condition: the kitchen, and a certain ſtair-caſe, leading from the hall to the kitchen, were out of repair. There were alſo three chambers, with three upper-chambers over them, and a bakehouſe, in bad condition; and two ſtables for 20 horſes, on each ſide of the gateway, old and ruinous; and there was a certain conduit of lead, through which water was conveyed into every part of the caſtle.[l]

[h] Antiquities, p. 354.
[i] Ibid. p. 357.
[k] Ibid. p. 356.
[l] For the hiſtory of this caſtle, ſee p. 176, 177.

Below the town of Fowey, on each ſide of the haven, is a ſquare tower, built, as we are informed by Leland, in the reign of King Edward IV., for the protection of the haven, having a chain to be drawn acroſs: theſe towers were out of repair in the reign of King Henry VIII., as appears by the ancient chart of the ſouthern coaſt of England, drawn at that time, preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum.[m] "Two links of the boom or chain, which ran acroſs the harbour, were taken up by a trawl boat, about the year 1776,"[n] and are now preſerved in the grotto at Menabilly.

St. Catherine's caſtle at Fowey, St.Mawes caſtle, and that of Pendennis, were all built in the reign of King Henry VIII., and reſemble other caſtles or block-houſes, erected by that monarch for the defence of the ſouthern coaſt.[o] About three-quarters of a mile weſt of Kilkhampton church, is the ſite of a ſtrong fortreſs, called the Caſtle-hill, conſiſting of a very ſteep oval mount, divided into three parts by deep ditches.

Ancient Manſion-Houſes.

Of Place-houſe, the ancient ſeat of the Treffry family, in the town of Fowey, a conſiderable part ſtill remains, though the "right fair and ſtrong embattled tower," mentioned by Leland, and which appears from a drawing in Dr. Borlaſe's manuſcript collections, to have been ſtanding in the year 1752, does not now exiſt. Leland ſays that Thomas Treffry, "embateling all the waulls of the houſe, in a manner made it a caſtelle, and unto this day (temp. Henry VIII.) it is the glorie of the town building in Fowey." A pretty good idea may be formed of what this houſe was in the time of King Henry VIII., from the repreſentation of the town of Fowey, in the chart of the ſouthern coaſt above-noticed[p], where the tower noticed by Leland appears.

On the ſouth ſide a bow-window ſtill remains, very richly ornamented with Gothic tracery. The hall, which has a flat ceiling of oak, richly ornamented, appears, from a date under a coat of arms, to have been fitted up in the year 1575; long ſince which period, the greater part of this building has been much altered internally.

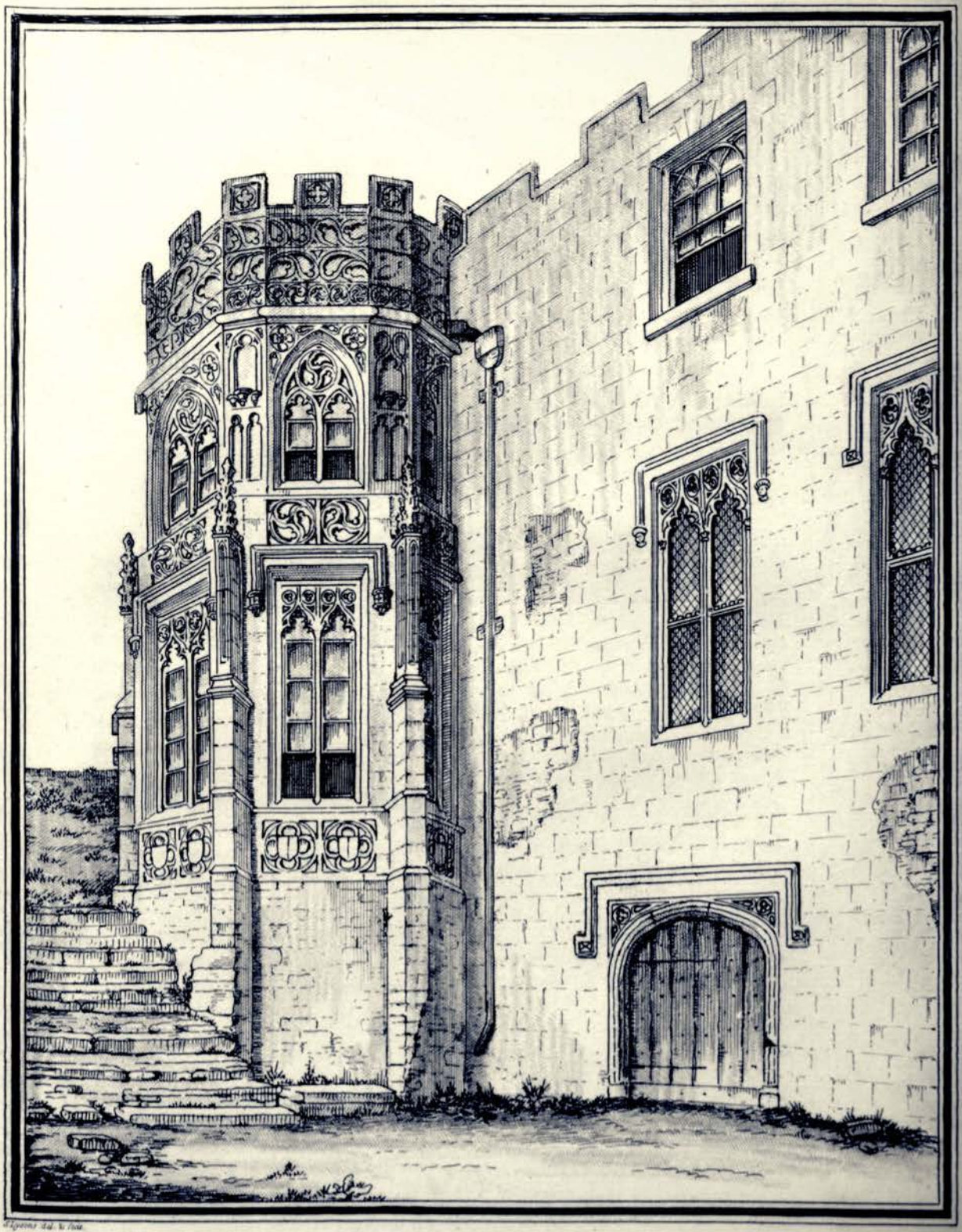
A ſquare embattled tower is all that remains of an ancient caſtellated manſion, in the pariſh of Breage, called Pengerſick caſtle, which does not appear to be of higher antiquity than the reign of King Henry VIII., when it was the ſeat of the

[m] See p. 108.

[n] Groſe's Antiq. viii. p. 19.

[o] St.Mawe's and Pendennis caſtle, are figured in the firſt volume of Buck's Antiquities.

[p] See the plate, p. 108.



PART OF PLACE HOUSE AT FOWEY IN CORNWALL

family of Militon. An upper apartment in this tower was ornamented with a great variety of paintings round the upper part of the oak wainſcot, with proverbs and verſes to illuſtrate them; theſe are at preſent much decayed. About the middle of the laſt century, when this building was viſited by Dr. Borlaſe, they appear to have been pretty well preſerved; and as they ſerve to ſhew the ſtyle of decoration then in uſe, we ſhall inſert in a note the Doctor's deſcription of them from his manuſcript collections above-mentioned.[q]

The following may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the proverbs and verſes. In the compartment where is repreſented the blind man with the lame on his back:—

"The one nedith of the other ys helpe."

"The lame wyche lacketh for to goo
Is borne upon the blinde is back,
So mutually betwien theme twoo
The one ſupplieth the others lack:
The blinde to laime doth lend his might,
The layme to blynde doth yeld his ſight."

[q] "On the wainſcot round the upper part of the room are pictures in miniature, proverbs divided, and betwixt the diviſion, verſes; all ſerving to illuſtrate each other, and to enforce ſome moral inſtruction. The firſt recommends loyalty to the King. The ſecond aſſerts the happineſs of a kingdom, when ſerved by faithful miniſters. The third, how tender and careful a Prince ſhould be of the ſafety of his ſubjects; comparing an affectionate ſovereign to a dolphin, (a fiſh always remarkable for his love to the human ſpecies,) and at the ſame time, probably, intimating how happy the maſter of this houſe was, in the affection and kindneſs he met with from Godolphin houſe, (of which family a dolphin is the creſt,) whence he married his lady. (See Leland, Itin. vol. iii. p. 6.) The fourth aſſerts the ſacred ties of marriage, and how wantonly they had been violated by ſome late divorces, alluding, probably, to the divorce of Henry VIII. from Queen Catherine. In the picture relating hereunto are repreſented, firſt, the proper emblems of marriage,—the gentleman giving his right hand to the lady; a picture of no contemptible hand, and ſurely a ſtrong teſtimony it is of the conjugal affection and domeſtic happineſs of this Militon and his lady. On each ſide of this picture is a manſion-houſe; the one (by what is ſtill remaining) evidently the dwelling-houſe commonly called Pengerſick Caſtle, as it then ſtood; the other is the houſe whence the lady married to Militon, lord of Pengerſick, proceeded, and I take it to be the old houſe of Godolphin, as it was in thoſe times. The fifth truth inculcated is, that as the wants of mankind are mutual, ſo ought to be their aſſiſtances of each other; very properly exhibited to us in the blind man's carrying the lame on his back. The ſixth, that nothing is difficult or impoſſible to the willing and induſtrious. The ſeventh and laſt, gives a true picture of the miſer, in the aſs laden with plenty, and dainties of all kinds, yet feeds upon poor herbage, and taſtes not nor touches what he bears the burthen of, not for himſelf, but for others." (Borlaſe's MS. Collection.)

Cothele-houſe, the ancient ſeat of the Edgcumbe family, ſituated on the weſt bank of the river Tamar, in the pariſh of Calſtock, is, externally, nearly in the ſame ſtate as when it was erected by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, and exhibits a curious ſpecimen of the manſion-houſe of that time: the ſtyle of its architecture will be ſeen by the annexed view, which ſhews the court, having on the north ſide the hall, 22 feet by 42, in the windows of which are many coats of arms of the Edgcumbe family and their alliances, in painted glaſs[r]; on the weſt ſide is the chapel, in the eaſt window of which are ſome remains of painted glaſs.

There are conſiderable remains of Rialton-houſe, in the pariſh of St. Columb-Minor, one of the houſes of the prior of Bodmin, and built by Thomas Vivian, the laſt prior, whoſe monument is noticed at p. ccxxxvi. Part of theſe remains has been converted into a farm-houſe; in a chamber of which, ſtill called the Prior's Chamber, is a coat of arms, — Az. three fiſhes Arg., in one of the windows, with the initials T.V. Over a door-way with a pointed arch, in the ruined part of the houſe, in one of the ſpandrils, is a ſhield charged with a croſs-floree and crown, with this inſcription, "*Edgarus.*" In the other, a ſhield charged with a ſword and crown, with a bugle-horn acroſs; a ſtag on one ſide, and a dog on the other, with this inſcription, "*S. Petroc, T.V.*" The upper part of a larger arch, which now ſtands alone, and appears to have been the principal entrance, is ornamented with ſhields and inſcriptions, very neatly carved: over the arch, in large letters, is the name of the houſe "*Rialtoun.*" On one ſpandril, the arms of England, ſupported by angels; in the other, a ſhield charged with three fiſhes, ſupported by angels; over which, on a ſcroll, is this motto, "*Sit laus Deo:*" over the arch is alſo this inſcription, "T.V. Prior *hoc fecit.*" There is a well in the court adjoining the houſe, with a ſmall ſtone building over it, at one end of which is a niche with a pedeſtal for an image.

Part of the caſtellated manſion at Trelawny, erected by Lord Bonville, in the reign of King Henry VI., ſtill remains on the eaſtern ſide of Trelawny-houſe, in the pariſh of Pelynt, now the ſeat of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. Of Trecarrell, the ancient ſeat of the family of that name, in the pariſh of Lezant, the old hall and chapel ſtill remain; as does the old hall at Benallack, in the pariſh of Conſtantine, formerly the ſeat of a family of that name. Some parts of the ancient manſion at Golden in Probus, the ſeat of the Wolvedons *alias* Goldens, and afterwards of the Tregians, conſiſting chiefly of the chapel and a gateway, ſtill exiſt, in a dilapidated ſtate.

The ancient building in the town of Loſtwithiel, ſuppoſed to have been a palace of the Earls of Cornwall, which was unroofed, and in a dilapidated ſtate in the

[r] Cothele-houſe is entirely furniſhed with ancient furniture, collected by its preſent noble owner and his father.

year

The Court of Cotehele House, from the Gateway.

ANCIENT CROSSES IN CORNWALL.

year 1734, when Buck's view of it was taken, part of which is now uſed as the Stannary priſon, was erected by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, for his exchequer, &c.; and it is doubtful whether there ever was a palace or manſion-houſe attached to it.* The ſites of Cardinham, Boſcaſtle, and ſeveral other caſtellated manſions, are to be traced in the ditches of their moats, or other earth-works ſtill remaining.

Ancient Croſſes.

Every part of Cornwall abounds with ancient ſtone croſſes, not only in the church-yards, but on the moors and other ſituations remote from any habitation; ſome of the moſt remarkable of them are exhibited in the annexed plate, in which fig. 1. repreſents a very rude one in the church-yard at St. Roche: fig. 2. the croſs ſtanding by the turnpike-road ſide on Temple-Moor, called the Four-hole croſs, from the four openings by which the croſs at the top is formed; this has been ornamented all round with ſcrolls, which are much defaced: fig. 3. the croſs in Sancreet church-yard, having on one ſide a rude ſculpture of the crucifixion, in bas-relief, and ornamented in the Saxon ſtyle: fig. 4. a very curious ancient croſs, which originally ſtood in the Chapel-cloſe of the barton of Roſeworthy, in the pariſh of Gwinnear, from whence it was removed, ſome years ſince, to the garden of Lord Arundell's manſion-houſe, at Lanherne, where it now ſtands; on one ſide is a rude ſculpture of the crucifixion, under which is a braid, and an inſcription, apparently Saxon, of which this figure exhibits a fac-ſimile: and in fig. 5. is ſhewn another inſcription, on the oppoſite ſide of the croſs: fig. 6. a Gothic croſs, ſtanding in the church-yard of Mawgan in Pyder, on the eaſt ſide of which is a niche containing the crucifixion, ſculptured in pretty high relief. In the niche on the weſt ſide is carved a ſubject, taken, no doubt, from ſome legend, conſiſting of the figures of a King and Queen. She is in the dreſs of the fourteenth century, kneeling, on one ſide, before a deſk; on the other ſide is a large bolt, with a ſerpent coiled round it, which ſeems to be biting the face of the King, whilſt an angel holds its tail.

In the church-yard of Lanivet are two ancient ſtone croſſes, one about ten feet high, ſtanding on the north ſide of the church, enriched on both ſides with various ornaments, chiefly braids, much defaced by time; the other, which is about eleven feet high, ſtands near the weſt end of the church, having at the top a croſs upon an open circle, leaving four holes, like that on Temple-Moor, which it much reſembles in the ſtyle of its ornaments, which are ſcrolls. Near the inſcribed ſtone in the pariſh of St. Cleer, mentioned in p. ccxxiii, ſtands the lower part of an ancient croſs, ornamented with braids, called the other Half-ſtone, from a ſuppoſition that it belonged to another fragment in a different part of the county.

* See p. 203.

Well-Chapels.

Small chapels or oratories, erected over wells or ſprings of water, to which extraordinary virtues have been aſcribed, abound in moſt parts of Cornwall, the greater part of them in ruins; that of Mena-cuddle, near St. Auſtell, remains pretty entire; it is a ſmall Gothic building, nine feet by five feet ſix inches within the walls, having a groined roof; neatly moulded door-ways on the north and ſouth ſides, with pointed arches, and a ſmall window on the weſt ſide: the well is on the eaſt ſide, one foot two inches in width. Over St. Agnes' well, in Chapelcomb, in the pariſh of St. Agnes, is a plain Gothic building of ſtone, about eight feet wide in the front, where is an opening with an obtuſe arch. There is an ancient ſtone building over the well of St. Cleer, ſituated about a quarter of a mile north of the church; and St. Piran's well, in the pariſh of Perran-Zabuloe. The oratory over St. Levan's well is five feet ſquare and ſeven feet high. The largeſt building of this kind ſtands near Horſe-bridge, in the pariſh of St. Dominick, being 10 feet wide, and about 15 in height, ornamented with pinnacles.

Camps and Earth-works.

The county of Cornwall abounds more, perhaps, than any other part of England, with ancient camps and earth-works; the greater part of them nearly round or oval. In many places on the coaſt, a ſingle vallum is ſeen ſtretching acroſs from the edge of one cliff to that of another, with a ditch next the land; the moſt remarkable of theſe are the little Dinas, in the pariſh of St. Anthony in Meneage, the ſpace incloſed within which is about 500 yards by 200;[s] and the remains of a vallum, about half a mile north-weſt of Tehidy, the ſeat of Lord de Dunſtanville, having a double ditch, the area incloſed within which has been much reduced by the falling of the cliff. At Pennare or Penarth is a double entrenchment, incloſing 100 acres, running eaſt and weſt, from cliff to cliff, acroſs the promontory called the Deadman. Dr. Borlaſe deſcribes a vallum in the pariſh of St. Agnes, called the *kledh* (ſignifying in Corniſh, the trench,) extending nearly two miles in length, from Porth-Chapel-Comb to Breanik-Comb, in ſome parts 20 feet high, with a ditch 17 feet 6 inches wide[t]. "To the weſt of St. Agnes' beacon," Dr. Borlaſe ſays, "are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a ſmall ſquare fortification, adjacent to which are three ſepulchral barrows." There are conſiderable remains of a vallum called the Giant's Hedge, which appears to have been originally about ſeven miles and a half in length, extending, in an irregular line, from the river Looe, a little above the town of Weſt-Looe, to Leryn, from which place it remains for the ſpace of nearly four miles, when it fails, and does not appear again till within a mile of Weſt-Looe.

[s] Borlaſe's Antiq. p. 312. [t] Borlaſe's Antiq. p. 313. [u] Ibid.

In

In the parish of Probus are two camps, which are supposed to have been Roman, the one called Golden Camp, situated on the barton of Wolvedon, otherwise Golden, having a single vallum, of an irregular form, following the shape of the hill, and enclosing eight acres; the other, called Carvossa or Carfossa, about one mile west of Grampound, having a single vallum of an oblong form, inclosing about four acres, three sides of which have been nearly levelled. Dr. Borlase describes a Roman fort at Bossens, in the parish of St. Erth, with a single vallum 152 feet by 130.[u]

In the hundred of Stratton are several ancient camps of an oval form, with a single vallum; the largest of these is Ashbury, in the parish of Week St. Mary, the area within the vallum containing four acres, and extending 27 perches, from east to west and 24 from north to south. East-Leigh-Berrys, in the parish of Launcels, consist of three oval camps, joined together in a line, with openings for communication between them from east to west; that in the middle is the smallest, being only 126 feet from north to south, and 108 from east to west. The two others are of the same size, each of them being 204 feet from north to south, and 144 from east to west. Yerdbury, in the parish of Stratton, is oval, the area within the banks being 327 feet from east to west, and 250 from north to south. At Swannacot-wood, in the parish of Week St. Mary, is a small oval fort, 150 feet by 130, the bank and ditch of which are both low. Hilton-wood Castle, in the parish of Whitstone, is oval, the area being 215 feet by 170: the vallum and ditch are very perfect; the perpendicular height of the vallum being 14 feet, and the ditch being 12 feet wide at the bottom. Near to this, in the same parish, is a similar work, called Froxstone-wood Castle, the area of which is 160 feet by 145; the perpendicular height of the bank, 10 feet; and the width of the ditch, at the bottom, 10 feet. At Grew's Hill, in the parish of Stratton, is a circular work, 156 feet in diameter; the banks of which have been partly levelled; where they remain, they are 10 feet high. There is a small circular work, called Winwood Castle, in the parish of Kilkhampton, 85 feet in diameter.[w]

On Bury-down, in the parish of St. Neots, is a single vallum, of an oblong-square form, 330 feet by 200, rounded at one corner, having some slight outworks on the south side: within the area are several circles of moor-stone, irregularly laid. The work at Binamy, in the parish of Stratton, supposed by Dr. Borlase to have been a Roman fort, is unquestionably the moated site of a mansion-house, (the seat of the Blanchminsters), traces of which are to be seen within it: and that at Whalesborough, also supposed by him to have been Roman, being situated in a field called Chapel-park, has been conjectured to be the remains of an ancient

[u] Borlase's Antiq. p. 316. pl. xxviii. fig. viii.

[w] For the particulars of these earth-works in Stratton hundred, we are indebted to Wrey J'Ans, Esq., by whom they have all been measured.

chapel;

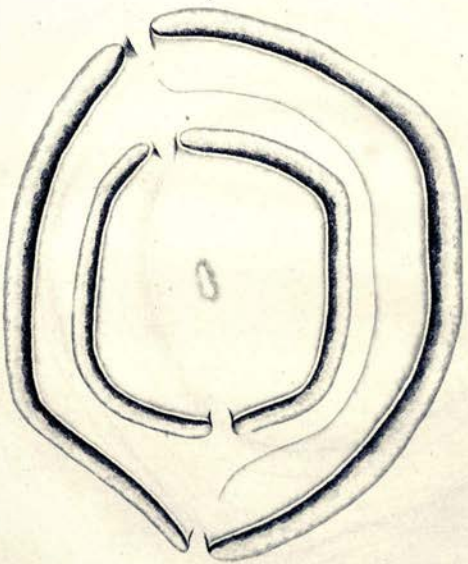
chapel; part of the walls were ſtanding within the memory of perſons now living: the dimenſions of theſe remains are 40 feet by 18.[x]

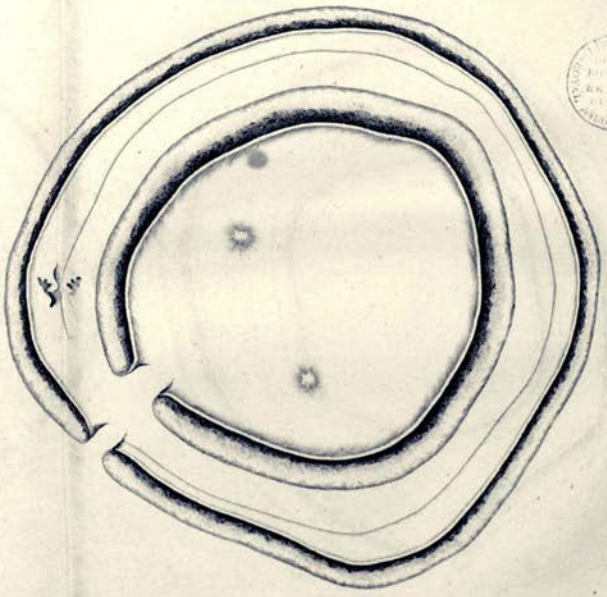
Cadſon-Bury, near Callington, is an oval work, with a ſingle vallum, having two entrances oppoſite to each other, on the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt ſides; the area within the vallum is 700 feet by 450. Blacketon, in the pariſh of Morvall, has a double vallum; the inner one is an irregular oval, containing an area of 363 feet by 264, with an entrance on the weſt ſide: the outer vallum is of an irregular form, and its diſtance from the other varies conſiderably; on the eaſt ſide they are very near together; but on the weſt they are 130 feet diſtant from each other. Caſtle-Kynock, near Bodmin, has a double vallum, the area within being 950 feet by 800. On Great Prideaux-warren, in the pariſh St. Blazey, and Paderbury-top, in the pariſh of St. German's, are camps of the ſame kind; the one being 297 feet by 231, with only one entrance; the other having an entrance on the eaſt and weſt ſides. In the pariſh of Pelynt is a camp nearly round, with a ſingle vallum, and a ditch ten feet deep, having an entrance on the ſouth-eaſt ſide: on the ſouth ſide is an advanced rampart, extending half round, in which is alſo an entrance, facing that of the camp. In Dunmeer-wood, near Bodmin, is a camp with a ſingle vallum, of an irregular oval form, and a ditch in ſome parts 18 feet deep, having only one entrance: the area within the vallum is 450 feet by 375. The camp in Pencarrow-park has a double vallum, the inner one oval, incloſing an area 250 feet by 200; the outer one of an irregular form. On the eaſt ſide, at the diſtance of about 700 feet from this camp, are ſome extenſive out-works. On Bury-down, in the pariſh of Lanreath, is a camp of an irregular form, approaching to a circle, conſiſting of a double vallum, with an entrance on the eaſt and weſt ſides; the area within the inner vallum is 277 feet by 264: a beacon was erected within this area in the year 1804. On the north and weſt ſides are traces of an ancient road; and at the diſtance of about 800 feet, to the ſouth-eaſt of this camp, is a very ſmall one, of an irregular triangular form, called Little-Bury. Kelly-Rounds, in the pariſh of St. Mabyn, conſiſt of a double vallum, the inner one being nearly circular, incloſing an area 396 feet by 330: on the eaſt and weſt ſides are out-works; on the eaſt, 330 feet from the outer vallum; on the weſt, about 130 feet. There are traces of an ancient road leading from the entrance of the out-work on the eaſt ſide. About 400 yards north of this camp, is a ſmall earth-work, having a ſingle vallum, of an irregular form, about 120 feet by 150.[y]

[x] From the information of Wrey J'Ans, Eſq.

[y] For the particulars of theſe nine camps, we are indebted to Mr. Robert Dawſon, who made accurate plans of them, when employed on the Survey of Cornwall, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mudge.

There





Scale of Feet

ANCIENT EARTH-WORKS IN CORNWALL.

1. Warbstow Burrows. 2. Castle An Dinas near St. Columb.

There is a very large camp, nearly circular, called Caſtle-Andinas, on the ſummit of a high hill, about two miles ſouth-eaſt of St. Columb, conſiſting of a double vallum; the inner area being 1,700 feet by 1,500, with only one entrance. Within the area of this camp are two tumuli, one of them ſurrounded by a ſlight ditch. At the diſtance of about a mile to the weſtward, is a Cromlech, now converted into a pig-ſty. Another fortification, of large extent, is Warbſtow-Burrows, having a double vallum, and two entrances: the inner area is 1,200 feet, by 1,075: in the middle of this area is an oblong tumulus, called the Giant's grave[a]. Bartine caſtle, in the pariſh of St. Juſt, is a circular mound of earth, with very little appearance of a ditch: within this area are three circles of ſtones pitched on end, and contiguous to each other; one of them being nine yards in diameter, the other ſeven.[b] Mr. Whitaker ſpeaks of a circular work, above 100 yards in diameter, on a hill in the pariſh of Breage[c], being the ſame of which Leland ſays, "the caſtle of Conan ſtoode in the hille of Pencair; there yet apperith 2 ditches."[d] In the pariſh of Cardinham is a circular entrenchment, called Bury-Caſtle, containing about two acres.[e]

The church of St. Dennis ſtands within a circular entrenchment. Dr. Borlaſe mentions a circular entrenchment in Lanerwood, in the pariſh of St. Allen; and Hals ſpeaks of Gwarnike caſtle, a triple entrenchment, in the woody lands of Gwarnike, in the ſame pariſh. Caer-Dane and Caer-Kief, are two large oval camps, near St. Piran's Well, in the pariſh of Perran-Zabuloe. Near Pentowan, in the pariſh of St. Auſtell, is a camp of the ſame form, called the Van, and another near Penrice, in the ſame pariſh, called Caſtle-Gothia. There are alſo ancient earth-works in the pariſhes of Egloſhayle, St. Erth, St. Gerrans, Gwithian, and Launceſton.[f]

Beſides the two camps above-mentioned, near Grampound, ſuppoſed to be Roman, there are others of the oval form, in the ſame neighbourhood, at Reſugga near Trevellick, and Pencooſe caſtle, near Pencooſe.

Tumuli of earth or barrows abound in every part of the county; beſides thoſe already noticed, there are more than twenty on high ground, near the highways in the hundred of Stratton. Touchborough, about half a mile north of Davidſtow church, is a large tumulus, 94 paces in circumference at the baſe; about 300 yards north-eaſt of it are two other ſmaller tumuli. There is a large tumulus in

[a] See the annexed plan, obligingly communicated by Mr. H. Stephens, who executed part of the Survey of Cornwall.

[b] Borlaſe's Antiquities, p. 346. pl. xxix. [c] Cathedral of Cornwall, I. p. 336.

[d] Itin. iii. 16. [e] Polwhele's Hiſtory, vol. i. p. 107. [f] See p. 83. 94. 118. 150. 192.

the parish of Mawgan in Pyder, called Denzil-borrow[e]; and another near Launceston, called White-borough.

Miscellaneous Antiquities.

In the north transept of Lanlivery church, against the east wall, are two fragments of sculpture in alabaster; one representing the resurrection of our Saviour; and the other, the general resurrection. Some ancient carvings of Scripture subjects in alabaster, originally painted and gilded, but now much defaced, were lately discovered in Cury church[f]. In Launcels church are glazed tiles with raised figures of lions, griffins, birds, roses, &c.

In the year 1774, a silver cup was discovered, seventeen feet beneath the surface of the earth, containing a great variety of silver ornaments, (all of which are figured in the ninth volume of the Archæologia, pl. viii.) and many Saxon coins, most of which are now in the possession of William Rashleigh, Esq., M.P.: the following is a list of them, with the numbers of each: —

Offa Rex, one.	*Aethelred Rex*, two.
Ciolvvlf Rex, one.	*Aelfred Rex*, two.
Beornwulf Rex, one.	*Aethelstan Rex*, three.
Berktvvlf Rex, nine.	*Eadmund Rex*, two.
Burgred Rex, thirty-one.	*Eadred Rex*, two.
Eadmund Rex, two.	*Eadwig Rex*, one.
Eanred Rex, one.	*Eadgar Rex*, four.
Ceolnoth Archiep. five.	*Aethelred Rex*, (Second) eight.
Egbeortht Rex, two.	*Sithric Rex*,
Ethelvvlf Rex, two.	*Ludovicus.*[g]

An ancient instrument of brass, resembling a long pin or bodkin, (the end of which is bent, probably by accident), was discovered ten fathoms under the surface of the earth, at the bottom of a mine, near the river Fowey, and exhibited to the society of antiquaries in 1796, by its possessor, the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq.: it is figured in the Archæologia, vol. xii., pl. li., fig. 8.

Customs and Superstitions, &c.

The customs and superstitions, relating to Maddern Well, Gulfwell, and our lady of Nant's Well, have been already spoken of[h]; Dr. Borlase says, that the common people attributed the same powers to St. Uny's Well, in the parish of Sancreed.[i]

[e] Polwhele's History, vol. i. p. 107. [f] From the information of the Rev. R. G. Grylls, jun.
[g] Communicated by Taylor Combe, Esq. Sec. R. S., who had engravings prepared of all the varieties [h] P. ccii. [i] Natural History of Cornwall, p. 31.

The Well of St.Kaine has been often celebrated in proſe and verſe; its reputed qualities are ſufficiently expreſſed in the following verſe, quoted by Carew: —

"The quality, that man or wife,
Whoſe chance or choice attains
Firſt of this ſacred ſtream to drink,
Thereby the maſtery gains."

The church ale was formerly kept up with great ſpirit in Cornwall[l], and on that occaſion, no doubt, the athletic exerciſes, particularly wreſtling, in which the Corniſh ſtill greatly delight, were not omitted.

Borlaſe ſays, that bonfires are kindled in Cornwall on the eve of St.John Baptiſt's, and St.Peter's day, whence midſummer, in the Corniſh tongue, is called *Goluan*, which ſignifies both light and rejoicing. At theſe fires, he ſays, the Corniſh attend with lighted torches, tarred and pitched at one end, making a perambulation round the fire, and go from village to village bearing their torches[k]. Mr. Brand ſays, that the boundary of each tin-mine is marked by a long pole, with a buſh on the top of it: theſe on St.John's day are covered with flowers.[l]

At Helſton, the 8th of May, the feſtival of the apparition of St.Michael, the patron-ſaint of the town, is kept as a day of rejoicing, with muſic, ſinging, dancing, and proceſſions, under the appellation of the *Furry*[m]. Similar ſports, under the ſame denomination, are ſaid to have been held at the Lizard, at Sithney, and other places. The ancient cuſtom called the Bodmin-riding, and ſome remains of it which ſtill exiſt, are detailed under the head of Bodmin, in the Parochial Topography, p.38.

Mr. Polwhele ſays, that "the cuſtom of ſaluting the apple-trees at Chriſtmas, with a view to another year, is ſtill preſerved both in Cornwall and Devonſhire. In ſome places the pariſhioners walk in proceſſion, viſiting the principal orchards in the pariſh; in each orchard ſingle out the principal tree; ſalute it, with a certain form of words, and ſprinkle it with cyder, or daſh a bowl of cyder againſt it. In other places, the farmer and his workmen only, immerſe cakes in cyder, and place them on the branches of an apple-tree, in due ſolemnity; ſprinkle the tree, as they repeat a formal incantation, and dance round it."[n] Carew ſpeaks of a cuſtom which formerly prevailed at Loſtwithiel, where, he ſays, "upon little Eaſter-Sunday, the freeholders of the towne and mannour, by themſelves or their deputies, did there aſſemble: amongſt whom, one (as it fell to his lot by turne)

[l] Carew's Survey, 68., 1ſt. Edit. [k] Antiq. p. 130. [l] Popular Antiq., vol. i., p. 255, *note*.
[m] A particular account of the Helſton *Furry* may be ſeen in Polwhele's Hiſtory of Cornwall, vol. i. p. 41—45. [n] Hiſtory of Cornwall, vol. i. p. 48.

bravely

bravely apparelled, gallantly mounted, with a crowne on his head, a ſcepter in his hand, a ſword borne before him, and dutifully attended by all the reſt, alſo on horſeback, rode thorow the principall ſtreète to the church: there the curate in his beſt *beſeene*, ſolemnely received him at the church-yard ſtile, and conducted him to heare divine ſervice; after which, he repaired with the ſame pompe, to a houſe foreprovided for that purpoſe, made a feaſt to his attendants, kept the tables end himſelfe, and was ſerved with kneeling, aſſay, and all other rites due to the eſtate of a Prince: with which dinner, the ceremony ended, and every man returned home again." [n]

They have a remarkable harveſt-cuſtom in Cornwall,—when the corn is cut, one of the reapers takes the laſt handful of wheat, or other corn, holds it up, and cries, "I have it," three times; another enquires, "What have you?" three times; he replies, "*A neck, a neck, a nèck:*" [o] they then ſhout, and dreſs up this handful of corn with flowers, and parade about, carrying it, with great acclamations and merriment.

It ſeems from Dr. Borlaſe's account [p], that the ſuperſtition of the ancient Britons, reſpecting the formation of the *Anguinum*, or ſerpent's egg, as related by Pliny, or ſomething very like it, prevailed in Cornwall, ſo lately as fifty years ago.

The Corniſh were formerly much attached to ſports and paſtimes, eſpecially the *Guare-miracle*, or miracle-play, wreſtling, and hurling. The firſt is deſcribed by Carew [q], as "a kind of Entrelude, compiled in Corniſh out of ſome Scripture hiſtory, with that Groſſenes which accompanied the Romanes *vetus Comedia*. For repreſenting it they raiſe an earthen amphitheatre, in ſome open field, having the diameter of his encloſed playne ſome 40 or 50 foot. The country people flock from all ſides, many miles off, to heare and ſee it; for they have therein devils and devices, to delight as well the eye as the eare." As the plays were in the Corniſh language, this paſtime has of courſe long ſince ceaſed. The exerciſe of wreſtling ſtill prevails in this county, perhaps more generally than in any other part of England. The favourite paſtime of the Corniſh in former times was the game of *Hurling*, a great trial of ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, performed with a wooden ball covered with ſilver: it was played by 20 or 30 on a ſide, and conſiſted in catching the ball, and carrying it by force or ſleight to the goal aſſigned. A very particular deſcription of this game may be found in Carew's Survey. [r]

[n] Survey of Cornwall, f. 137.

[o] Mr. Brand, who gives an account of this cuſtom as it prevailed in Devonſhire, on the borders of Cornwall, with ſome circumſtances different from what we obſerved in the neighbourhood of Truro, calls it a *Knack*. (Popular Antiq. vol. i. p. 443, note)

[p] Antiq. p. 137. See alſo Carew's Survey. [q] Survey, f. 71. (a). [r] Ibid. f. 73. (b).

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

THE earlieſt topographical notices relating to Cornwall, are thoſe in the itineraries of William of Worceſter, who viſited that county in the reign of Edward IV., and of Leland, who was there in the reign of Henry VIII. Next to theſe, in point of time, follows the brief ſketch of the county by Camden, in his Britannia, firſt publiſhed in 1586, in octavo. The firſt regularly digeſted hiſtorical and topographical account of Cornwall, is the ſurvey of that county, written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Richard Carew, Eſq. of Anthony, and firſt publiſhed in 1602. This ſurvey, to uſe the author's own words, "containeth a deſcription — General in the firſt book, reſpecting her accidents, elements, and inhabitants—Special in the ſecond book, containing matters topographical, hiſtorical." The firſt book contains much valuable matter on general ſubjects, particularly relating to the ſtate of the mines at that time, the tillage of the county, fiſheries, &c; the Corniſh gentry, eminent perſons, trade, Saints' feaſts, cuſtoms, games, &c. &c.; hiſtorical notices; temporal and ſpiritual government, &c.; and a tranſcript of ſome valuable records from the Exchequer. The ſecond book conſiſts chiefly of topographical notices, arranged according to the ſeveral hundreds, with a brief account of the principal gentry and their ſeats. This work was reprinted, without additions, in 1723, and again in 1769. A new edition was publiſhed in 1811, by the Right Hon. Lord de Dunſtanville, with the notes of Thomas Tonkin, Eſq. of Trevaunance, from a MS. in His Lordſhip's poſſeſſion, which had been prepared for the preſs by the author, but never publiſhed.

Norden's "Topographical and Hiſtorical Deſcription of Cornwall" may be conſidered as contemporary with Carew's ſurvey; the "Perambulation of Cornwall," as he calls it, for the purpoſe of collecting his materials, appears to have been made in 1584: it was not written till after the publication of Carew's volume, from which he has evidently taken his general ſketch of the county; and, from other circumſtances, it appears, that he had, at leaſt in many inſtances, brought down his account to the time of his writing. This ſurvey, in which we have ſome notices of ſeats of the Corniſh gentry of his time, not mentioned elſewhere, was not printed till 1728. Mr. Carew does not ſeem to have been aware, that Norden intended more than a map of the county; for, in a letter dated 1606, when meditating a new edition of his ſurvey, he ſays, "if I wiſt where to find Mr. Nor-

den, I would fain have his map of our ſhire, for the perfecting of which he took a journey into theſe parts." Mr. Tonkin obſerves of Norden's book, that "although a mean performance, full of egregious miſtakes, with moſt defective and erroneous maps of every hundred, yet there were ſeveral things in it hardly to be met with elſewhere."[a]

About the year 1685, Mr. William Hals, a gentleman of an ancient Devonſhire family[b], which had been ſome time ſettled at Fentongollan, in St. Michael-Penkevill, began to make collections for a parochial hiſtory of Cornwall, which he continued for at leaſt half a century: it was brought down by him to about the year 1736. Mr. Hals died in 1739; his parochial hiſtory being at that time nearly compleated. About the year 1750, the publication of this work was undertaken by Mr. Andrew Brice, then a printer at Truro, who afterwards removed to Exeter, where he publiſhed an uſeful geographical dictionary and other books. The account of ſeventy-two pariſhes arranged alphabetically, from Advent to Helſton incluſive, was printed in folio in ten numbers, which are extremely ſcarce: the publication is ſaid to have been ſuſpended for want of purchaſers; occaſioned by the ſcurrilous anecdotes it contained, and reflections thrown on ſome of the principal families. It is probable, however, that the inaccuracies with which it abounds, and the tedious legends of ſaints to whom the churches are dedicated, which occupy at leaſt half the work, would have operated more to the prejudice of its ſale than the ſcandalous anecdotes which occaſionally occur, many of which had been omitted by the editor. The moſt valuable part of the work is the account of families, and the deſcent of property; but in theſe he is frequently inaccurate; and, as Dr. Borlaſe obſerves[c], "what he ſays ſhould not have too great ſtreſs laid upon it, when it ſtands upon his ſingle authority."

Contemporary with Hals, as a collector of materials for a parochial hiſtory of Cornwall, was Thomas Tonkin, Eſq. of Trevaunance[d], ſome time member for Helſton, a gentleman of an ancient family, who had made great progreſs in preparing ſuch a hiſtory for the preſs, and had completed ſeveral pariſhes. Mr. Tonkin began to write his parochial hiſtory in 1702, at which time he had the uſe of Hals's collections. Dr. Borlaſe[e] ſeems to have ſuppoſed that Hals's collections were brought down from 1702 to 1736 by Tonkin; the truth

[a] See Tonkin's dedicatory letter prefixed to Lord de Dunſtanville's edition of Carew.

[b] Mr. Gough had been informed that he was rector of St. Iwern; but it is certain that he never was in holy orders, nor is there any ſuch Corniſh pariſh. Mr. Hals's reſidence, during the greater part of his life, was at Treſawſen, in Merther; at the time of his death, he reſided at St. Wenn.

[c] In MS. notes on Carew, in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

[d] In the latter part of his life he reſided at Polgorran, near Tregony.

[e] In his MS. notes on Carew.

is,

is, that they both brought down their collections to that period, without any communication with each other, which ſeems to have ceaſed ſoon after the firſt period above-mentioned. Mr. Tonkin himſelf ſays, ſpeaking of Hals in the year 1739, "it is between twenty-five and thirty years ſince I have ſeen any of his collections, and, I believe, at leaſt twenty, ſince I have ſeen him: I am told that he has greatly improved and poliſhed them ſince that time; but as his method is quite different from mine, and that I have ſome other reaſons not neceſſary to be mentioned for not correſponding with him, I can ſafely ſay, that in this preſent work of mine[f], I have not made uſe of one ſingle line out of his compoſitions." Mr. Tonkin, in one of his MSS., dated March 27th, 1733, deſires that, "if by death, or any other accident, his MSS. ſhould fall into other hands, they would by no means publiſh them in the dreſs in which they then appeared, but be pleaſed to new-model them after the method followed in thoſe few which had received his laſt corrections, ſuch as St. Agnes, St. Piran in the Sands, St. Michael-Penkevil," &c. In 1737, he had made ſufficient progreſs in his collections, to enable him to put forth propoſals, in which he announced the plan of his publication.[g]

In the year 1739, Mr. Tonkin had completed his MS. of the firſt part of his work, which was to treat of the county of Cornwall in general; his epiſtle dedicatory of that date[h], is printed at the beginning of Lord de Dunſtanville's edition of Carew, addreſſed to Sir William Carew, Bart. and Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., then repreſentatives in parliament for the county of Cornwall. In this letter, he recapitulates what had been done towards the topography of his native county. Beſides the works of Leland, Camden, Norden, and Carew, he mentions the general collections of Hals and Anſtis, and thoſe of Beare and Gwavas on the Stannaries, the Corniſh language, &c. Towards the concluſion of his epiſtle, he ſays, "I

[f] Meaning the firſt volume, which was to have contained the general hiſtory of the county.

[g] Propoſals for publiſhing three volumes of the hiſtory and antiquities of Cornwall in imperial quarto:—

The firſt to be a complete work of itſelf, and a full natural hiſtory thereof and its antiquities. Alſo, the ſecond volume will give a particular account of the four Weſtern hundreds, after the method of Sir William Dugdale's Warwickſhire. Maps of each; arms round the maps; draughts of the ſeats; proſpect of Mount Bay; Falmouth harbour; Truro, with its river; Wadebridge, and river.

The third volume of the five remaining hundreds in the ſame manner, with proſpects from Mount Edgcumbe of Plymouth Stonehouſe, and the docks; a ſecond of Launceſton, Newport, &c.; a third of Fowey harbour.

Subſcribers to ſend their names, and arms, and informations, to the author at Polgorran, near Tregony, at or before Lady-Day 1737. The price in hand to ſubſcribers, one guinea; and 5s. on the delivery of the firſt volume, 16s. on the delivery of the ſecond, and one guinea on the delivery of the third. Subſcribers for ſix to receive ſeven copies.

[h] By an error of the preſs, it appears 1733.

wiſh I could ſay that many more of my countrymen had aſſiſted me with their kind endeavours. I do not yet deſpair of having ſeveral, for which reaſons I have, in my propoſals, enlarged the deſigned time of the publication of this part. I hope they will be ſo good as to ſend in contributions. If they perſiſt in their refuſal, they muſt be contented with ſuch coarſe fare as I am able to give them, which I will endeavour to make as palatable for them as I can; perhaps, when they come to taſte of this, they may be prevailed on to ſupply me with ſomething better towards the two remaining parts. All that I can promiſe them, is, that I will give them the beſt account I can, without the leaſt partiality: neither ſhall any one perſon have a juſt occaſion given him to charge me with any wilful omiſſion or ſophiſticated truth. I ſhall likewiſe make it my particular care to avoid any perſonal reflections, and much more ſo, not to throw any ſcandal, pretended judgment, old wives' tales, &c. on any one family whatſoever; but where I cannot ſay all the good that I would wiſh for, be very careful at leaſt to forbear the ſaying any ill, as keeping in mind that excellent advice of honeſt Andrew,

"Pray eat your pudding, friend, and hold your tongue."

In this he evidently alludes to what he muſt have obſerved in the MSS. of his contemporary Hals. Very little was done by Mr. Tonkin to the parochial department of his intended hiſtory after the date of this letter; he died in 1742, and "in the latter part of his life, being unhappily involved in pecuniary difficulties, grew leſs attentive to ſtudy and died without printing any part of his intended hiſtory."

The Rev. William Borlaſe, rector of Ludgvan, afterwards LL.D. publiſhed in 1754, "Obſervations on the Antiquities of the County of Cornwall," in one volume folio, and in 1758, another volume, relating to the natural hiſtory of the county; a ſecond edition of the Antiquities was publiſhed in 1769. Dr. Borlaſe, whoſe works, notwithſtanding he indulged ſome fanciful conjectures concerning the druidical worſhip, contains much valuable matter, appears to have meditated a parochial hiſtory of Cornwall; the few collections which he had made for that purpoſe, in addition to the MSS. of Hals and Tonkin, he digeſted in a folio volume, now in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. In 1775, the Rev. Mr. Walker, late rector of Lawhitton, projected the publication of a parochial hiſtory of Cornwall, by making additions to Hals, and iſſued propoſals, but the publication never took place. In the year 1803, the Rev. Richard Polwhele, repreſentative of the ancient family of that name, and vicar of Manaccan, who had been before engaged in the publication of a hiſtory of Devonſhire, publiſhed three volumes of a general hiſtory of Cornwall, claſſed under the ſeveral heads of, civil and military tranſactions, religion, architecture, agriculture, mining, commerce, language, literature, population, manners, &c. and divided into periods: theſe volumes, which were brought down

to the reign of Edward I., were followed in the year 1804 by "a Supplement to the firſt and ſecond Books, containing Remarks on St. Michael's Mount, Penzance, the Lands-End, and the Sylleh Iſles, by the Hiſtorian of Mancheſter;" and in the year 1806 by two other volumes, one of them containing the hiſtory of Cornwall, in reſpect to its population, and the health, ſtrength, activity, longevity, and diſeaſes of its inhabitants, with illuſtrations from Devonſhire; the other, "the language, literature, and literary characters of Cornwall, with illuſtrations from Devonſhire."

No detached hiſtories have been publiſhed of any of the Corniſh towns; a hiſtory of Launceſton, written by himſelf, was among the MSS. of that induſtrious collector, John Anſtis, Eſq. ſome time Garter King of Arms, who was a native of St. Neot's, and reſided chiefly in the latter part of his life on an eſtate which he had purchaſed in the pariſh of Duloe, where he lies buried. We have not been able to diſcover where this valuable MS. is depoſited, nor who is the preſent poſſeſſor of a MS. hiſtory of the borough town of St. Ives, written by Mr. Hicks, ſome time an attorney at St. Ives, before the year 1756.[h]

In the year 1806, the Rev. Benjamin Forſter, rector of Boconnoc, publiſhed a ſmall tract, in quarto, intituled, "Some Account of the Church and Windows of St. Neot's." In the year 1804, the learned Mr. Whitaker, author of ſome much eſteemed hiſtorical diſquiſitions, publiſhed a work in two volumes quarto, intituled, "The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall hiſtorically ſurveyed," in which he has clearly proved, that the ſeat of the biſhoprick of Cornwall was at St. Germans only, and never at Bodmin, as had been generally ſuppoſed.

In compiling the following parochial accounts, recourſe has been had, as in other counties, to the Inquiſitions *poſt mortem*, and other records in the Tower. We have occaſionally made uſe of the printed part of Hals's works; and have been ſo fortunate, as to procure a ſight of a conſiderable portion of that which has not been publiſhed, copies of detached parts of which are in the hands of ſeveral perſons, but we have not aſcertained that any perfect copy exiſts. We have, however, chiefly relied for the deſcent of property, in addition to what has been obtained from records, on the MS. of Tonkin, where there was an opportunity of choice; but there are ſome pariſhes for which Tonkin made no collections; as, on the other hand, there are others even of the printed pariſhes of Hals, in which there is ſcarcely any information to be obtained, except ſlight notices of the benefice, and a hiſtory of the ſaint to whom the church was dedicated[i]. We had an opportunity of taking notes from a part of Tonkin's MS., the

[h] Mentioned in Dr. Borlaſe's Parochial Collections, 3.

[i] It may be obſerved alſo, that, in Tonkin's MSS., the deſcent of property is frequently copied from Hals's collections relating to pariſhes, of which Hals's MS. does not now perhaps exiſt.

property

property of the Rev. Mr. Pye of Blisland, through the favour of Dr. Taunton, soon after we began to make collections for Cornwall: a copy of this has been since added to the remainder of Tonkin's MSS. in the possession of Lord de Dunstanville, to whose kindness we have been indebted for the use of the whole, as well as for much other valuable information and assistance in the progress of our work. To Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. we have been indebted for the use of Dr. Borlase's unedited MSS. His volume respecting the Cornish families has proved extremely useful, not only for what we have written on that head, but in tracing satisfactorily, in many instances, the descent of property. Among Borlase's additions to what had been collected by Hals and Tonkin, for the parochial history, are notices of the ancient chapels in most of the parishes from the registers of the See of Exeter, which we have frequently quoted. We have been indebted to Rose Price, Esq. for the inspection and use of the collections made by his father, John Price, Esq. of Penzance, among which are a MS. history of St. Michael's Mount, and copies of some of Hals's MSS. The late Mr. Price had printed some part of his collections, consisting of pedigrees, deeds, and wills, in folio. The church notes, with notices relating to ancient architecture, &c. were collected during personal visits to every parish in the county in the year 1805, some of which were repeated in 1811. In our endeavours to continue the descent of landed property from the time when Hals and Tonkin finished their collections, we have experienced a considerable degree of success; and although our public applications for information were not more successful than Tonkin's, the result of several advertisements having been one solitary communication, yet many of the principal landholders have, upon our immediate application to them, though personally unknown, very obligingly furnished us with valuable communications. For much general assistance we have been indebted to Dr. Taunton, Charles Rashleigh, Esq., John Wallis, Esq. of Bodmin, and his son, John Wallis, Esq.; the latter has not only furnished us with such information as fell within his own knowledge, but prosecuted inquiries for us with much activity and intelligence. For much research and many valuable communications relating to the hundred of East, we have been indebted to the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago of Landulph, to the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, for the immediate neighbourhood of his seat at Anthony; for similar favours with respect to the hundred of Stratton to Wrey J'ans, Esq. and the Rev. John King; for Fowey and its neighbourhood, to J. T. Austen, Esq.; and for the neighbourhood of his seat at Trelawney, to the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart. The clergy, in general, have very kindly favoured us with satisfactory answers to our local queries relating to the present state of their parishes; which, among other advantages, has enabled us to ascertain the present owners of the several manors and bartons spoken of by Leland, Norden, Hals, and Tonkin; whe-

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ther the old manſions, which have been ſeats of the gentry of former days, are ſtanding; how they are now occupied; and whether there are any remains of the numerous chapels ſpoken of by Borlaſe and others. From the ſame ſources, we have obtained an account of the ſituation of each pariſh, its principal villages, and charitable eſtabliſhments. Among thoſe clergy who have kindly proſecuted their inquiries beyond the limits of their own pariſhes, we have been particularly indebted to the Rev. John Rogers of Mawnan, the Rev. Anthony Williams of Treneere, vicar of St. Kevern, the Rev. Dr. Cardew of St. Erme, the Rev. R. G. Grylls of Helſton, the Rev. R. Lyne of Padſtow, and the Rev. Richard Polwhele.

ADVENT, commonly called St.Ann or St.Tane[1], lies in the hundred of Lesnewth and deanery of Trigg-minor, about a mile and a half south from Camelford. It contains the small villages of Treclegoe or Trelegoe, Pencarow, and Tresinny. Most of the estates in this parish are parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, being held as free and customary lands of the manor of Helston in Trigg. The manor of Trelegoe, Treclegoe, or Trenelgoe, after having been for some descents in the family of Phillipps, was bequeathed by the late Rev. William Phillipps, rector of Lanteglos and Advent, to his nephew John Phillipps Carpenter, of Tavistock, Esq., whose son is the present proprietor. Helsbury Park, held under the duchy of Cornwall, extends into this parish. Tonkin speaks of Trethyn as a place of chief note in the parish of Advent, and says, that Sir Henry Rolle retired thither during the protectorate of Cromwell, about which time it became, by lease, the seat of a branch of the Vivians, whose heiress married into the family of Beale of St.Teath: it was, in 1736, the seat of Matthew Beale, Esq. It is now, by inheritance from his father, the property of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq. The church of Advent, which is a distinct parish, is united to Lanteglos-juxta-Camelford, and forms with it a consolidated rectory, in the patronage of the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall.

St. AGNES, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is a small market-town, situated nine miles north-west-by-west from Truro, near the Bristol channel. It was anciently called Breanick or Bryanick. The market, for which there does not appear to be any charter on record, has been held from time immemorial for all sorts of wares and provisions, except corn. In 1706 Mr. Tonkin procured the Queen's patent for a weekly market and two fairs, but, after the writ of *ad quod damnum* had been duly executed, and the Queen's sign manual obtained, in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants of Truro, the grant was revoked. A small market is nevertheless kept up: the market-day is Thursday. The town and parish, comprising a great mining district, thickly strewed with cottages, contained 4,161 inhabitants in 1801, and 5,024 in 1811, according to the returns made to parliament in those years.

A pilchard-fishery was established at St.Agnes about the year 1802.

[1] In ancient ecclesiastical records, it is called the chapel of St. Andewin or St. Athawyn, in Lanteglos, of which parish it was formerly a part.

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The principal villages in this pariſh are Malow or Mola, where are the remains of a chapel, Mithian or Mythian, and Stencloſe. The great manor of Tywarnhaile, which will be more particularly treated of in the pariſh of Perranzabuloe, extends into this pariſh.

The manor of Mythian belonged formerly to the family of Winſlade: John Winſlade was executed for being concerned with Humphrey Arundell and others, in the Corniſh commotions in 1549, and his eſtates were forfeited to the crown. King Edward VI. granted this manor to Sir Reginald Mohun. William Mohun, Eſq., the laſt heir-male of this family, bequeathed it to his wife Sibella, (who was afterwards married to John Derbyſhire Birkhead, Eſq.) and his ſiſter, Mrs. Elizabeth Prowſe. Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., who is the preſent proprietor of the whole, bought it in 1777; one moiety of Mr. Birkhead, and the other of Matthew Grylls, brother and heir of Robert Grylls, who had purchaſed it in 1758 of the deviſees of Mrs. Prowſe.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Trevaunance, is ſaid to have been acquired by the Tonkin family in marriage with the heireſs of Carne, a younger branch of the family of Carne of Glamorganſhire[m]. In the year 1559, Henry Earl of Rutland, then lord of the manor of Tywarnhaile-Tyes, ſold the fee of the Trevaunance eſtate to Richard Crane, who the ſame year conveyed it to John Jeffery. In 1593, it was ſold by Jeffery to Thomas Tonkin *alias* Trevaunance, whoſe family had long been poſſeſſed of it as leaſe-holders. This eſtate was the property and the ſeat of Thomas Tonkin of Trevaunance, Eſq., who made large collections for a parochial hiſtory of Cornwall[n]. Mr. Tonkin enjoyed his eſtate but a few years: he died in 1742. His two ſons, who did not long ſurvive him, ſucceſſively inherited his eſtates, which, after their death, were for a while in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Heyes, Eſq., who married the daughter and heir of his ſon James, but left no iſſue; the only child of his daughter, who married Foſs, having died unmarried, they deſcended to the repreſentatives of the three daughters of Thomas Tonkin, who died in 1672; which daughters had married into the families of Jago, Corniſh, and Ley. Mr. John Jago, and Mr. Hugh Ley, the immediate deſcendants of two of the daughters, are now poſſeſſed of two-thirds of the manor of Trevaunance, and of ſuch portion of the manor of Lambourn as extends into this pariſh, and was part of the Tonkin eſtate (except ſome lands ſold to J. Thomas, Eſq. of Chiverton). The other third part has been ſubdivided. Mr. Thomas has one half of it by purchaſe, the other half is divided between Mr. Geach, a deſcendant of the family of Corniſh, and Mr. Paul Clerk.

[m] Tonkin's MS.; but the pedigree of the family in Dr. Borlaſe's collection, copied from Tonkin's papers, deſcribes the family as reſident at Trevaunance, in the reign of Richard II., two generations before the match with Carne.

[n] See p. 2—4.

Trevaunance houſe was taken down a few years after the death of Mr. Tonkin: there is now a cottage on its ſite.

An attempt was made by the Tonkin family to form a harbour at Trevaunance-Porth as early as the year 1632; it was attempted again in 1684, and, after a conſiderable expence had been incurred, again given up. In 1699, a third attempt was made with the aſſiſtance of Mr. Winſtanly, the celebrated engineer; the works then conſtructed were deſtroyed by a violent ſtorm in 1705. Mr. Tonkin, from whoſe notes this account was taken, again commenced his works in 1710, at the expence of 6,000l.; he formed the foundation with large maſſes of rock laid in hot lime made of Lyas-ſtone from Aberddaw, in South Wales: theſe works having become decayed, a jetty pier of Moorſtone was built about the year 1794, at the expence of 10,000l., by a company of gentlemen, and a conſiderable trade in coals, lime, ſlate, &c. is now carried on with Ireland and Wales. The proprietors are enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more commodious and ſafe for ſhipping. A ſmall ſtream of water which riſes in the manor of Tywarnhaile, turns ſeveral ſtamping mills in Trevaunance-Comb.

Mr. Tonkin ſpeaks of Chyton and Trevenythick, now Trenethick, as tenements in this manor. He ſays, that the Beauchamps owned Chyton in the reign of Henry IV.: and that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, they removed from Chyton to Trenethick; in the year 1633, Walter Beauchamp ſold both to Peter Jenkyn of St. Columb the Higher, of whoſe repreſentatives Chyton was purchaſed about the latter end of that century by Hugh Tonkin. It is now partly the property of the heirs of Tonkin before mentioned, and partly of Francis Enys, Eſq. Trenethick was ſold by the Jenkyn family in 1699 to John Tonkin, Eſq. of Mullion, who poſſeſſed it in 1736. It was afterwards, for many years, in the family of John, of whom it has been recently purchaſed by Mr. Collan Harvey of St. Day.

Penwennick, a tenement in the manor of Tywarnhaile, was divided in the reign of Henry VIII. between Thomas Kemyell, who poſſeſſed a moiety, and Sir John Chamond and Urinus Nicholl, who had a fourth each. The repreſentatives of Kemyell ſold their moiety in 1568 to William Whitta; from Whitta, it paſſed to the Lanyons, who reſided here ſeveral years, and ſold this eſtate in 1622, to Edward Noye of Mawgan: it was purchaſed of the latter, in 1627, by John Tonkin, Eſq. of Trevaunance. Sir John Chamond's ſhare paſſed through ſeveral female heirs to Francis Baſſet, Eſq. of Tehidy, who ſold it to Thomas Tonkin, Eſq. in 1705. Theſe three parts of Penwennick were, till of late years, veſted in the heirs of Tonkin. The remaining fourth part, which had belonged to Nicholls, was, in 1736, the property of John Nance, Eſq. whoſe anceſtors had acquired it

by purchaſe: the whole is now the property of John James, Eſq. who reſides on another eſtate, which he has in this pariſh called Roſemundy.

Treuellis or Trevellis, a tenement in the manor of Tywarnhaile, was for ſeveral deſcents the ſeat of the family of Crocker; it belonged afterwards to Mr. Joſeph Donnithorne, and is now the property of Mr. Chilcot. The manſion is occupied as a farm-houſe.

The church of St. Agnes, a daughter-church to Perranzabuloe, is ſaid by Hals to have been originally built as a parochial chapel in 1484, when it was conſecrated by Archbiſhop Courtenay; but it appears by Mr. Tonkin's notes, that he had deeds in his poſſeſſion which ſhewed that St. Agnes was eſteemed a diſtinct pariſh, and had a parochial chapel in 1396: the licence to build a new chapel was dated 1ſt October 1482. In this church are ſome monuments of the family of Tonkin of Trevaunance.

St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe form a conſolidated vicarage in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

In a dingle called Chapel-comb, was an ancient chapel known by the name of Porth-Chapel, the ruins of which were taken down about the year 1780. Near this ſpot is St. Agnes' Well, of which many miraculous ſtories are told; the water is of an excellent quality, and much eſteemed. Hals ſpeaks of an ancient free-chapel in the manor of Mythian, which had been made a dwelling-houſe. There are remains of an ancient chapel at Mola. Nicholas Kent of Mingooſe, by his will, bearing date 1688, gave for the term of 499 years a dwelling-houſe, divided into four tenements and a garden, for poor widows of this pariſh, and charged his lands of Mingooſe and Tereardrene with the repairs of the houſe; but it does not appear that it was endowed. One of the ſchools, founded by the truſtees of the fund left, for charitable uſes, by the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760, is at St. Agnes. The endowment is 5l. per annum. There is a Sunday-ſchool at St. Agnes, ſupported by ſubſcription, and numerouſly attended.

St. Agnes Beacon, formed out of an ancient cairn or tumulus of ſtones, was kept ready for uſe a few years ago during the apprehenſion of invaſion, and was attended by two ſoldiers[o]. A ſummer-houſe has been built near it, from which there is a fine view of St. Ives, with a very extenſive ſea-proſpect. The beacon is 664 feet above the level of the ſea.[p]

[o] Carew ſays, that in his time well-nigh every pariſh was charged with a beacon, which was watched *ſecundum uſum*; but ſo far as he could ſee, not greatly *ad propoſitum*.

[p] Dr. Berger's Paper on the Phyſical Structure of Cornwall, &c. in the Tranſactions of the Geological Society.

THE pariſh of ST. ALLEN lies in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, and in the deanery of the ſame name, about 10 miles north-eaſt from Redruth, and four north-eaſt-by-north from Truro, which is the poſt town. The principal villages in this pariſh are Lane and Zelah, or Zealla, through which the high road from Exeter to the Land's-End paſſed, before the preſent turnpike-road was made. The antient mile-ſtones remain, and a houſe at Zelah is ſtill called the Tavern.

The manor of Laner, in this pariſh, was an appendage to the Biſhop of Exeter's manor of Cargol; and the capital manſion on it was for many years one of the country-ſeats of the biſhops, till the reign of Henry VIII., when Biſhop Voyſey leaſed it to Clement Throckmorton, cup-bearer to Queen Catharine Parr; from him the leaſe paſſed by ſucceſſive conveyances to the families of Williams and Borlaſe [q]. During the poſſeſſion of the latter, the houſe was ſuffered to go to decay, and there are now ſcarcely any remains of it; on the ſite is a mean farm-houſe. The Biſhops of Exeter had, at an early period, a caſtle here, which William of Worceſter ſpeaks of as dilapidated in the reign of Edward IV.

The manor of Gwarnike paſſed at an early period, by a female heir, to the antient family of Bevill, whoſe chief ſeat it continued to be for ten deſcents. The male line of this family became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the two coheireſſes married into the families of Arundell of Trerice, and Grenville. The Arundells became poſſeſſed of Gwarnike; John Arundell of Gwarnike, commonly called Black Arundell (from his always wearing a black dreſs), dying without iſſue, in the year 1597, gave it to his kinſman Prideaux. In 1704, it was ſold by the Prideaux family to James Kempe of Penryn, and in 1731 purchaſed by Edward Prideaux, Eſq.[r], of Place-Houſe, Padſtow, anceſtor to the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, of the ſame place, who is the preſent proprietor. There were formerly two chapels at Gwarnike; one at a ſmall diſtance from the houſe, which was demoliſhed before the year 1736, and another attached to it, which, together with "the old hall, curiouſly timbered with Iriſh oak," was then remaining [s]. Theſe old buildings were not long ago pulled down, and a farm-houſe built on the ſite with the materials.

Talgrogan, in this manor, was ſome time the ſeat of a younger branch of the Prideaux family; and Trerice, in this pariſh and manor, was the ſeat of a younger branch of the Arundells of Trerice in Newlyn.[t]

The manor of Boſvellick is ſuppoſed to have been part of the eſtate of the Bevills, and to have been ſold by the coheirs to the family of Robarts. Sir Richard Robarts was poſſeſſed of it about the cloſe of the ſixteenth century [u]. It

[q] Hals. [r] Tonkin. [s] Ibid. [t] Ibid. [u] Ibid.

is

is now the property of John Thomas, Eſq., vice-warden of the Stannaries, by purchaſe from the repreſentatives of the Robarts' family.

In the reign of James I. this eſtate was leaſed out to the Tregeags; the heireſs of that family brought the leaſe to the Cleathers, who continued to poſſeſs it for ſeveral generations.[w]

Nancarrow, on the ſite of which is now a common farm-houſe, was for many generations the ſeat of a family of that name, who poſſeſſed it as leſſees; the fee of the eſtate was in the family of Borlaſe; afterwards in that of Scawen[x]: it now belongs to Mr. Oliver Adams Carveth.

Treonick, as Hals writes it, now called Trefrannick, was a ſeat of the Borlaſes; there is now a ſmall farm-houſe on the ſite. The Borlaſes had another eſtate in this pariſh called Nanteg.[y]

The church of St. Allen was given to the college of Glaſeney by Biſhop Stapleton, and appropriated to the vicars of that college in 1314[z], but the biſhop had previouſly endowed the vicarage of St. Allen with the great tithes of his manors of Laner, Tretheris (where was formerly a chapel[a] and cemetery), and Venteroniſick. The vicarage is in the patronage of the Biſhops of Exeter. The rectory of St. Allen belonged, in the ſeventeenth century, to the family of Coke[b]; it is now the property of Viſcount Falmouth.

ALTERNON, in the hundred of Leſnewth, and deanry of Trigg Major, lies about eight miles weſt of Launceſton, which is the poſt town; and about the ſame diſtance ſouth-eaſt of Camelford. It is the moſt extenſive pariſh in the county, ſuppoſed to contain about 12,770 acres. The principal villages in Alternon are Tredawl, Trethyn, Treween and Trewint. At Five-Lanes, in this pariſh, are fairs for all ſorts of cattle, on the Monday week after June 24th, and the firſt Tueſday in November.

The manor, or united manors of Alternon *alias* Penpont, Treglaſta, and Trewinneck, extend into the pariſhes of Alternon, St. Cleather, Davidſtow and Laneaſt. It is probable that they were formerly ſeparate. Alternon, alias Penpont, is ſaid to have belonged to the Trevelyans. Treglaſta, the ſite of which ſeems to have been Treglaſta in Davidſtow, was parcel of the eſtate of Richard Lucy, chief juſtice of England, whoſe daughter, Rohais or Roheſia, gave a moiety of it to William Briwere, a powerful baron in the reign of King John. The widow of this William brought it, in marriage, to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of

[w] Tonkin. [x] Ibid. [y] Borlaſe's MSS.
[z] Pat. 8. Ed. 2. p. 2. m. 15. [a] The ruins of the chapel were remaining in 1736. (Tonkin.)
[b] Cole's Eſcheats, Brit. Muſ.

Kent,

Kent, by whom the manor of Treglaſta was given in, 1234, to the abbot and convent of Clive in Somerſetſhire [c]. In 1630 it was the property of Arthur Arſcot Eſq., ſubſequently in the Pyper family, from which it paſſed, by marriage, to the Vyvyans of Treſmarrow. The late Mr. Vyvyan, of Tremeal, ſold it to Edmund Bennet, Eſq. who in 1790 divided it into four parts. Theſe parts are now the property of Jonas Morgan, Eſq. of Woodovis, the Hon. William Eliot, William Hockin, Eſq., and John Tillie Coryton, Eſq. [d]

The manor of Tredawl, which belonged alſo to the Pypers, paſſed by ſucceſſive purchaſes, from their repreſentatives the Vyvyans, to the family of Tyeth, and to Jonas Morgan, Eſq., the preſent poſſeſſor. It has been lately offered for ſale.

The manor of Trelawney was the original property and ſeat of the antient family of that name. Many years ago, moſt probably on the extinction of the elder branch in the reign of Henry VI., it paſſed into other hands. In 1791, this manor, which is called the manor of Gunnon, Tregarlick (or Tregarrick), and Trelawney, was purchaſed of Vyell Vyvyan, Eſq., by Edward Archer, Eſq., brother of Samuel Archer, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. The barton of Trelawney, to which in ancient times a deer-park was annexed, was the reſidence of Sir John Trelawney, a diſtinguiſhed military character in the reign of Henry V.: his elder ſon left only daughters, among whom this ancient patrimony of the family appears to have been divided. It is ſtill in ſeveralties: the farm-houſe and immediate demeſne are the property of William Newcombe, Eſq. who reſides at Trevithick in this pariſh. The eſtate he poſſeſſes by bequeſt from the laſt of the family of Hickes, which had been for many generations of Trevithick. The manor of South-Carne, in this pariſh, which belonged, at an early period, to the Trelawneys, is now the property of George Morth Woolcombe, Eſq., of Aſhbury, in Devonſhire. The manor of Treveage, in Alternon, is the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, Eſq., of Trebartha Hall, in Northill.

The tower of Alternon church, which is ſaid to be the higheſt in the county except Probus, was much damaged by ſtorms in 1791 and 1810.

The church of Alternon was given by William Earl Moreton to the Prior and convent of Montacute, whoſe ſucceſſors, in 1236, made over their right in it to the church of Exeter. The great tithes are now appropriated to the Dean and Chapter, who are patrons of the vicarage. This church is ſaid to have been the burial-place of St. Nonnet, or St. Nun, mother of St. David, who, according to her legend, was born here [f]. It is not improbable as Carew obſerves, that this ſaint has given

[c] See Dugdale's Baronage and Monaſticon.

[d] From a note communicated by the Rev. F. V. Jago.

[f] William de Worceſter, p. 129.

name

name to the church [g]. There is a well in the pariſh called St. Nun's Well. Near Doſmery-pool, in this pariſh, are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

Hals ſpeaks of a very remarkable inſtance of longevity at Alternon, in the perſon of Peter Jowle or Joll, an under-clerk of the pariſh, who lived to be more than 150 years of age, and ſays that, in his hundredth year, he had a new ſet of teeth, and his hair became again black. The name of Joll is ſtill extant in the village, and the family have been remarkable for longevity, but we cannot learn that any tradition exiſts relating to Peter Joll, nor does his name appear in the regiſter.

ANTHONY, in the hundred and deanery of Eaſt, lies about three miles and a half ſouth-weſt from Saltaſh, and about a mile and a half weſt of Plymouth-Dock, which is the poſt town. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſive of the church-town, are Torpoint, Wilcove, and Tregantle.

The manors of Weſt and Eaſt Anthony were both in the family of De Alneto Dawney or Danny; Eaſt-Anthony paſſed, by a female heir, to that of Archdekne or Erchdeken. Sir Waren Archdekne left three daughters, one of whom, Margery, married Sir Thomas Arundell, and died poſſeſſed of Eaſt-Anthony in 1420, leaving no iſſue: this eſtate paſſed to her ſiſter Philippa, who married Sir Hugh Courtenay, and left a daughter and ſole heir, Joan: Eaſt-Anthony devolved to the deſcendant of Alexander [h], the fourth ſon of this Joan, by her firſt huſband Sir Nicholas, Baron Carew of Hacomb. The fourth in deſcent from Alexander, was Richard Carew, the well-known hiſtorian of Cornwall, a member of the original Society of Antiquaries, which was formed by Camden, Stow, Spelman, and other learned men, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Richard, his eldeſt ſon, was created a baronet in 1641. On the death of Sir Coventry Carew, in 1748, the title paſſed to the Rev. Alexander Carew, deſcended from Thomas, a younger ſon of the ſecond baronet, whoſe family had been ſettled at Harrowbear, or Horraborow, and became extinct at his death in 1799. The Anthony eſtate paſſed, under the will of Sir Coventry Carew, to the Carews of Crocombe in Somerſetſhire; and in conſequence of Thomas and John Carew, of that family, dying without iſſue, devolved in 1771 to Reginald Pole, Eſq. (now the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M. P.), grandſon of Charles Pole, fourth ſon of Sir John Pole, Bart. of Shute, by Sarah Raſhleigh, whoſe mother (Jane, daughter of Sir John Carew, Bart., who died in 1692) had married Jonathan Raſhleigh, Eſq. of Menabilly.

[g] It appears by the Exeter Regiſter, that the church was dedicated to St. Noneth; and there is mention alſo of a chapel in Alternon, called St. Nonne de Nonneſtorys. (Borlaſe's MSS.)

[h] Alexander Carew was ſheriff, 3 Hen. VII.

Eaſt-Anthony Houſe, built of Pentuan ſtone, by Gibbs the architect, for Sir William Carew, was finiſhed in the year 1721: there is a view of it in Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory. Among the portraits at this place, are thoſe of Richard Carew the hiſtorian, at the age of 32, with the device of a diamond on an anvil, and a hammer ſuſpended over it; which has been engraved for the new edition of the Survey of Cornwall, lately publiſhed by Lord De Dunſtanville; Dr. Butts, phyſician to King Henry VIII., and his lady, by Holbein; Admiral Van Trompe, Anthony Stewart, Duke of Lenox, and Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke; and the late Reginald Pole Carew, Eſq. painted by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, before he went to London.

The manor of Weſt-Anthony paſſed by marriage with Emmeline, daughter and heir of Sir John Dawney to Sir Edward Courtenay, and was poſſeſſed for ſome deſcents by the Earls of Devonſhire of that name. Having been veſted in the crown by forfeiture, it was granted to George Duke of Clarence, who died ſeiſed of it in 1474. King Henry VII. reſtored it to the Courtenay family, but it became again forfeited by the attainder of Henry Marquis of Exeter, and was by King Henry VIII. annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, with other eſtates, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford; and continued to be parcel of the poſſeſſions of the Prince of Wales[1] as Duke of Cornwall, till the year 1798, when it was ſold, under the land-tax redemption act to the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M.P. lord of the manor of Eaſt-Anthony. Weſt-Anthony extends into the pariſh of St. John.

The manor of Tregantle paſſed, with Weſt-Anthony, from the Dawney family to the Courtenays. It is now the property of the Right. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, having been purchaſed by the Carew family ſoon after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter.

Thancks or Thankes, formerly a ſeat of the Searles, took its preſent name from the family of Thonke, to whom it was enfranchiſed in the reign of Henry V. It was before called Pengelly. From the Searles it paſſed to the family of Warne, whoſe heireſs brought it in marriage to Captain Thomas Graves; it is now a ſeat of his grandſon, the Right Hon. Thomas North, Lord Graves.

The pariſh-church contains ſeveral monuments worthy of notice. In the chancel is the figure of a lady on a braſs plate, under an elegant Gothic canopy, in memory of Margery Arundell, lady of the manor of Eaſt-Anthony, who died in 1420.

[1] It was ſold in Cromwell's time to Ralph Margery and others, but became again annexed to the duchy at the reſtoration.

In the north aiſle is a tablet of black marble, in memory of Richard Carew, author of the ſurvey of Cornwall, with the following inſcription: *Ric. Carew Arm. Nat.* 1555 *pacis preſul* 1581; *Cornub. Vicecomes* 1586; *in re milit. regias vices funct.* 1586; *in colleg. antiquariorum elect.* 1598: *ob.* 1620.

"The verſes following were written by Richard Carew, of Anthony, Eſq. immediately before his death (which happened the ſixth of November 1620), as he was at his private prayers in his ſtudy (his daily practice), at four in the afternoon, and being found in his pocket, were preſerved by his grandſon, Sir Alexander Carew, according to whoſe deſire they are here ſet up in memory of him:

"Full thirteen fives of yeares I toiling have oerpaſt,
And in the fourteenth, weary, enter'd am at laſt;
While rocks, ſands, ſtorms, and leaks, to take my bark away,
By grief, troubles, ſorrows, ſickneſs, did eſſay:
And yet arriv'd I am not at the port of death,
The port to everlaſting life that openeth.
My time, uncertain, Lord, long certain cannot be,
What's beſt to me's unknown, and only known to Thee.
O by repentanance, and amendment, grant, that I
May ſtill live in thy fear, and in thy favour dye."

Anthony Wood, in his account of Mr. Carew, ſays, that a ſplendid monument was erected to his memory at Anthony, with an inſcription written in the Latin tongue; the author of his life, prefixed to his edition of the Survey of Cornwall, printed in 1769, profeſſes himſelf ignorant (never having ſeen the inſcription), whether it was the ſame that was written for his epitaph by Camden [k], as appears by the epiſtles of that learned author.

Among other memorials of the Carew family, is one of Jane, relict of Sir Alexander Carew, Bart., who, having the command of the iſland of St. Nicholas, near Plymouth, then a garriſon of the parliament, was ſeized whilſt he was ſecretly making terms for his pardon with the royaliſts, and having been condemned for his intention of betraying that important poſt, ſuffered death by beheading on Tower-hill, December 23, 1644; his widow, who was daughter of Robert Pole, Eſq. of

[k] Camden's epitaph was as follows:—*M.S. Richardo Carew de Antony Armigero, filio Thomæ Carew ex Annâ Edgcombiâ, Nepoti Wimundi Carew Militis ex Marthâ Dennia, Pronepoti Joannis Carew ex Thomaſinâ Hollandiâ: Viro, moribus modeſtis, mente generoſâ, eruditione variâ, animo ergâ Deum devoto; qui inter medias de cæleſti vitâ meditationes placidè in Chriſto obdormivit, Anno ætatis LXIII. E. Arundelia uxor, marito chariſſimo conjugalis fidei ergô, Et - - - Filius, Patri optimo, officioſi obſequii ergô poſuerunt. Obiit - - - - Camdeni Epiſtolæ Additandâ*, p. 106.

Heanton, ſurvived till 1679. In the north aiſle is a monument with a head in bas-relief, by Thomas Carter of London, in memory of Mary Carew (daughter of Sir William Carew, Bart.), who died in 1731. There is a handſome monument in memory of Sir John Carew, Bart. who died in 1692, and his ſon Sir Richard, who died in 1703. In the ſouth aiſle is a monument of white marble, by Wilton, in memory of Thomas Graves, Eſq. of Thanks, grandfather of the preſent Lord Graves, who, as captain of a man of war, diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much in the attack of the forts St. Jago and St. Philip in the year 1740; ſoon after which he retired from the ſervice. In 1747, he was made a rear-admiral, and put on the ſuperannuated liſt; his ſecond wife[l], Elizabeth, who died in 1738, was ſiſter of Euſtace Budgell, grand-daughter of Dr. Gulſton, Biſhop of Briſtol, and firſt couſin of Addiſon the poet. A quarto pamphlet was publiſhed in 1640, giving an account of the effects of a thunder-ſtorm at Anthony, on Whitſunday in that year, when fourteen perſons, then attending divine ſervice, were ſcorched by the lightning, but no lives loſt.

The church of Anthony was formerly appropriated to the abbot and convent of Taviſtock, who poſſeſſed it when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken. The manor and church of Anthony was granted as parcel of the poſſeſſions of that abbey to John Lord Ruſſell, in 1540; and having been for ſome time in that noble family, were purchaſed, before the year 1672[m], by the Carews. Mr. Pole Carew is now impropriator and patron of the vicarage. Not far from Anthony Houſe is a ferry over the Lyner to Trematon, Saltaſh, &c. belonging to Mr. Pole Carew, as lord of the manor of Eaſt Anthony.

St. ANTHONY, in the deanery of Kirrier, and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of the ſame name, commonly called St. Anthony in Meneage, lies about ten miles from Helſton, and ſeven ſouth-by-weſt from Falmouth. Helſton is the poſt-town. Biſhop Tanner ſays, that there was at this place a cell of black monks of Angiers, belonging to the priory of Tywardreth, which exiſted as early as the reign of Richard I.; its ſite is ſuppoſed to have been on an eſtate called Lantinny, adjoining the church-yard, where foundations of buildings and remains of human bodies have been found.

There are two ancient entrenchments in this pariſh, called the Great and Little Dennis, or the Great and Little Caſtle. The latter became the ſite of a ſmall fort of the ſame name (the Little Dennis), which was occupied during the civil war in

[l] His firſt wife was the heireſs of Warne.

[m] There is a deed of aſſurance of the eſtate in that year, to Jane Lady Carew.

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the 17th century as a poſt for the ſecurity of Helford harbour: it was ſurrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax in the month of March, 1646[n], being the laſt place in Cornwall that held out except the Mount and Pendennis Caſtle. Vyell Vyvyan, Eſq. of Trelowarren, has ſome MS. accounts of this garriſon, of which his anceſtor was governor. The manor of Porthia-Prior, extending its juriſdiction into the pariſhes of St. Anthony, Gulval, St. Ives, and others, belonged to the priory of Tywardreth. It was made parcel of the honour of Wallingford in 1540, and ſoon after annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, of which it ſtill conſtitutes a part. The principal, if not the only eſtate, now belonging to this manor, compriſes the Little Dennis above mentioned, and almoſt the whole of the church-town and the adjacent lands.

The manor of Tregarne-Condurra, partly in this pariſh and partly in St. Keverne, and other neighbouring pariſhes[o], belonged anciently to the Earls of Cornwall; and having been many generations in the family of Arundell of Lanherne, were purchaſed of its repreſentative, in 1737, by the grandfather of Sir William Lemon, Bart. the preſent proprietor. Trewothike or Trewothick, in this pariſh, was a ſeat of the ancient family of Tregoſe, ſuppoſed by Hals to be quite extinct: in the reign of Charles II. it paſſed, by ſale, to the Vaughans of Ottery-St. Mary, in Devon. In 1736, it was purchaſed of that family by Robert Trefuſis[p], Eſq., whoſe deſcendant conveyed it in 1786 to Sir William Lemon, the preſent proprietor: it is occupied as a farm-houſe. Roſecreeg, in this pariſh, gave name to a family; it was ſold about the year 1680, by Anthony Roſecreeg, Eſq., to Henry Penroſe, Gent., of Gillan, whoſe ſeat it was in 1736: it has ſince paſſed through ſeveral hands, and is now the property and reſidence of Mr. William Morgan. The Roſecreeg family ſtill reſide at Anthony, in the rank of reſpectable yeomen. The ſite of Roſecreeg beacon is one of the moſt commanding ſpots on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall. Boſcehan, in this pariſh, is the ſeat of Thomas Grylls, Eſq.

The church of St. Anthony was appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth; the rectory was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in or about the year 1563, to the family of Killigrew; it is now the property of Francis Gregor, Eſq., of Trewarthenick. The benefice, which is a perpetual curacy, is in the patronage of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall.

Mr. Anthony Hoſken of Lanne, in St. Anthony, in the year 1743, gave an annuity of 4l. charged on the eſtate of Boden-Veor, in this pariſh, for providing a ſchoolmaſter or miſtreſs to teach poor children to read and write.

[n] Whitelocke, who calls it Helford Fort.

[o] St. Martin's, Manaccan, Mawgan in Kirrier, and Budock. [p] Tonkin.

ST. ANTHONY, in the deanery of Powder, and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of that name, commonly called Anthony in Roſeland, lies near Falmouth harbour; the neareſt market-town by land is St. Mawes, ſcarcely half a mile diſtant by water; by land, about ſix. This is the poſt-town. It is eleven miles ſouth-weſt-by-ſouth from Tregony; from Falmouth, by water, about four miles; but by land, through Tregony, Truro, and Penryn, twenty-three.

At this place was a ſmall priory of Auſtin canons, ſubordinate to that of Plympton in Devonſhire, to which monaſtery the church of St. Anthony the King and Martyr was given, before the middle of the twelfth century, by Robert Chicheſter, Biſhop of Exeter [q]; the ſite was granted, as parcel of the poſſeſſions of the prior and convent of Plympton by Henry VIII., in the year 1547, to Thomas Goodwin. This eſtate has been, for many generations, in the family of Spry; and the ſite of the priory, called "Place," is now the ſeat of Thomas Spry, Eſq., Admiral of the Blue, who is the lay-impropriator, and preſents to the benefice, which is a donative. Admiral Spry is alſo lord of the manor of Bohurtha or Bohurra, in this pariſh, purchaſed about the year 1796 of the Boſcawen family, who had poſſeſſed it about 150 years. The patronage of the donative was purchaſed of John Hals of Fentongollan, by Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq. On the weſtern promontory of Roſeland, in this pariſh, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Anne. [r]

ST. AUSTELL, in the deanery of Powder, and in the eaſtern diviſion of the hundred of that name, is a conſiderable market-town, thirty-four miles from Launceſton, and about 257 from London. The market, which is on Friday, was granted in 1661 to Oliver Sawle, Eſq. and Henry Carlyon, Gent. in truſt for the poor of St. Auſtell, together with two fairs, on St. Andrew's-day and the Thurſday in Whitſun-week. Hals ſpeaks of a third fair on Palm-Sunday, and ſays, that "the market was a conſiderable one, wherein were vended all commodities neceſſary for the life of man." It is now a conſiderable market for corn as well as other articles. The tolls are let at 147l. 10s. per annum. The number of inhabitants in this town was 3,788 in 1801; in 1811, only 3,686, according to the returns made to parliament at thoſe two periods. In King Henry VIII.'s reign, Leland deſcribed it as a poor village. It firſt roſe to conſequence from its vicinity to Polgooth and other conſiderable mines: it is now a conſiderable thoroughfare; the great road from Plymouth to the Land's-End was brought through it about the year 1769. The principal villages in this pariſh are Carvath, Corbean, Pentewan or Pentuan, Porthpean, Reſcorla, Tregoniſſy, Tregorick, Trenarren, Trethergy, and Charles-

[q] Dugd. Monaſt., II. 9.

[r] Polwhele's Hiſtory of Cornwall, II. 174.

town.

town. The laſt-mentioned place was formerly called Porthmear, and was too inconſiderable to be mentioned in Martyn's map. In 1790, it contained only nine inhabitants. In conſequence of the commodious harbour, the docks and ſhipwrights yard, and the pilchard fiſhery eſtabliſhed by Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq., it has gradually increaſed to be a large village, containing at preſent nearly 300 inhabitants.

The town of St. Auſtell, in which part of the Earl of Eſſex's army had been quartered, was taken by King Charles I. not long before the capitulation of that army near Loſtwithiel, in 1644.

Captain Jonathan Upcot, of this town, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery under King William III. in Flanders, where he and the greater part of his company loſt their lives in an attempt to ſtorm the enemy's camp at Enghien. [s]

The manor of St. Auſtell or Auſtell-Prior, belonged to the prior and convent of Tywardreth. Upon the diſſolution of religious houſes, it was annexed, with other manors, in 1540, to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. During the interregnum in the ſeventeenth century, it was ſold to Edmund Bourne, but at the Reſtoration was reſtored to the duchy. It is now the property of Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq., having been purchaſed under the land-tax redemption act in 1799.

The duchy manor of Tewinton, which extends into the pariſhes of St. Blazey and Roche, and formerly gave name to a hundred, was purchaſed [t] alſo, under the land-tax redemption act, by Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq., who is the preſent proprietor. The lands in this manor are held by two deſcriptions of perſons, called free-tenants and conventionary or cuſtomary tenants; the free-tenants hold lands of inheritance, ſubject to a high rent payable to the manor: the others hold by copy of court-roll from ſeven to ſeven years, under a ſmall reſerved rent, and ſuit and ſervice to the court; the widow has a life-eſtate in theſe tenements, which deſcend to the eldeſt ſon, and in default of male iſſue, to the eldeſt daughter.

The manor of Trenans-Auſtell belonged, in the reign of Edward III., to the equeſtrian family of Hiwis, a Devonſhire family, whoſe coheireſs brought moſt of their Corniſh eſtates to the Coleſhills; afterwards, it was for ſeveral generations in the family of Chywarton. In 1634, it was the joint property of Ezekiel Arundell, and Thomas Trewren, Eſquires. Oliver Sawle, Eſq., anceſtor of Mr. Joſeph Sawle Graves, a minor, to whom one moiety now belongs, was poſſeſſed of it as early as the year 1640; the other moiety was purchaſed of the Arundells, in

[s] Hals quoting the hiſtory of the Flanders war, Lond. 1695, p. 35.

[t] Except certain lands and tenements, parcel of the ſaid manors, previouſly purchaſed under the ſaid act, by Thomas Carlyon, Eſq., and others.

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the year 1724, by Henry Hawkins, Eſq., of St. Auſtell, grandfather of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Tregorrick was purchaſed, in 1771, by the preſent proprietor, Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq., of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., Sir Rowland Wynn, Bart. and William Strickland, Eſq., repreſentatives of Edward Henſhaw, Eſq., who married the heireſs of the Ropers of Eltham, in Kent. It is probable that it was, at an earlier period, in the Lowers of St. Winnow, whoſe eſtates were inherited [n] by the Ropers.

The manor of Treverbin belonged to an ancient family of that name [o], who had a free chapel upon it, which Hals ſpeaks of as "lately extant, and of public uſe before the church of St. Auſtell was erected." This family became extinct in the reign of Henry VI., when the eſtate was divided into moieties, having paſſed by coheireſſes to the families of Courtenay, and Trevanion of Caerhayes. Treverbin-Courtenay having been forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, was, with other manors, annexed by King Henry VIII., in 1540, to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. The other moiety, which conſtituted the manor of Treverbin-Trevanion, ſtill continues in the Trevanion family, being now the property of J. P. T. B. Trevanion, Eſq. Knighter, now a farmhouſe on this eſtate, was a ſeat of the Trevanions.

The manor of Penrice belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of Sawle, and is now veſted in truſtees for Mr. Joſeph Sawle Graves a minor, whoſe mother was one of the coheireſſes of that family. Tewan (or Towan, as Hals ſpells it) was the ancient ſeat of the Sawles, who had been ſettled in Cornwall ever ſince the Norman conqueſt. Tonkin ſpeaks of it as gone to decay; it has been ſince rebuilt, and is now occupied as a farm-houſe. Lavrean, another ſeat of the Sawles, and ſtill belonging to their repreſentative, is now alſo a farm-houſe. Penrice, which has a deer-park, is now the ſeat of Mr. Graves.

The manor of Trenarran or Trenarren was given or confirmed to the prior and convent of Tywardreth by Robert de Cardinan, in the reign of Richard I.; this eſtate, no longer conſidered as a manor, has been many years in the family of Hext; the old manſion has been taken down, and a new houſe built by Thomas Hext, Eſq. of Loſtwithiel, the preſent proprietor, who occaſionally reſides in it.

Norden deſcribes Polruddon in St. Auſtell, as "the ruynes of an auntient howſe ſomtymes the howſe of John Polruddon, whoe was taken out of his bed by the Frenche in the time of Henry VII., and caried away with violence, and then began the houſe to decaye; and Penwarne, the houſe of Mr. Otwell Hill, was builded with Polruddon ſtones. The howſe (as by the ruyns it appeareth) was a fayr

[n] See the account of St. Winnow.

[o] Walter Treverbyn was ſheriff in 1225.

howſe,

howſe, and by the arched free-ſtone windowes which it had curiouſlye wroughte, teſtifieth it to be for the time elegant." The houſe was afterwards rebuilt, and became a ſeat of the Scobells; it now belongs to Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., who is deſcended from that family in the female line; being occupied as a farm-houſe.

Mena-Gwins, now alſo a farm-houſe, was the ſeat of Richard Scobell, clerk of the parliament to Oliver Cromwell; it belongs to Thomas Carlyon, Eſq. to whom it deſcended by a coheireſs from the Scobells: Mr. Carlyon is proprietor alſo of the bartons of Porthtowan and Penventon, both occcupied as farms, which belonged to the ſame family. Boſcundle, which belonged to the family of Trewbody, is now a farm-houſe, the property of their repreſentative, Mr. Carlyon. Merthen, formerly a ſeat of the family of Laa[x], belonged afterwards to that of Hext, and is now a farm-houſe, the property, by purchaſe, of Thomas Carlyon, Eſq. Trevi-ſick, ſome time the ſeat of a younger branch of the Moyles, of Bake, and afterwards of the Slades, is now a farm-houſe, the property of W. Slade Gully, Eſq. Tregangeves, ſome time the ſeat of the Goldſworthy family, now belongs to Lord Mount Edgcumbe. Reſcorla, in the village of that name, the ſeat of the ancient family of Reſcorla, has been pulled down. George Reſcorla, the preſent repreſentative of this reduced family, is a day-labourer at Roche. The preſent gentlemen's ſeats in this pariſh are, Duporth, the ſeat of Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq., Penrice already mentioned, Trevarnick, the ſeat of H. Lakes, Eſq., and Trewiddle, the ſeat of Francis Polkinhorne, Eſq. as leſſee under Lord Mount Edgcumbe.

In the pariſh church, which has a handſome tower, are ſome monuments of the ancient family of Sawle, the laſt heir-male of which, John Sawle, Eſq., died in 1789; his monument was put up by his maiden ſiſter, Mrs. Mary Sawle, the laſt ſurvivor of the family: another ſiſter brought Penrice, as before-mentioned, into the family of Graves. There is a memorial alſo for the family of May.

The church of St. Auſtell was given to the prior and convent of Tywardreth by Robert Fitzwilliam; the lay-impropriation is now divided between Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq.[y] and the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. In or about the year 1291, Philip Cornwallis, Archdeacon of Wincheſter, gave the church of St. Clether for the endowment of a chantry chapel in the church-yard of St. Auſtell[z]. There was a ſanctuary at St. Auſtell, which Robert Fitzwilliam, by his deed bearing date 1169, diſcharged of a payment to which it had been before ſubject.[a]

[x] The laſt of the family of Laa during the civil war. (Hals.)
[y] By purchaſe from the late Lord Camelford. [z] Eſch. 20. Ed. I. n. 73.
[a] Dugd. Monaſt., I. 587.

At

At Menacuddle farm is the ſite of an ancient free chapel, which was ſubject to the priory of Tywardreth; the laſt incumbent of this chapel had a penſion of 5l. per annum allowed him in the reign of Edward VI. The lands belonging to this chapel, which are tithe-free, were granted by that monarch to Sir Thomas Pomeroy and Hugh Pomeroy; they are now the property of Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq. Under the hill, upon the ſame eſtate, is the chapel-well, over which is an ancient Gothic building. There was a chapel of St. Mary alſo at Millinſe, in St. Auſtell [b], and another at Treverbin-Courtenay. In this town are meeting-houſes for the Quakers, the Independents, and the Weſtleyan methodiſts. An alms-houſe, with ſix apartments for poor perſons, was erected in the year 1809; it is not endowed.

Polgooth mine, eſteemed in Hals's time the richeſt that had ever been worked in England, is partly in this pariſh, in which alſo is the famous ſtone-quarry of Pentuan or Port-Towan, from which many of the churches and gentlemen's ſeats in the county have been built.

ST. BLAZEY, in the eaſtern diviſion of the hundred of that name, lies about four miles north-eaſt of St. Auſtell. The principal villages, beſides St. Blazey-Highway and the Church-town, are Biſcovey and part of Par; the latter is on the eaſt-ſide of Tywardreth bay and partly in the pariſh of Tywardreth. There is a fair in this pariſh on the feſtival of St. Blaze. (Feb. 3.) The weſtern part of St. Blazey and the Par, having been occupied by ſome of the Earl of Eſſex's forces, were taken by King Charles I. not long before the capitulation of the parliamentary army in 1644.[c]

The manor of Tregrehan or Tregrahan belonged to the ancient family of Bodrugan; having been forfeited by attainder, it was granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe [d], from whom it has deſcended to the preſent Lord Mount Edgcumbe. Tregrehan barton has been for many years a ſeat of the Carlyons, now of Thomas Carlyon, Eſq.; the preſent manſion was built in the early part of the laſt century. Reſtineas, in this pariſh, ſome time alſo a ſeat of the Carlyons, and now the property of Thomas Carlyon, Eſq., is occupied as a farm-houſe. The manor of Biſcovy or Boſcovey was anciently in the Coppleſtones. In 1563 it was ſold by Chriſtopher Coppleſtone, of Warlegh, in Devonſhire, Eſq. to Richard Trehawke, of St. Blazey; it is now the property of William Raſhleigh, Eſq., Thomas Carlyon, Eſq., and others.

The manor of Laneſtock, partly in this pariſh and partly in Tywardreth, has paſſed of late years by the ſame title as Trenans-Auſtell, one moiety belonging

[b] Borlaſe's MSS. from the Exeter Regiſters. [c] Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion.
[d] Sir Richard Edgecumb died ſeiſed of it, 5 Hen. VII.

to the repreſentative of the Sawles, and the other to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. This manor, or a manor of this name, appears to have been formerly in the Arundells, of Trerice, by inheritance from the Durants.[e]

Roſelian, ſucceſſively the ſeat of the Trehawkes, Kellios, and Scobells, belonged afterwards to John Deeble, Eſq., by whom it was deviſed to John Rogers, father of Richard Rogers, Eſq., the preſent proprietor; it was ſome time the reſidence of Shadrach Vincent, Eſq., in right of his wife, a coheireſs of the Kellio family. Mr. Vincent ſignalized himſelf whilſt ſerving as a volunteer in the navy, under the brave Earl of Oſſory, and afterwards as a major of horſe in Flanders under Sir John Fenwick[f]; he ſat in parliament for the borough of Fowey, and died about the year 1700. Trenaviſick, a ſeat of the Kellios, was ſold to the Williams family, who rebuilt it about the latter end of the ſeventeenth century; it is now the property of Mr. Edward Carthew, of Liſkeard. In the pariſh church is a monument, without date, for Henry Scobell, Eſq., firſt treaſurer and paymaſter of the farm-tin to Queen Anne. The great tithes of St. Blazey were appropriated to the prior and convent of Tywardreth; the impropriation is now veſted in Thomas Carlyon, Eſq.; it has paſſed through various hands ſince the diſſolution of monaſteries. Mr. Carlyon is patron of the vicarage.

Blisland, in the hundred of Trigg, and deanery of Trigg-Minor, is ſituated about five miles north-north-eaſt from Bodmin, and about eight miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Camelford: Bodmin is the poſt-town. The principal villages are the Church-town, Pendrief or Pendrift, and Tregenna or Tregennow. There is a cattle-fair at Bliſland on the Monday after September 22, and another at a place called Poundſcawſe, in this pariſh, on the laſt Monday in November.

The manor of Bliſland was granted by King Henry VII. to the Stanhopes, and afterwards paſſed ſucceſſively to the families of Parker, Reynolds, Spry, and Moleſworth; it is now the property of Sir Arſcot Oury Moleſworth, Bart. An ancient manſion-houſe, which was formerly the reſidence of the lords of the manor, is now occupied by labourers. The manors of Barlandew, Caſſacawen, and Trehudreth, belonged, for ſeveral years, to the family of Treiſe, formerly of Caſtle-Milford, in the pariſh of Tremayne. They are now the property of John Wallis, Eſq. of Bodmin, having been purchaſed by him, in 1809, of Sir John Morſhead, Bart., whoſe father married the ſole heireſs of the Treiſes; Lieutenant-General Morſhead, brother of Sir John, occupies Levethan, in this pariſh, which was the ſeat of the Kempes[g], and afterwards of the Treiſes. Trewardla,

[e] Pedigree of Arundell, of Trerice, communicated by J. T. Auſten, Eſq.
[f] Tonkin's MSS. [g] Norden.

in this pariſh, is the reſidence of Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, widow of the Rev. John Baſſet Collins.

In the pariſh-church are ſome memorials for the Kemp family, and William Thomas, Eſq. barriſter at law, who died in 1669. The Rev. William Pye is patron and incumbent of the rectory. The Rev. Charles Morton, ejected from Bliſland by the Act of Uniformity, was author of "A Diſcourſe on improving the County of Cornwall" (the ſeventh chapter of which, on the utility of ſea-ſand as a manure, was printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, for 1675), "Conſiderations on the New River," "a Letter to prove Money not ſo neceſſary as imagined;" beſides ſeveral ſermons, and biblical and theological Tracts[h]. The tutelar ſaint of this church is ſaid, by Borlaſe, to have been St. Proto, or St. Prat[i]. About a mile north of the church is a decayed ancient chapel, which has been fitted up as a meeting-houſe for the Methodiſts; the field in which it ſtands, is called the Chapel-Park.

Boconnoc or Boconnock, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, is ſituated about four miles eaſt from Loſtwithiel, which is the poſt-town, and between ſeven and eight ſouth-weſt from Liſkeard[k]. The manor of Boconnoc belonged, as it appears,

[h] Nonconformiſts' Memorial.

[i] Borlaſe's MSS.

[k] There is a curious account preſerved in the Augmentation-Office, of the annual value of the property of all perſons, ſpiritual or temporal, in the hundred of Weſt, and of the arms poſſeſſed by the temporal men, in the early part of the reign of King Henry VIII., being returns made to the King's commiſſion, iſſued for that purpoſe. The following being the return made for Boconnoc, is here given as a ſpecimen of this intereſting document:—

"The p'yſche of Boconnok.

The yerely vaylo[r] of the ſpirituall' men is poſſeſſions inh'ityng' w[t]yn the ſeid p'yſche according to the Kyngs Com'iſſion'.

Henricus Tredenek Cl'icus Rector ejuſdem eccl'ie valet ut in decimis oblacōib' garbis & alijs emolument' eidem Rectorie p'tin' p' annū - - x. li'

Sm' ſpiritualiū hujus p'ochie

The vaylo[r] of the ſeid ſpirituall' men is goods and their harnys by their othis accordyng to the Kingis Com'iſſion.

P'd'cus Henricus Tredenek valet in bonis - - xx. li'

Sm' bonor' ſpiritualiū hujus p'ochie.

The

appears, in the reign of Henry III., to the ancient family of De Cancia or De

---

The yerely vaylo[r] of the tempall's men is londis w'yn the ſaid p'yſche accordyng to the Kyng is Com'iſſion.

Nich'us Opy, Senl' ib'm. } Hepricus Comes Devon' D'ns Man'ij de Boconnok - } *xxx. li'

Rog'us Greynfeld' Senl' ib'm. } D'na Haſtyngis D'na Man'ij de Botelyate - - } viij. li' vj. s' viij'

Petrus Eggecombe miles - vj. s' viij. d'

Sm' t'rar' temp'aliū hujus p'ochie.

The vaylo[r] of the temp'all' men is goodis and harnys inh'ityng w'in the ſeid p'yſche by their othis accordyng to the ſeid Com'iſſion.

Joh'es Robyn x. li' full harnyſed.
Will'ms Hoigge x. li' full harnyſed.

t' Comit' Devon' ar'
- Rog'us Benet iij. li' full harnyſed.
- Will'ms John iij. li' a bowe xij arows ſalett * ſplyntts.
- Thomas Nycoll' iij. li' a bowe xij arows ſalett ſplyntts.
- Joh'es Hoigge iij. li' vj.s[a] viij.d' full harnyſed.
- Joh'es Coythe iij. li' a byll' ſalett ſplynts.

Joh'es Hykke xvj. li' byll' ſalett ſplynts.

Joh'es Due vj. li' full' harnyſed.
Will'ms Cragowe, C. s' full' harnyſed.

t' D'ne Haſtyngs ar'
- Reynold Hykke, Joh'es Laurens } xl. s' full' harnyſed.
- Jacob' Waryn xl. s' a cote a bowe xij arows.
- Joh'es Hykke iij. li' a byll' ſalett ſplynts.

Ric'us Sagemo[r], Thomas Sagemo[r] } vj. li' full harnyſed.

- Joh'es Gayche xl. s' a bowe xij arows.
- Joh'es John' xl. s' a bowe xij arows ſalet ſplyntts.
- Ric'us Coche xl. s' ſalet ſplynts a bowe xij arows.
- Will'ms Coche jun' iij. li' a cote a bowe xij arows.
- Ric'us Coleford xl. s' a bowe xij arows.

t' Comit' Devon' ar' Matheus Turney xl. s' a cote a byll'

Sm' bonor' temp'aliū hujus p'ochie

Numerus Armator' } "
Numerus abil'. }

* *Salett*, a ſort of Helmet.

Cant[l], who had their chief reſidence at Cant, in Minver; it was ſoon afterwards a ſeat of the Carminows[m], having paſſed with one of the coheireſſes of Thomas Carminow, at that time the elder male repreſentative of the family, to Sir Hugh Courtenay, who ſettled at Boconnoc, and loſt his life at the fatal battle of Tewkſbury, in 1471. It is probable that, upon becoming veſted in the crown, in conſequence of an attainder in the Courtenay family, it was granted to John Lord Ruſſell. It is certain that Francis Earl of Bedford ſold it, in 1579, to William Mohun, afterwards Sir William Mohun, Knt., who died ſeiſed of it in or about the year 1587. Boconnoc became the chief ſeat of his deſcendants; his ſon, Reginald, was created a baronet in 1512, and his grandſon, John, a peer, in 1628, by the title of Baron Mohun of Oakhampton. The title became extinct in 1712, by the death of Charles Lord Mohun, the third baron, who was ſlain in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, which proved fatal to both the parties; his widow, to whom he bequeathed all his eſtates, ſold this manor, and the reſt of his Corniſh property, in or about the year 1718, to Thomas Pitt, Eſq. of Dorſetſhire, governor of Fort St. George, common anceſtor of the Pitts, ſome time Earls of Londonderry, the Earls of Chatham, and the Lords Camelford. Governor Pitt's name is well known as the original and fortunate purchaſer[n] of the celebrated jewel, ſtill known by the name of Pitt's diamond, which was ſold to the Regent of France, and which now adorns the hilt of Napoleon Buonaparte's ſword. His grandſon, Thomas Pitt, Eſq., was Lord-Warden of the Stannaries, in 1750. His great-grandſon, of the ſame name, was, in 1784, created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc. His ſon, the ſecond Lord Camelford, dying without iſſue, in 1804, Boconnoc paſſed, in marriage with his ſiſter and ſole heir, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, who is the preſent proprietor.

William de Worceſter, who viſited Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV., ſpeaks of Boconnoc, which he calls Blekennoc Houſe, as a turretted old manſion, then lately the ſeat of Sir Hugh Courtenay.[o]

Boconnoc Houſe, previouſly to the month of Auguſt, 1644, was occupied by the parliamentary army: ſome time before King Charles came into Cornwall, a party of his horſe, under the command of Bernard Gaſcoyn, ſurpriſed the garriſon here, and took the Earl of Eſſex's Lieutenant-colonel, and other officers,

[l] Thomas de Cancia appears to have been poſſeſſed of the advowſon, which has always been annexed to the manor, in 1268. (Exeter Regiſters.)

[m] Sir John de Carminow, preſented to the rectory in 1320. (Ibid.) Ralph Carminow died ſeiſed of Boconnoc, 10 Ric. II. (Eſch.)

[n] This extraordinary jewel, which weighs 127 carats, was purchaſed a rough ſtone, for 20,000l. ſterling, and ſold for 135,000l. ſterling.

[o] Itin. p. 96.

 priſoners:

priſoners: after this, Prince Maurice made Boconnoc Houſe his head-quarters[p], and on his arrival in Cornwall, it became the head-quarters of His Majeſty[q]. Lord Mohun, its owner, was of the royal party, and one of the generals in the weſt; but after the unfortunate turn which the King's affairs took, in that quarter, in the year 1645, he ſubmitted to the Parliament. Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II., was at Boconnoc in 1646, as appears from a warrant for fiſhing in the river Larren, ſigned by him, and dated "from our court at Boconnoc," November 10th, 21 Car. I. The preſent noble owner occaſionally reſides at Boconnoc. The preſent Boconnoc Houſe, built by the Mohuns, was newly modelled by Governor Pitt, who added a wing to the old ſtructure. The firſt Lord Camelford added, from his own deſign, another wing, which, with the end of the old building, forms a ſouth front of 110 feet. In this wing is a gallery ſixty-five feet in length, in which, among many family and other portraits, are thoſe of Sir Reginald Mohun, ſuppoſed to be by Cornelius Janſen, of the Ducheſs of Cleveland by Sir Peter Lely, given by the Ducheſs to the family; Governor Pitt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, George Lord Lyttelton, Biſhop Lyttelton, the firſt Earl Stanhope (who was made a peer for his eminent military ſervices in Spain), by Kneller, and William, Earl of Chatham.

The manor of Bodulgate, which gave name to an ancient family, and was afterwards in the Haſtings family, is partly in this pariſh, and partly in that of Lanreath. In the pariſh-church is a memorial for one of the daughters of Sir Reginald Mohun, who died in 1637. The advowſon of the rectory, which is a peculiar, has always been attached to the manor. It was conſolidated with Broadoak in 1742. The parſonage and glebe, which were ſituated in the middle of Lord Grenville's park, were annexed to the Boconnoc eſtate by a late act act of parliament. A new and much more commodious parſonage-houſe has been built at Broadoak, and a ſuitable glebe annexed to it.

BODMIN, formerly ſpelt BODMAN, a conſiderable market and borough town, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, is ſituated 334 miles and a half from London, twenty miles and a half beyond Launceſton, on the road to the Lands-End. The late learned Mr. Whitaker, in his hiſtory of the cathedral of Cornwall, has, with much ability, proved the fallacy of the grounds upon which it was ſuppoſed to have been a biſhop's ſee; an error into which Dr. Borlaſe, Browne Willis, and other eminent antiquaries, had fallen; and has ſhewn very ſatisfactorily, that it was not the monaſtery at Bodmin, but another religious houſe dedicated to St. Petroc, near the ſea-ſide, at Padſtow, that was burnt by the

[p] Whitelocke. [q] Clarendon.

Danes.

Danes. The priory of Bodmin is ſaid to have owed its origin to the circumſtance of St. Petroc, its founder, having taken up his abode in a valley, now occupied by the town of Bodmin, then the reſidence of St. Guron a ſolitary recluſe, who having reſigned his hermitage to St. Petroc, it was by him enlarged for the reſidence of himſelf and three other devout men[r], who accompanied him with the intention of leading a monaſtic life according to the rules of St. Benedict. Here St. Petroc died before the middle of the ſixth century. His ſhrine was preſerved in a ſmall chapel attached to the eaſt end of Bodmin church, as we learn from Leland and William of Worceſter. The hermitage, which he had founded, continued to be inhabited by monks of the Benedictine order, till the reign of King Athelſtan, who, in 926, founded, on or near the ſame ſpot, a priory of Benedictines; this convent having been diſſolved at an early period, and their poſſeſſions fallen into the hands of ſecular canons, Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall ſeiſed them to his own uſe, and, after the death of his ſon, William Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, they became veſted in the crown. Algar, to whom it is probable they had been granted, with the King's licence and that of William Warlewaſt, Biſhop of Exeter, re-founded the monaſtery, and repleniſhed it with Auſtin canons, who continued till the general diſſolution of religious houſes, when its revenues were valued at 270l. 0s. 11d. per annum, clear income. The prior had, among other privileges, a market and fair, gallows, pillory, &c. as proved in a *quo warranto*, in the reign of King Edward I. The ſite, with the demeſnes, was granted to Thomas Sternhold, one of the firſt tranſlators of the Pſalms. In 1567, it was the property of Nicholas Peſcod and Judith his wife, and William Pydderley and Philippa his wife, by whom it was ſold, that year, to John Raſhleigh, of Fowey, merchant. The immediate ſite was purchaſed of the Raſhleigh family by the late William Pennington, Eſq., and is now the ſeat of Walter Ralegh Gilbert, Eſq., who married his niece, Miſs Hoſken.

The convent of Grey Friers, at Bodmin, is ſaid to have been founded by John de London, under the patronage of Edmund Earl of Cornwall. William of Worceſter dates its foundation in 1239, and calls its original founder John, ſon of Ralph, Lord of Kayryſhays[s]. In another place he tells us, that the church of the Grey Friers was conſecrated by Biſhop Grandiſon in 1352.[t] Sir Hugh and Sir Thomas Peverell (of Park in Egloſhayle), two principal benefactors to this convent, were buried in the Friery church. The ſite was granted, in 1546, to William Abbot, who, the next year, conveyed it to William Vyvyan and others. In 1566, it was conveyed by the ſaid William Vyvyan, deſcribed as of Trehunſey, in Quethiock, and John Hewet of Bodmin, to the corpo-

[r] Probably St. Credanus, St. Medanus, and St. Dacunus, who are all ſaid to have been buried at Bodmin. (Leland.)

[s] Itinerary, p. 99, 100.

[t] Ibid. p. 111.

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ration of this town, to whom it ſtill belongs. We are told that, in Queen Elizabeth's time, it was uſed as the Houſe of Correction for the county[u]. The refectory, the only part of the conventual buildings which now remains, was fitted up as an Aſſize-hall in the early part of the laſt century; and Hals ſpeaks of it as the faireſt and beſt in England, after that of Weſtminſter, being 60 feet in height, and 150 in length; he ſays that it was uſed alſo as a market-houſe, and that ſeveral fairs for all ſorts of merchandize were kept there; and in the adjoining church-yard, a fair for cattle. The two ends of this room are now occupied by the courts of juſtice; in the intermediate ſpace, is tranſacted, on market-days, the buſineſs of the corn-market, and over head is the grand-jury room, and a large ball-room, which is opened at the races.

The firſt remarkable hiſtorical event connected with this place is, that it became the head-quarters of Thomas Flammanck and Michael Joſeph, the ringleaders of the rebellion of 1496, both of whom, indeed, appear to have been inhabitants of this pariſh. Perkin Warbeck, after his landing in Cornwall, in the year 1498, aſſembled, at Bodmin, a force of 3000 men, with which he advanced to attack Exeter. In 1550, the Corniſh rebels, under the command of Humphry Arundell, who were much favoured by the townſmen of Bodmin, encamped at Caſtle Kynock, near this town, and marched thence to the ſiege of Exeter; after the ſuppreſſion of this rebellion, which ſoon followed, Sir Anthony Kingſton, the provoſt-marſhal, came, with the King's commiſſion, to puniſh ſome of the chief offenders; and it is ſaid, that he hanged the mayor at his own door after partaking of the hoſpitalities of his table. A ſtory is alſo told of his hanging a miller's man, who had perſonated his maſter.[w]

Bodmin does not appear to have had any garriſon during the civil war; it was occaſionally occupied by both parties. General Fairfax finally took poſſeſſion of it for the parliament in 1646, a few days before the capitulation with Sir Ralph Hopton, near Truro.

In the year 1179, the burgeſſes of Bodmin paid a fine of one hundred ſhillings for ſetting up a gild without licence[x]. Not many years afterwards, they obtained a charter, from Richard Earl of Cornwall, for a gild-merchant, with exemptions from toll, throughout Cornwall. This charter was confirmed by King Edward I. and King Edward III.; the latter granted the burgeſſes the privilege of buying and ſelling wool and other merchandize, with exemption from toll, throughout Cornwall[y]. The corporation of Bodmin formerly conſiſted of a mayor and thirty-ſix burgeſſes, the twelve ſenior of whom, now called aldermen, are ſtyled in Queen Eliza-

[u] Tanner.
[x] Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer.
[w] See Carew's Survey.
[y] Rot. Cart. 9 Ed. 3. m. 10.

beth's

beth's charter, of the year 1563, capital burgeſſes and counſellors, and twenty-four common council-men, called, in the charter, capital burgeſſes, and a town-clerk or recorder, called, in the charter, the common-clerk. The mayor, together with the mayor of the preceding year, and the town-clerk, are juſtices of the peace, with the powers uſually exerciſed in corporation-towns. The corporation having been diſſolved in conſequence of neglect, a new charter was granted to the town by His preſent Majeſty in the year 1798. The borough of Bodmin has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward I.; the election is veſted in the corporation.

Among the ancient corporation-accounts, are the following curious items, relating to the election of members of parliament, and the payment of their wages, in the reign of Henry VII.:

" 19, 20 Hen. VII., paide to Richard Watts and John Smyth, burgeſſes of the parliament for the towne, 13s. 4d.

" Paide for the endentes for the burgeſſes of the parliament, 20d.

" Paide and yeven in malmeſey to the under-ſheryff, 4d.

" Paid for the makyng a payr of endentes and an obligation, 12d.

" It. Paide and yeven onto Thomas Trote in rewarde, 20d.

" It. Paide to Sir Richard Downa, the wich was promyſed by the maier and the worſhipfull in a reward towardes his wagys, 13s. 4d."

There was a market at Bodmin when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, the profits of which, belonging to the prior, were then valued at thirty-five ſhillings per annum: the tolls were afterwards let at a fee-farm rent to the burgeſſes, in whom the market and fairs are now veſted. Leland ſpeaks of the market at Bodmin as being like a fair for the confluence of people. Hals compares it, in point of ſupply of all kinds of proviſions, &c. to thoſe of Exeter and Taviſtock. It is ſtill a very conſiderable market for corn, fiſh, and all ſorts of proviſions, and well attended. It has always been held on Saturday, as at preſent. The fairs, which are great marts for cattle and horſes, are on the feaſt of the Converſion of St. Paul, Saturday after Mid-lent Sunday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Wedneſday before Whitſuntide, and on the feaſt of St. Nicholas the Biſhop (December 6.). Leather-ſhoes are made in great quantities at this town, and expoſed to ſale in ſtandings at the markets and fairs.

Bodmin is ſaid to have been one of the coinage towns which had the privilege of ſtamping tin; but it appears that it had been loſt before the year 1347, when the burgeſſes petitioned parliament, complaining, that although by royal charters they were authorized to deal in all kinds of merchandize, tin as well as other, in the county of Cornwall, they had of late been hindered by the Prince and his men from buying or coining tin; they were unſucceſsful in their application, the an-

ſwer

ſwer of parliament being, that the Prince might order the tin to be ſold where he pleaſed[z]. The ſummer-aſſizes for the county have been held at Bodmin ever ſince the year 1716, except for the years between 1727 and 1738. The Michaelmas quarter-ſeſſions alſo are held at this town. The Corniſh ſeſſions are not attended by barriſters.

About five and thirty years ago, it was reſolved to remove the county-priſon from Launceſton to Bodmin; a commodious and well-arranged ſtructure for that purpoſe, from the deſigns of the late Sir John Call, and upon the principles recommended by Mr. Howard, was completed in the year 1780. The act of parliament under which it was erected, paſſed in 1778.

It has recently been determined to build a Lunatic-aſylum at Bodmin, near the county priſon.

Some centuries ago, Bodmin appears to have been of much greater extent than it is at preſent; it was probably moſt populous about the fourteenth century. It is by no means certain, that it contained only ſixty-eight houſes at the time of the Domeſday ſurvey, becauſe that number is ſtated among the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Petrock. In 1351, the town was ſo populous, that 1500 perſons died there of a peſtilence[a]. Mr. Whitaker juſtly obſerves, that this has been very erroneouſly adduced as a proof of the unhealthineſs of the town, whereas the peſtilence, which happened that year, was general, not only in England, but throughout Europe; and the great number which died at Bodmin only proves, that its population muſt, at that time, have been much greater than it is at preſent. Indeed the obſervations made by Camden, Carew, and others, as to the unhealthineſs of this town, are totally inapplicable to what has been known of it within the memory of man. Brice of Exeter, who publiſhed his Geographical Dictionary in 1759, ſpeaks of Bodmin as a town remarkably healthy, and noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. Carew, writing in Queen Elizabeth's reign, ſays, that the many decayed houſes in this town prove it to have been once very populous[b]; he intimates, at the ſame time, that, in point of population, it ſtill retained its precedence among the Corniſh towns. It is not now ſo populous as ſome others. In 1801 it contained 1,951 inhabitants, and in 1811, 2,050; which is a ſmaller number than thoſe of Helſton, Liſkeard, Mevagiſſey and Penryn, and conſiderably ſmaller than thoſe of St. Auſtell, Truro, Redruth, Penzance, and Falmouth.

[a] Rot. Parl., Vol. II. 180.

[a] William de Worceſter, who viſited Cornwall in the reign of Edw. IV., ſpeaks of this, as recorded in the Regiſtry of the Friers; it was added, that there died, during that year, in various parts of the world, 13,883 of the order of Friers. (Itinerary, p. 113.)

[b] It was one of the decayed towns, for the repair of which, an act of parliament was paſſed, 32 Hen. VIII., but, as it appears, with little effect. See the account of market and borough towns, in the General Hiſtory,

The pariſh-church was rebuilt in the years 1469, 1470, and 1471. William of Worceſter ſpeaks of the old church as conſiderably larger than the conventual church; the pariſh-church being ninety paces by forty, and that of the priory, only fifty-ſeven by thirty. The preſent church is a handſome ſtructure, of which more particular mention will be found under the head of *Ancient Church Architecture.* A very particular account of the expences of rebuilding the church is preſerved among the town records. The whole coſt of the building, excluſively of preſents of timber, amounted only to 194l. 3s. 6½d. The timber for St. John's aiſle coſt 20l. 13s. 4d. Sir John Arundell gave ſeveral timber-trees for the building. The lead for roofing the church came to 16l. 2s. 3½d. The rate of wages appears at this time to have been for a labourer four-pence by the day; for a maſon hewing ſtones, five-pence; for making the pillars, &c. ſixpence; for a plaiſterer, five-pence halfpenny. The following is a ſpecimen of ſome of the charges:—"Forty-nine journeys (days work) for the windows above the Vyſe, 24s. 6d.; fourteen journeys on the gabell window, 7s." There was formerly a ſpire on the tower, ſaid to have been built by Prior Vivian, and eſteemed, as Tonkin tells us, the loftieſt and fineſt in the weſt of England. It was deſtroyed by lightning in the year 1699; the damage then done to the tower was repaired at the expence of 227l. 9s. 1½d.

The moſt remarkable monument in Bodmin church, is that of Thomas Vivian, prior of Bodmin, and nominal biſhop of Megara in Greece, who died in 1533; here are alſo monuments or other memorials for the families of Flamank of Bocarne, Michell, Hoblyn, and Pennington of the priory; and a ſlab of blue ſlate, with a croſs and ſhields of arms, in memory of John Vivian, who died in 1545. The remarkable font in this church has been already deſcribed.

The church of Bodmin was appropriated to the priory. The rectory and advowſon of the vicarage were granted, in 1609, to Thomas Ailworth, Eſq. and Robert Duke, Gent. The impropriation is now veſted in George Francis Collins Browne, Eſq., except the tythes of hay, which were given to the corporation by one of the Opie family. Lord De Dunſtanville is patron of the vicarage. Jaſper Wood, thirty-ſeven years vicar of Bodmin, who died in 1716, a man, as we may ſuppoſe, of deranged intellects, fancied himſelf bewitched, and that he was delivered from the witches' power by his guardian-angel. Mr. Tonkin ſays that there was a printed account of this man, but we cannot meet with any one who has ever ſeen a copy. Various traditions relating to him are ſtill current in the town.

There were formerly ſeveral chapels in the town of Bodmin: that of the Bery was built by the pariſhioners in the reign of Henry VII., and appears to have been connected with the pariſh-church; the ſite of this chapel, with the yard adjoining, is the only glebe belonging to the vicar. In the accounts of building the Bery chapel, mention is made of procuring the biſhop's pardon for the Bery,

"and a teſtymonyal of the Bery pardon;" payments to the Amatory, and the ſouth Amatory are ſpoken of, and gifts to the Bery clerks. The tower of the chapel, the only part of it which ſtill remains, was begun in the year 1501. Mention is made of the new gild at the Bery, and the gild of the Holy-rood at the Bery. There was alſo the gild of St. Chriſtopher in this chapel.

The gilds, or religious fraternities, who contributed to the building of the pariſh-church, appear to have been very numerous, and from the account of theſe we derive an intimation of ſome chapels or chantries, not mentioned elſewhere. We find enumerated, the gild of St. Anne in the Wood; thoſe of St. George and the Virgin Mary, in the chapel of St. George; of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the church-yard; of St. Petrock, in Fore-ſtreet; of All-Saints, in Pole-ſtreet; of St. Leonard and the Holy Trinity, at St. Leonard's; of St. Margaret, St. Anne, St. David, All-Saints, and St. Matthew, at the Bore; of the Virgins of Bore-ſtreet, of the Virgins of Fore-ſtreet, and of St. Nicholas and St. Anne, at St. Nicholas. Mention is made alſo of the gilds of Corpus-Chriſti, in the pariſh-church; of the Virgin Mary, in the chancel; and of Eraſmus the Biſhop, St. Mary of Walſingham, St. Luke, St. Catherine, St. Stephen, St. Loy, St. Martyn, and St. Anyan the Biſhop, not particularly deſcribed. The ſtewards of the Ridyng-Gild appear alſo among the contributors.

Dr. Borlaſe ſpeaks of the ruins of St. Leonard's chapel, as exiſting in his time at the weſt end of the town; and thoſe of the chapel of St. Nicholas, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity. The former were viſible within the memory of perſons now living, near the turnpike-houſe.

In the year 1474, Stephen Nayler had the King's licence to found a chântry, either in the pariſh-church of St. Petrock, or in the conventual church of the priory of St. Petrock [c]. The lands belonging to this chantry were valued, in the reign of Henry VII., at 7l. 17s. 4d. per annum. In the ancient pariſh-accounts before-mentioned, are the following curious items: —

"20, 21 Hen. VII. Paid and yevyn in rewarde onto Harry Kyngge, and his cumpaney, for ther diſportes in the Ilde [d] halle, 5s.

"——— In Wyne yevyn to the Kynges herbynger, and peaſantes, 12d.

"——— Wyne to my Lord Treaſurer, Sir Thomas Brandon, and other, 3s. 4d.

"Paide and yevyn unto a berewarde for a rewarde, 5s.

"21, 22 Hen. VII. Paide to John Walſhe is ſervantis, when the hadde delyvered a privy ſeale to the Maier, upon the fyne for eſcape of Thomas Vaghan, 12d.

[c] Pat. 14 Edw. IV.

[d] Ilde is frequently written for Gild in theſe accounts.

" Item. Paide to the Maier for his coſtys to ryde to Truru for the payment of the C.ſh. to John Walſhe.

" Paid for 2 galons of wyne yevyn to my Lord Broke, 16d.

Among the receipts is the following:—

" Of the players in the church-hay, William Maſon and his fellowes, 5s."

There are meeting-houſes in Bodmin for the Independents and the Weſleyan Methodiſts, both built within the laſt ten years.

The grammar-ſchool at Bodmin, ſituated in the church-yard, was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 5l. per annum, payable out of the Exchequer; to which, in Tonkin's time, the corporation added 15l. per annum (now increaſed to 30l.) out of the market-tolls.

About a mile eaſt from the town, is the ancient hoſpital of St. Lawrence, which was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1582. Her charter recites, that there had, for a long time, been a great company of Lazar people in this hoſpital, known by the name of a Prior and Brethren and Siſters [e]; but that they had never been incorporated by her or her predeceſſors. They are incorporated in this charter, by the name of "the maſter or governor, and brethren and ſiſters (thirty-nine in number) of the hoſpital of St. Lawrence of Ponteboy," the poor men and women to be leprous people, and to elect one another. King James I., a few months after his acceſſion to the throne, granted them a weekly market, on Wedneſdays, and an annual fair, with a court of Piepowder, on the feſtival of St. Luke. The market has been long diſcontinued, but the fair, which is held on the 21ſt of Auguſt, is ſtill kept up, and is a great mart for horſes and cattle; there is another fair at St. Lawrence, for horſes, bullocks and ſheep, on the 29th and 30th of October. The lands with which this hoſpital was endowed, are worth about 140l. per annum. In conſequence of the great abuſe of this ancient endowment, it having been wholly diverted from its original object, the ſupport of the ſick and infirm, a Chancery-ſuit was inſtituted ſome years ago, which terminated in a decree, by which the corporation was diſſolved, and the lands appropriated to the hoſpital for ſick and hurt, lately eſtabliſhed at Truro. There were two other ancient hoſpitals at Bodmin, dedicated to St. Anthony and St. George[f]. Dr. Borlaſe mentions the nuns of the chapel of St. Anthony, about the middle of the town. The chapel of St. George before-mentioned, belonged, it is probable, to the hoſpital of that name.

The juriſdiction of the borough of Bodmin is ſeparate from that of the pariſh, and extends about a mile round the town; the pariſh is extenſive, its principal villages are Bodiniel, Dunmere, St. Lawrence, and Nantallan.

[e] They are called by that name in a deed bearing date 29 Hen. VIII.

[f] See the will of Thomas Killegrew (bearing date, 1500.) in the Prerogative Office.

Beſides

Beſides that of the corporation, which belonged to the priory, and appears by the Domeſday ſurvey to have been an honor, there was another manor of Bodmin, alſo belonging to the priory, which paſſed with the ſite of that monaſtery to the Raſhleighs, of whom it was purchaſed by Richard Barwell, Eſq.; and of the latter, in 1789, by its preſent proprietor Lord de Dunſtanville. Another manor of Bodmin was many years in the family of Robartes of Lanhydrock, and is now veſted in their repreſentative, the Honourable Mrs. Agar. A fourth, being of very ſmall extent, has been for a conſiderable time in the Trefuſis family, and is now the property of Lord Clinton. The manor of Bodmin and Boſcarne, which belonged to the Mohuns, is now, in right of his lady, the property of Lord Grenville. The manor of Bodmin-Francis, which belonged to the Hoblyns, and paſſed by marriage to the Peters, has been lately ſold in parcels. The manor of Bodmin and Kirland, ſpoken of by Tonkin, is not known to exiſt as a manor. Kirland, in Bodmin pariſh, is the property and reſidence of James Kempthorne, Eſq.; the houſe was built by Mr. Hugh King, in 1740. The manor of Bodiniel, which belonged to the prior and convent of Bodmin, and afterwards to the Chamonds, is now in the Moleſworth family.

The manor of Lancarfe or Lancoff, held of the honor of Bodmin, or the honor of St. Petrock, belonged, in the reign of Richard II., and for ſeveral years afterwards, to the family of Waleſborowe, who then held it under the Bevilles[g]: it is now in ſeveralties. In the fifteenth century, the barton belonged to the family of Opie; afterwards ſucceſſively to the Croſſmans and Bullocks. In 1685, it was purchaſed of the Bullock family, by John Mounſteven[h], Eſq., ſecretary to the Earl of Sunderland, when ſecretary of ſtate; his deſcendant, Mr. Hender Mounſteven, now of Bodmin, ſold it, in 1787, to Francis John Hext, Eſq., father of F. J. Hext, Eſq., the preſent proprietor; by whoſe brother, Capt. William Hext, of the Royal navy, the old manſion is now occupied.

The barton of Bokarne, Boſcarne, or Boſkarne, in this pariſh, was for many generations the ſeat of the ancient family of Flamanc, or Flamank, who had been ſettled there for at leaſt ſeven generations before Barnard Flamank, who died in 1656. Hals ſuppoſes the Flamanks of Bokarne to have been lineal deſcendants of Mark de Flamank, who lived in the reign of Henry II., and of Thomas Flamank or Flamock[i], one of the leaders of the rebellion in 1496: in the former conjecture probably he is right, but in the other, erroneous; the preſent family of Flamank being deſcended from John, a younger brother of Thomas Flamank above-mentioned, who left no male-iſſue. Boſcarne is now the property of William

[g] Eſch. Rich. II., Hen. V., &c.

[h] The Mounſtevens had been a long time reſident in the pariſh of St. Mabyn.

[i] This Thomas Flamock is deſcribed by Holinſhed, as "a gentleman lerned in the lawes of the realme."

Flamank, D.D., the repreſentative of this ancient family: the old manſion is occupied by a farmer.

Not far from Bodmin, is a moor called Halgaver, where a kind of low feſtival, called Bodmin Riding, was formerly held annually in the month of July, and attended by a great concourſe of people: on this occaſion there was elected a mock-mayor, who held a court, before which they preſented any perſon "charged with wearing one ſpurre, or going untruſſed, or wanting a girdle, or ſome ſuch like felony; and after he hath been arraygned and tryed, with all requiſite circumſtances, judgment is given in formal termes, and executed in ſome one ungracious pranke or other, more to the ſkorne than hurt of the party condemned. Hence is ſprung the proverb, when we ſee one ſlovenly appareled, 'He ſhall be preſented in Halgaver court.'" It is probable that this cuſtom was very ancient, and it is not unlikely, that the riding-gild before-mentioned had ſome connection with it.[k]

Bodmin races, which had been diſcontinued upwards of twenty years, were revived in 1807.

Caſtle-Kynock, or as it is called in ſome ancient deeds, Canyke, a conſiderable entrenchment to the eaſt of Bodmin, is in this pariſh: William of Worceſter, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, deſcribes it thus:—"*Caſtellum de Keynock, dirutum, cum tribis wardis.*"

BOTUS-FLEMING, or BLO-FLEMING, lies in the deanery and in the ſouth diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, being ſituated ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Callington, and three miles north-weſt of Saltaſh, which is the poſt-town. Hals ſays, that this pariſh takes its name from the family of Flandrenſis or Fleming, lords of Botus-Fleming, whoſe heireſs married into the Coppleſtone family. It does not appear, nevertheleſs, by any records that we have been able to diſcover, that they were ever lords of the manor. The only manor in this pariſh is that of Modeton, now called Moditonham, which was held by Philip de Vautort, under the Earl of Cornwall: it was afterwards in the Dauney family, paſſed with its heireſs to the Courtenays, and was, at a later period, in the Waddons. In the year 1689, Moditonham, or as it was commonly called Muttonham, being then the property and ſeat of John Waddon, Eſq., John Earl

[k] Some remains of this cuſtom ſtill exiſt among the lower orders of people, who make a proceſſion on horſeback, carrying garlands. About twenty years ago, on the Monday neareſt to the feaſt of St. Thomas à Becket, the principal inhabitants uſed to go in proceſſion, with the emblems of their trades, preceded by muſic; and two men, one with a garland, the other with a pole, which they had previouſly depoſited at the priory, and received again from the maſter of the houſe, as repreſenting the Prior. (From the information of Walter Ralegh Gilbert, Eſq.) In the Magna Britannia of 1720 (Vol. I. p. 310.), it is ſaid that "in the middle of July, a kind of carnival was kept at Bodmin, to which thouſands of people came to ſee the ſports and paſtimes. King Charles II. honoured it with his company, in his journey to Scilly, and became a brother of the ſociety, which it ſeems derives its origin from the times before the conqueſt." It may be obſerved, that the ſeaſon of the year in which Prince Charles journeyed towards the Scilly Iſlands does not accord with this tradition.

of

of Bath there treated with the Prince of Orange's commiſſioners, about the ſurrender of Pendennis and Plymouth caſtles. Moditonham was purchaſed of the Waddons by the grandfather of the Rev. William Batt, by whom it was ſold, a few years ago, to Charles Carpenter, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. Mention is made in the Biſhop's regiſters at Exeter, of a chapel at Motton, in this pariſh, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Hatt, an ancient manſion in this pariſh, was, for many generations, the reſidence of the Symons family; it is now in the occupation of the Rev. Charles Tucker, who married one of the ſiſters of William Symons, Eſq., the laſt heir-male of that family, who died in 1802. The Rev. William Batt, the preſent incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

Boyton, in the hundred of Stratton, and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies ſix miles north of Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town. The principal village in this pariſh, except Boyton church-town, is Bennacot. The manor of Boyton, which had been purchaſed for the abbey of Taviſtock, out of the church property, by Suetricius, abbot of that convent, was taken away by Robert Earl of Cornwall, who held it in conſequence of this forcible uſurpation, at the time of the Domeſday ſurvey[l]; it afterwards became parcel of the poſſeſſions of Henry de Bodrugan, who died in 1308: not many years after, it belonged to the prior and convent of Launceſton[m]; and having been given, with other manors, to the Duke of Cornwall, in 1540, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford, is ſtill attached to the duchy. During the interregnum, in the ſeventeenth century, it was ſold to William Comeby. The manor of Darracot, which belonged to the late Richard Wymond, Eſq., was bequeathed by him to his widow, Mrs. Ann Wymond, with remainder to his ſon William, to whom he bequeathed the barton of Bearden, in this pariſh, formerly a ſeat of the family of Lovice[n]: part of the houſe on this barton is occupied by the tenant of the farm; the other part being fitted up as a gentleman's reſidence, and let to temporary tenants.

The barton of Bredvoſy or Bradridge belonged alſo to Launceſton priory, and was attached, at the ſame time, to the duchy, under which it has ever ſince been held on leaſe. The Symons family were leſſees, and reſided there in the ſeventeenth century. William Symons, Gent., who died in 1692, gave the ſum of 100l. towards rebuilding the tower of the church; it was completed in 1769, as appears by a tablet on the outſide. The heireſs of Mr. Symons brought Bradridge to John Hoblyn, Eſq., who died in 1706: his widow ſold it to Sir William Pendarves, who made it one of his ſeats. After his death, the eſtate paſſed to his ſiſter Grace,

[l] Exeter Domeſday. [m] It belonged to that convent as early as 20 Edw. III. [n] Norden.

who married Robert Coſter, Eſq.; the leaſe is now veſted in John Prideaux, Eſq.: the manſion has been long occupied as a farm-houſe.

The great tithes of this pariſh, which were appropriated to Launceſton priory, belonged, with the exception of thoſe of the hamlet of Northcott, to the late Richard Wymond, Eſq., who bequeathed them to his only daughter Henrietta. Mr. Prideaux is patron of the curacy; the curate has the ſmall tithes of Boyton, and the hamlet of Northcott, on the Devonſhire ſide of the Tamar: the great tithes of Northcott have lately been put up to ſale, and chiefly purchaſed by the land-owners.

Breage, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, is ſituated three miles weſt of Helſton, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh, beſides the church-town, are, Kannegy or Kenegy, Portleven, Rinſey, Tregunno, Treſcow, Trevorian, Trevorvas, and Trew.

The manor of Godolgan, or Godolphin, was, from an early period, in the ancient family of that name[p], in whoſe repreſentatives it continued, till the death of Francis Lord Godolphin in 1758, when it paſſed to the late Duke of Leeds (grandſon of Francis Earl of Godolphin), and is now the property of his ſon, the preſent Duke.

The Godolphin family appear to have been ſettled at Godolgan-Hall for ſome deſcents, when it became extinct in the male-line, by the death of David Godolgan, whoſe only daughter married John Rinſey, Eſq. This John took the name of Godolgan, and was great great-grandfather of John Godolgan or Godolphin, ſheriff of the county in 1504, ſuppoſed to have been the firſt of the family who adopted the preſent ſpelling of the name[q]. Sir William Godolphin, grandſon of John, was ſeveral times choſen knight of the ſhire, and five times ſerved the office

[p] Hals ſays, that the manor and barton of Godolphin were "ſold, temp. Hen. VI., by Edmund Arundell, Knt., to one Stephens, upon condition of a kind of domineering, lording, or inſulting tenure and reſervation of rent, to his manor of Lambourne, in Peranſand, viz.; 'That once a year for ever, the Reeve of the ſaid manor ſhould come to Godolphin, and there boldly enter the hall, jump upon the table, or table-board, and there ſtamp or bounce with his feet, or club, to alarm and give notice to the people of his approach, and then and there make proclamation aloud three times; *O, yes! O, yes! O, yes!—I am the Reeve of the manor of Lamburne, in Peranſand, come here to demand the old rent, duties, and cuſtoms, due to the lords of the ſaid manor from the lands of Godolphin.*' Upon which notice, there is forthwith to be brought him 2s. 8d. rent, a large quart of ſtrong beer, a loaf of wheaten bread worth ſixpence, and a cheeſe of the like value; which the Reeve having received, he ſhall drink of the beer, taſte the bread and cheeſe in the place, and then depart, carrying with him the ſaid rent, and remainder of thoſe viands, to the lords of the manor aforeſaid." (Hals's Parochial Hiſtory of Cornwall, p. 35.) It is ſtill held of Sir John St. Aubyn, as of his manor of Lambourne, by the payment of a gammon of bacon.

[q] His name appears thus ſpelt in the liſt of ſheriffs. Carew, whoſe work was publiſhed in 1602, ſays, "Godolghan, a houſe ſo intitling his owner, though lately declined (with a milder accent) to Godolphin."

of

of ſheriff, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his military proweſs, particularly at the ſiege of Boulogne. Mr. Carew ſays, "he demeaned himſelf very valiantly beyond the ſeas, as appeared by the ſcars he brought home, no leſs to the beautifying his fame, than to the diſfiguring his face." Dying without male iſſue, Godolphin paſſed to Francis Godolphin, ſon of his brother Thomas, who had ſerved with him, and been wounded at the ſiege of Boulogne. Sir Francis Godolphin was the contemporary of Mr. Carew, and contributed his aſſiſtance towards the ſurvey of Cornwall. Mr. Carew ſpeaks in high terms of his bravery, in the defence of his country againſt the Spaniards, when they landed in Cornwall, in 1593; of his ſkill in minerals, and the improvements introduced by him in the tin-works. Sir William Godolphin, his ſon, diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Iriſh rebels, in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Sir William's ſons were all loyaliſts during the civil war. Sir Francis, the eldeſt, was governor of the Scilly Iſlands, which he delivered up to the parliament, when the King's cauſe became hopeleſs. Sidney loſt his life, in battle, at Chagford, in Devonſhire; Sir Francis was created one of the knights of the Bath at the Reſtoration; his ſon, William, was created a baronet, in 1661, and died in 1710, without iſſue. Sidney, a younger brother of Sir William Godolphin, Bart., became a political character of conſiderable note, and, although he had been a leading perſon in the adminiſtration, during the latter part of King Charles II.'s reign, and that of his ſucceſſor, was made firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury by King William, in 1690; continued to have the chief management of the Treaſury department, during the remainder of that reign, and was appointed by Queen Anne, in 1702, to the office of Lord High Treaſurer of England. On the union of England and Scotland, in the effecting of which he had a principal ſhare, he was conſtituted Lord High Treaſurer of Great Britain; which high office he held till the year 1710, two years before his death, which happened in the month of September 1712, at the Duke of Marlborough's houſe at St. Alban's. He was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, where a monument (with his buſt) was erected to his memory. In 1706, the Lord Treaſurer, who had been created a baron in 1684, by the ſtyle of Baron Godolphin of Rialton, was advanced to the dignity of an Earl, being created Earl of Godolphin, and Viſcount Rialton. Theſe titles became extinct by the death of Francis, the ſecond Earl, in 1766, when Godolphin paſſed to his couſin, Francis, ſon of Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean of Windſor, who ſucceeded to the title of Baron Godolphin of Helſton; a patent for which barony had been procured in 1735, by Francis Earl of Godolphin, with remainder to the heirs-male of Dean Godolphin. This Francis, who inherited the title of Lord Godolphin of Helſton, died without iſſue, in the month of May 1785, as before-mentioned, when the Godolphin family

became extinct in the male line. Godolphin Hall is now occupied as a farm-houſe. The portico was built of white moorſtone, from Tregoning, by Francis Earl of Godolphin [q]. The rooms over it were never fitted up. There is a view of this houſe in Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory. William of Worceſter, whoſe Itinerary of Cornwall was written in the reign of Edw. IV., ſpeaks of a caſtle at Godolphin, which he calls Godollen, and deſcribes it as in a ſtate of dilapidation. Leland ſays, "Carne Godalcan, on the top of an hille, wher is a diche, and there was a pile and principal habitation of the Godolcans. The diche yet apperith, and many ſtones of late time hath beene fetchid thens." [r]

The manor of Spernon and Pengelly belonged to the family of Spernon, who had their ſeat at Pengelly, now a farm-houſe: the eſtate was purchaſed by the late Mr. Juſtice Buller, and is now the property of his grandſon, a minor. The manor of Methleigh was formerly the property of Sir Thomas Arundell, of Truthall in Sithney. About the year 1702, it paſſed, by ſale, to the family of Coode, and is now the property of Edward Coode, Eſq., of St. Auſtell.

The manor of Pengerſick, in the reign of Henry VIII., became the property, by purchaſe, of the Militon family. Job Militon, ſon of the purchaſer, was made governor of St. Michael's Mount in the year 1547, in the room of Humphrey Arundell, who was executed for rebellion. His only ſon, William Militon, Eſq., who was ſheriff of Cornwall, dying in 1565, without iſſue, the inheritance of this eſtate paſſed to his ſix ſiſters, and has, ever ſince, continued in ſeveralties. Sir Nicholas Hals, at his firſt coming into Cornwall, purchaſed ſome of the ſhares, and reſided occaſionally at Pengerſick; his ſon, John, ſold them to the Godolphin family. The Duke of Leeds, as repreſentative of the Godolphins, has now one-third and a ſixth; James Buller, Eſq., of Downes, in Devonſhire, poſſeſſes a third, and Meſſrs. Beard and Paſcoe, the remaining ſixth, by purchaſe, from Mrs. Hunt, heir-at-law of the late Earl of Radnor. There are conſiderable remains of an ancient caſtellated manſion on this eſtate, called Penderſick-caſtle, the principal rooms in which are made uſe of as granaries and hay-lofts; one of them, which is nearly entire, is wainſcotted in pannels; the upper part of the wainſcot is ornamented with paintings, each of which is accompanied with appropriate verſes and proverbs in text hand. The manor of Pengwedna, which belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne, was purchaſed, a few years ago, of Lord Arundell of Wardour, by Chriſtopher Wallis, Eſq., the preſent proprietor.

Breage is the mother-church of Cury, Germoe, and Gunwalloe. The great tithes, which were appropriated to the abbey of Hayles, in Glouceſterſhire, in 1246, are now veſted in the repreſentatives of James Richards, Gent., and others.

[q] Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory, p. 99.

[r] Itin. III. p. 16,

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The King is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Godolphin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary[s], of which there are now no remains.

Leland ſays that the ancient name of this pariſh was Penbro, and that the church was removed by St. Breaca from a place called Trenewith to its preſent ſite.[t]

On Tregonin-hill, in this pariſh, formerly called Pencaire-hill, is the ſite of a circular fortreſs thus mentioned by Leland: "Cair Kenin, alias Gonyn and Conin (Caſtrum Conani), ſtoode in the hille of Pencair. There yet apperith two diches.[u]"

ST. BREOCK lies in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, ſeven miles weſt of Bodmin and the ſame diſtance eaſt of St. Columb. The market, at Wade-bridge, was granted by King Edward II., in the year 1312, to Walter Stapleton, Biſhop of Exeter, to be held on Friday, within his manor of Pawton, and two fairs, one on the feſtival of St. Vitalis the Martyr[w], the other at Michaelmas. The market, although now inconſiderable, is ſtill held at Wadebridge for butchers'-meat and other commodities; there are now three fairs, May-day, June 22, and Michaelmas-day.

Wade bridge, which conſiſts of ſixteen arches over the river Alan, was built about the year 1485. It is partly in this pariſh and partly in that of Egloſhayle. There are certain eſtates belonging to this bridge, veſted in the lord of the manor of Pawton, the rector of St. Breock, and the vicar of Egloſhayle, as truſtees, with the rents of which, aided by certain tolls (from which the inhabitants of the two pariſhes in which it is ſituated are exempt), the bridge is kept in repair[x]. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of Wade-bridge (which is the poſt-office town), are Great Burlawn or Burlorne, and Trevanſon.

The paramount manor of Poulton or Pawton belonged, from a very early period, to the Biſhops of Exeter. By ſome exchange it is probable, and at a period, as Tonkin thinks, not much earlier than the Reformation, Pawton became the property of the Prior of Bodmin, and having been ſeized by King Henry VIII., on the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, continued in the crown till the year 1606, when it was granted by King James I. to Sir Arthur Gorges[y]; after this, it paſſed, by ſucceſſive ſales, to the families of Opie, Fownes, Gibbons, and Briggs; to Lord Dunlace and the Ducheſs of Buckingham his wife; to the family of Dawes, and that of Opie, a ſecond time; and from the latter to Sir William Morice, ſecretary of ſtate to King Charles II., having had, as Hals obſerves, ſixteen lords

[s] Borlaſe's notes from the regiſters of the See of Exeter.
[t] Itin. III. 15. [u] Ibid. [w] Cart. 5 Ed. II. No. 41.
[x] See the account of Egloſhayle. [y] Records in the Augmentation Office.

in about ſixty years, being a greater mutability of property than could be inſtanced in all Cornwall, except in the deſcent of the manor of Fentongollan. A grand-daughter of Secretary Morice, Barbara, daughter of Sir Nicholas Morice, Bart., became heireſs to her brother Sir William, the laſt baronet of that family, and brought this manor, by marriage, into the family of Moleſworth. It is now the property of her great-grandſon, Sir Arſcott Ourry Moleſworth, of Pencarrow, Bart. The biſhops of Exeter had extenſive privileges belonging to this manor, which was one of the nine franchiſes enumerated by Carew[z]; a market and two fairs at Wade-bridge, as before obſerved, and a priſon at Tregunnow in this pariſh, now converted into a dwelling-houſe. The barton of Pawton was one of their country-ſeats, to which was attached a deer-park. There are ſtill ſome remains of the old manſion and the out-buildings occupied by the tenant of the demeſne farm. This barton did not undergo the ſame alienations as the manor, but continued many years in the family of Opie. In the year 1701 Mr. Nicholas Opie, being in reduced circumſtances, ſold it to Dr. Vincent, of Plymouth, who poſſeſſed it when Hals wrote his parochial account (about 1730). It afterwards became re-united to the manor, and is now the property of Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart.

Hurſtyn or Hurſton, a ſmall manor held under that of Pawton, belonged at an early period to the Carninows, from whom it paſſed to the family of Vyell, and from the latter, by marriage of a coheireſs, to that of Prideaux. It is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, of Place, near Padſtow. The ancient manſion belonging to this manor was a ſeat of the Carninows, and had a chapel. What remains of the buildings is fitted up as a farm-houſe. Part of a ſmall manor called Padſtow-Penkevill, belonging alſo to the Prideaux family, lies within St. Breock pariſh. The manor of Penlees, which belonged to the Arundells, is now the property of Thomas Rawlins, Eſq., of Padſtow.

Trevorder, in this pariſh, was anciently a ſeat of the family of Tregago or Treiago, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the families of Trenowith, Carminow, and Vyell. One of the coheireſſes of Vyell brought this eſtate to the Prideaux family, by whom it was ſold to Sir John Tregagle; a deſcendant of Sir John reſold it to the Prideauxes in the reign of George I., and it is now the property of the Rev. C. Prideaux Brune. Tredinick, in this pariſh, was the ſeat of the ancient family of that name, which became extinct in the reign of Charles II., when it paſſed by ſale to Lord Robartes. The Earl of Radnor, his deſcendant, was poſſeſſed of it in 1736; it is now the property of Sir A. O. Moleſworth. Mr. Tonkin deſcribes the ruins of this manſion as thoſe of a ſtately

[z] See his Survey, f. 86.

pile

pile of buildings, and ſpeaks of the hall windows as the largeſt of the kind in the kingdom [a]: it has long ago been deſtroyed, and a farm-houſe occupies the ſite.

Dunveth, a ſeat alſo of the Tredinicks, was ſold by Lewis Tredinick to Robert Wilton, whoſe grandſon conveyed it, in 1702, to Sir John Moleſworth; it is now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart. Treraven, belonging to Sir A. O. Moleſworth, ſome time a ſeat of the Pierces, as leſſees, is now a farm-houſe.

In the pariſh-church of St. Breok are ſome grave-ſtones of eccleſiaſtics, with croſſes-flory and inſcriptions nearly obliterated. There are memorials alſo of the Tredinick family, with dates of 1578, 1642, &c., and the Tregagles[b], 1678, 1708. In the chancel is a large monument for the family of Vyell, with figures, on ſlate, of a man in armour and his wife, without date.

The advowſon of the rectory, which has always been annexed to the manor of Pawton, is veſted in Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart.

Bridgrule lies partly in this county, and partly in Devonſhire, in the hundreds of Stratton and Black-Torrington, five miles weſt from Holſworthy, in Devonſhire, and nearly the ſame diſtance, ſouth-eaſt-by-eaſt, from Stratton. The church is in Devonſhire, in the deanery of Holſworthy. There are diſtinct rates and ſeparate officers for the Corniſh and Devonſhire parts of the pariſh. The principal villages, in the Corniſh diſtrict of the pariſh, are, Bridgrule-bridge, Merrifield, Burrow, Knowle, and Little-Bridge.

The manor of Tacabre, or Takkebere, was given to the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Graces, by the feoffees of its founder, King Edward III., but we find it afterwards granted, as having been the property of James Lord Audley, to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon: it was ſeized by King Richard III., in the firſt year of his reign, having been the property of the Ducheſs of Exeter, ſiſter to King Edward IV. This manor, which extends into Whitſtone, Tamerton, and St. Stephen's, Launceſton, in Cornwall, and Sourton in Devon, ſeems afterwards to have acquired the name of Merrifield (a corruption probably of Mary-field), by which it is now known. The barton of Tackbear, with the manor of Merrifield, paſſed from the Gilberts, by marriage, to the family of Amy: it is now veſted in the committee of Mrs. Ann Amy, a lunatic, only ſurviving daughter (her ſiſter Lady Phillipps, widow of Sir Jonathan, being dead without iſſue,) of Mr. Cotton

[a] Tonkin's MS.

[b] John Tregagle, Eſq. of Trevorder, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Hooker, alderman of London; Jane, wife of John Tregagle, Eſq. and daughter of Sir Paul Whichcote, Bart., of Qui-Hall, in Cambridgeſhire.

Amy, of Bottreaux caſtle: the houſe is now occupied by George Harward, Eſq., a deſcendant of the Gilberts, who is entitled to a moiety of this eſtate on the death of Mrs. Amy. Newacot is the property and reſidence of John Braddon, Eſq., in whoſe family it has been for a conſiderable time. The Rev. T. S. Kingdon is patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

BROADOAK or BRADOCK, in the hundred of Weſt, lies about ſix miles weſt from Liſkeard, which is the poſt-office town, and about five north-eaſt of Loſtwithiel.

The manor of Broadoak, having been in the Courtenay family, was granted, in 1573, as parcel of the poſſeſſions of the attainted Marquis of Exeter, to Thomas Prideaux and Thomas Willyams: in 1619, it was ſolely in Willyams; and, at a later period, in the family of Watton, by whom it was ſold, to Governor Pitt, ſoon after his purchaſe of Boconnoc: it is now the property of Lord Grenville. The benefice, which is a diſcharged rectory, was conſolidated with Boconnoc in 1742; the patronage is in Lord Grenville. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. James, at a place called Bellaſize, in this pariſh. The hiſtorical circumſtances ſpoken of as connected with Bradock-down, appear to belong to the pariſh of St. Pinnock[c]. Penventon, a barton of this pariſh, formerly a ſeat of the Spillers, after paſſing through ſome intermediate hands, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Lord Grenville.

St. BREWARD or SIMON'S WARD, in the hundred of Trigg, and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies ſix miles ſouth-by-weſt from Camelford, and about the ſame diſtance from Bodmin, which is the poſt-office town. It is ſaid, that the church was built by William Brewer, who was conſecrated Biſhop of Exeter in 1224, and that the pariſh takes its name from him: but although that prelate, who was diſtinguiſhed as a ſoldier as well as a divine, fought at the head of 100,000 men againſt the infidels in Paleſtine, we have no account of his having been canonized; and, indeed, it ſeems too modern a circumſtance to have been the origin of the name of the pariſh. The principal villages in St. Breward are, Lank-Major, Lank-Minor, and Swallock: in this pariſh is the ancient manor of Hamethy or Hametethy, which, in the reign of Edward II., was held by John Peverell of Roger Le Jeu[d]. Hugh Peverell held it 23 Edw. III.; the coheireſſes of Peverell married Baſſet and Hungerford; and it appears, that this manor was ſome time in moieties between the Killigrews, and Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon, as repreſentative of the Hungerfords. Five-ſixths of this eſtate now belong to Mathew Mitchell, Eſq., by bequeſt from the late Samuel Michell, Eſq., having been before ſucceſſively in

[c] See the Appendix.

[d] Originalia, 7 Edw. II. Rot. 12.

the Billings and Lowers. The other ſixth part is the property of Samuel Kekewick, Eſq., by bequeſt of his uncle, the late John Trehawke, Eſq. Mr. Michell inherits alſo the manor of Penroſe-Burden, in this pariſh, and Michaelſtow. This manor, which took its diſtinctive name from the family of Burden or Burdun, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of King John[g], is of large extent, compriſing the whole of Roughtor, and the adjoining moors. It is probable that it continued ſome time in the Burden family[h]. It was afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Coppleſtone, Speccot, and Billing. From the latter it paſſed, with Hametethy, to the Michells[i]. The benefice is a vicarage, endowed with a ſmall portion of the tithe-ſheaf; the impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage. Rough-Tor, commonly called Router, and Brown-Willy, two lofty hills, from which may be ſeen a great part of the north-weſt of Cornwall, and the north and ſouth channels, are in this pariſh. Brown-Willy is the higheſt land in Cornwall.

ST. BUDOCK lies in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, two miles weſt of Falmouth. Greenbank or Dunſtanville town, a populous ſuburb of Falmouth, is in this pariſh, from which Falmouth itſelf was taken, having been made a diſtinct pariſh in the reign of Charles II. Some houſes adjoining the borough of Penryn, are alſo in this pariſh.

The manor of Pennance, which belonged to Sir Nicholas Slanning, and paſſed, by inheritance, to the Heywoods, of Mariſtow, in Devonſhire, was purchaſed of that family, in the year 1788, by the Rev. Joſeph Richards, and Shuldham Peard, Eſq., captain in the Royal navy, who have purchaſed alſo (ſubject to a leaſe for lives granted to Peter Browne Harris, Eſq.) the impropriation of the great tithes, which formerly belonged to the college of Glaſeney. The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage, which is united with that of St. Gluvias.

Roſmeran, in this pariſh, was formerly a ſeat of the Killigrews; it was afterwards leaſed by them to the Knyvets, who continued to inhabit it for three deſcents, after which it paſſed, by ſucceſſive purchaſes, to the families of Chapman and Maſon, and is now the ſeat of Peter Browne Harris, Eſq. It was purchaſed by Captain Browne, in 1773.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Penwerris, in which Greenbank or Dunſtanville town is ſituated, is the property of Lord de Dunſtanville, who inherited it,

[g] Peter Burdun, 3 Joh., gave ſixty marks and a palfrey for ſeiſin of Penros. (Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 406.)

[h] Nicholas Binden is ſaid to have held it, 20 Edw. III., in the feodary, printed in Carew's Survey, f. 42.; but there are ſo many names miſpelt in that record, that it is moſt likely that Burden or Burdon was meant.

[i] See the Account of Hengar, in St. Tudy.

with other eſtates, from his grandmother, Mary Pendarves. It had been purchaſed by her great-uncle of the Killigrews, about the year 1660.

Tre-on, Trone, or Trewoone, was the ſeat of a branch of the family of Thomas of Roſcrow, who took the name of Carnſew, upon fixing their reſidence at Carnſew, in Mabe; about the time of the Revolution, it was mortgaged by Mr. John Carnſew to the Rev. Joſeph Trewinnard, rector of Mawnan; it has ſince been in the family of Rundle, and is now a farm-houſe, the property of James Moor, Eſq., of Falmouth.

Treſcobays or Triſcobays, formerly the ſeat of a younger branch of the family of Groſſe, is now alſo a farm-houſe, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Wodehouſe, in right of his lady, who is repreſentative of the Killigrews. In the pariſh-church are ſome monuments of the Killigrew family, whoſe chief ſeat, Arwenick or Arwenack, now adjoining Falmouth, was in this pariſh, before Falmouth was ſeparated from it in 1663. John Killigrew, Eſq., who died in 1567, was made, by King Henry VIII., the firſt governor of Pendennis-caſtle. Sir John Killigrew, his ſon, ſucceeded him in that command, and died in 1584. The monument of Sir John Killigrew, which was put up by his grandſon in 1617, has kneeling figures of himſelf and his lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Wolverſton, of Wolverſton Hall, in Suffolk.

On a ſlab of ſlate againſt the ſouth-wall of the chancel, is a Latin inſcription in memory of Sir Nicholas Parker, Knt., who ſucceeded Sir John Killigrew in the government of Pendennis-caſtle, and died in 1603.

Mr. Robins by his will, bearing date 1768, gave the intereſt of ſtock, amounting to nearly 7l. per annum, for the ſupport of a ſchool in the pariſh of St. Budock.[1]

ST. BURIAN, commonly called BURIAN, in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, about ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Penzance, which is the poſt-town, and about two miles from the weſtern extremity of the iſland. It contains, excluſively of the Church-town, the ſmall villages of Bolleit, Boſcawen-Oon, Boſcawen-Roſe, Penberth-Cove, Roſemoddris, Treeve, Tregadgwith, Trelew, Trevorgans, and Trevorrian. There was formerly a market on Saturday at St. Burian, granted to the dean by King Edward I., together with two fairs, one at the feſtival of St. Burian, and the other at that of St. Martin, in the winter.[1]

King Athelſtan is ſaid to have built and endowed a collegiate church at this place in honour of St. Burian or Burien, a holy woman who came from Ireland in company with St. Breaca and other devout perſons, and received ſepulture here. The foundation is attributed to a vow made by that monarch at the Oratory of St. Burian, before he went on an expedition to the Scilly Iſlands, and he is ſaid to

[1] Cart. 30 Edw. I. 26.

have

have granted to it the privilege of ſanctuary. An ancient building on an eſtate called Boſſliven, of which the walls are now remaining, about twelve feet high, overgrown with ivy, is ſaid, by what is moſt probably a groundleſs tradition, to have been the ſanctuary, and is held in much veneration[k]. It ſtands about a mile eaſt from the church, and about two miles from the ſea. It appears by the Domeſday ſurvey that there were ſecular canons in this church at the time of the conqueſt. When the Lincoln taxation was made, the eſtabliſhment conſiſted of a Dean and three prebendaries, as it continued till the Reformation. The collegiate eſtate was held by the ſervice of ſaying 100 maſſes and 100 pſalters for the ſouls of the King and his anceſtors[l]. The deanery having been ſeized by King Henry VI., becauſe its incumbent was an alien, was given by that monarch to King's College, in Cambridge, and not many years afterwards, by King Edward IV., to the Dean and Chapter of Windſor, but neither of thoſe ſocieties long poſſeſſed it. The deanery of the royal chapel of St. Burian[m] is a dignity held immediately under the crown; the Dean exerciſes an independent juriſdiction in all eccleſiaſtical matters within the pariſh of St. Burian and its dependent pariſhes of St. Levan and Sennen. The three prebends belonging to the church of St. Burian were called Prebenda Parva, Prebenda de Reſpermel, and Prebenda de Tirthney[n]; the former is now in the gift of the Biſhop, the two others are annexed to the deanery of St. Burian.

The manor of Treviddron, ſtill the property of the Vyvyan family, was their original ſeat, and continued to be their reſidence till they removed to Trelowarren. The fee of this manor appears to have been in the Champernownes in the reign of Edward III.[o] On this eſtate, by the ſea-ſide, are the ruins of an old chapel, called that of St. Loy or St. Dillower.

The manor of Treſidor belonged formerly to the family of Whaleſborowe[p]; it is not now known as a manor: the barton belonged for many years to the Treſilians, and was ſold by their repreſentative, Mrs. Jenkins, to Mr. John Weymouth and Mr. John Permewan, jun., who are the preſent poſſeſſors.

[k] The ſanctuary no doubt, as was uſual, compriſed the church itſelf, the church-yard, and perhaps a certain privileged ſpace beyond it. The remains of the building to which the tradition attaches are probably thoſe of an ancient chapel.

[l] Eſch. 20 Edw. III.

[m] The incumbent is called in old records Dean of the King's free chapel of St. Burian. (See Cart. 30 Edw. I.)

[n] Unleſs it were the ſame as Tirthney, it appears that there was formerly a fourth prebend belonging to this church, called Trethin or Trethyn, on which was a chapel. By certain proceedings relating to it in the year 1328, it appears to have been in or near St. Burian. (See Rot. Parl., II. 19.)

[o] See Carew's Survey, f. 39, b.

[p] Eſch. 5 Ric. II. 5 Hen. V.

The manor of Roſmoddris was in ſeveralties in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when four-fifths of it were granted to St. George Carye, and ſold by him to Ezekiel Groſſe, Eſq. This manor is now partly the property of Lord Falmouth, and partly of James Buller, Eſq. M. P. by deſcent from Mr. Groſſe.

Boſcawen-Roſe was the original ſeat in this county of the ancient family of Boſcawen, who took their name from it. It appears that they were poſſeſſed of this place, which is ſtill the property of their deſcendant, Lord Viſcount Falmouth, as early as the reign of King John. The Boſcawens removed to Tregothnan, their preſent ſeat, in conſequence of the marriage of their anceſtor with the heireſs of the Tregothnan family in the reign of Edward III. Boſcawen is now a farm-houſe. On Boſcawen-downs is the circle of ſtones called *Boſcawen-oon.*

Trou or Trewoof, beautifully ſituated on the ſide of a woody hill, overlooking a romantic valley, which is terminated by Lamorna-cove, was the ſeat of the family of Levelis, which is ſaid, by what appears to have been an erroneous tradition, to have been ſettled there before the Norman conqueſt[q], and which became extinct in 1671, when Trewoof paſſed by marriage to the family of Voſper, ſince extinct. Hals ſpeaks of two coheireſſes of the Voſpers, to one of whom this eſtate was aſſigned. It has ſince been divided into ſeveralties: the houſe is occupied by a farmer. Within this barton is a triple entrenchment, in which is a ſubterraneous paſſage, and it is ſaid that during the civil wars a party of royaliſts were here concealed from the obſervation of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army by Mr. Levelis. There is a chalybeate ſpring on this eſtate.

Pentrea or Pendrea, in this pariſh, was for many years a ſeat of the Pendreas, whoſe coheireſſes married Donnithorne and Noy. The latter inherited this place; and here, ſays Hals, was born William Noy, attorney-general to King Charles I., a learned lawyer[r], who died in the year 1634; his grandſon ſold Pendrea to Mr. Chriſtopher Davis, from whoſe family it paſſed to that of Tonkin, in which it is ſtill veſted. Burnuhall in this pariſh, another ſeat of the Noys, which was ſold alſo to the Davis's, belongs now to the Boſcawen family; this houſe is ſaid by ſome to have been the birth-place of William Noy. Pendrea and Burnuhall are now both farm-houſes. Leah or Leigh, now alſo a farm-houſe, was a ſeat of the Groſſe family, and afterwards of the Uſticks. It is now the property of John

[q] It appears to have been the family-tradition by a monument in St. Burian church, but the pedigrees of the family do not trace them higher than ſix generations above the year 1620. They were originally of Caſtle-Horneck, whence they removed to Trewoof, on marrying the heireſs of that barton, which match, according to Hals, took place in the reign of Henry VIII.

[r] Author of the "Grounds and Maxims of the Law," "The compleat Lawyer," &c.

Scobell,

Scobell, Eſq., who married the heireſs of the family laſt-mentioned. Boſkennan, in this pariſh, formerly belonging to the Carthews[t], is the ſeat of John Paynter, Eſq. whoſe family have been ſettled there ever ſince the reign of Charles II.; they were originally of Deverel, in Gwinear, afterwards of Treliſick, in St. Erth.[t]

The pariſh-church ſtands on the higheſt ground in that part of the county, 467 feet above the level of the ſea[u]. In this church is a handſome roodloft; an ancient tomb in memory of Jane wife of Geffery de Bolleit; and a memorial of the family of Levelis, the laſt of whom, Arthur Levelis, Eſq., died in 1671. The Dean of St. Burian is rector of the pariſh, and is entitled to all the tithes: a viſitation court is held in his name, at which the churchwardens are ſworn, wills proved, &c.; the appeal from this court is directly to the King in Council. This preferment is in the gift of the crown as a royal peculiar, and is tenable with any other. The deanery was, through Biſhop Ward's intereſt, annexed to the ſee of Exeter, but was ſeparated from it again before the year 1709.

St. Loy's chapel has been already ſpoken of; there are the ruins of another on an eſtate called Vellanſerga. A ſchool has lately been inſtituted, under the management of certain truſtees, who provide a houſe for the maſter, and pay him eight guineas per annum for teaching ſeven poor boys.

CALLINGTON, in the hundred and deanery of Eaſt, anciently called Calweton, Calvington, and Killington, is a market and borough town, 213 miles from London, and about fourteen from Plymouth. The market was granted by King Henry III., in the year 1267, to be held on Wedneſdays; an annual fair was granted at the ſame time, to be held at the feſtival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary[w]. The market is ſtill held on Wedneſdays, for corn and proviſions: the Lady-day fair has been diſcontinued: the preſent fairs are, the firſt Tueſday in March, May 4th, September 19th, and November 12th; they are chiefly for ſheep and cattle. The firſt-mentioned fair has been recently eſtabliſhed.

Callington firſt ſent members to parliament in the 27th year of Queen Elizabeth; the right of election is veſted in perſons poſſeſſed of freehold property, whether reſident or non-reſident; and in reſident leaſe-holders. The number of votes, which was ſixty at the laſt election, has been ſince increaſed to about ſeventy. The Portreeve is the returning officer. The number of inhabitants in the town and pariſh of Callington, in 1801, was 819; in 1811, 938; according to the returns

[t] Norden. [t] Hals. [u] Dr. Berger's Paper on Cornwall, in the Tranſactions of the Geological Society. [w] C. 52 Hen. III.

made to parliament at thoſe periods. The only village in the pariſh of Callington, is Frogwell.

The manor was in the Ferrers family when the market was granted as above-mentioned: Joan, daughter and heir of Martin Ferrers, brought it into the Champernowne family; Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Broke, became poſſeſſed of it by marrying an heireſs of the Champernownes. From the Willoughbys, it paſſed, by ſucceſſive marriages, to the families of Pawlet (Marquis of Wincheſter), Dennis, and Rolle; the heireſs of Samuel Rolle, Eſq. brought it to Robert, the ſecond Earl of Orford; on the death of whoſe ſon, the late George Earl of Orford, without iſſue, in 1791, it paſſed to Robert George William Trefuſis, Eſq., the repreſentative of Bridget, ſiſter of Samuel Rolle above-mentioned, who afterwards ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing his claim to the barony of Clinton, as derived from the ſaid Samuel Rolle's mother, Arabella, daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, and Lord Clinton. The manor of Calſtock is now the property of his ſon Robert Cotton St. John, Lord Clinton.

The pariſh church was built chiefly at the expence of Nicholas de Aſſheton, ſerjeant-at-law, who died in 1465, and lies buried in the chancel, where are the figures of himſelf, his wife and children, engraved on braſs plates. In a chapel on the north ſide of the chancel, is the monument of Robert Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Broke, lord of the manor, and ſteward of the duchy of Cornwall, who died in or about the year 1502. Hals erroneouſly ſuppoſed it to be the monument of George Brooke, Lord Cobham, who inherited lands at Callington by marrying Anne, the eldeſt ſiſter of John Lord Bray. Sir Robert Willoughby, who was created Lord Willoughby de Broke by King Henry VII., in the firſt year of his reign, was at the ſiege of Boulogne with that monarch, and was one of the chief commanders againſt the Corniſh rebels in 1497. He acquired the manors of Callington, Bere-Ferrers, &c. by marrying the heireſs of Champernowne, as before-mentioned. It appears that he occaſionally reſided, and that he died, at the manor-houſe of Callington, for he directed by his will, that he ſhould be buried in the church of that pariſh in which he ſhould die. His ſon Robert, by whoſe death the title became extinct, lies buried at Bere-Ferrers, in Devonſhire.

Callington paſſes under the ſame preſentation with Southill, the mother-church. It is eſteemed a parochial chapel.

Calstock, in the deanery and in the middle diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about five miles from Callington, and about the ſame diſtance from Taviſtock in Devonſhire, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of Calſtock itſelf, which contains between four and five hundred inhabitants,

habitants, are Albeſton, Chilſworthy, Harrobear, Latchley, and Metherell. The manor of Calſtock was given by Roger Valletort to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, from which time it continued to be veſted in the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall; till the year 1798, when it was purchaſed, under the land-tax redemption act, by John Pierſon Foote, Eſq. In 1806, it was conveyed by Mr. Foote to John Williams, Eſq. of Scorrier-houſe, near Redruth, who is the preſent proprietor.

The fiſhery, which was formerly on leaſe to the Carew family, is now rented under the duchy, by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

The manor of Harwood, which had been held under the duchy of Cornwall, by the family of Foote, about fourſcore years, was purchaſed in fee, under the land-tax redemption act, in 1798, by J. P. Foote, Eſq., who conveyed it to Thomas Bewes, Eſq.; it was purchaſed of the latter by William Roberts, Eſq., the preſent proprietor and occupier.

Cotehele or Cuttele, a ſingular ancient manſion, beautifully ſituated on the weſt bank of the Tamer, came into the poſſeſſion of the Edgcumbe family, by the marriage of Hilaria, daughter and heir of William de Cotehele, with William de Edgcumbe, in the reign of Edward III.[x] After this marriage, Cotehele became for a while the chief reſidence of the Edgcumbe family. In the reign of Richard III., Sir Richard Edgcumbe, who was attached to the houſe of Lancaſter, is ſaid to have concealed himſelf from the reſentment of that monarch, amongſt his woods at Cotehele, and to have built afterwards, a chapel on the ſpot, in grateful remembrance of his preſervation[y]. Carew, ſpeaking of this place, ſays, "the buildings are ancient, large, ſtrong, and fayre, and appurtenanced with the neceſſaries of wood, water, fiſhing, park, and mills, with the devotion of (in times paſt) a rich-furniſhed chapel, and with the charity of alms-houſes, for certain poor people, whom the owners uſed to relieve[z]."

Cotehele-Houſe, which retains its ancient form, has been fitted up with furniture correſponding with its appearance, and is occaſionally viſited by its preſent noble owner, the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. Their preſent Majeſties, with the Princeſs Royal, and the Princeſſes Auguſta and Elizabeth, honoured the late Earl and Counteſs of Mount Edgcumbe with a viſit at this houſe, on the 25th of Auguſt 1788.

Harrobear or Harraburrow, which was the ſeat of a younger branch of the Carews of Anthony, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. John Worth.

In the pariſh-church is a burial-chapel of the Edgcumbe family, built by Richard Edgcumbe, Eſq. in 1588. In this, among others, are monuments for Piers Edgcumbe, Eſq., who died in 1666, and Jemima, Counteſs of Sandwich, widow of the brave Earl, who loſt his life in the action with De Ruyter, in 1672. The Counteſs died in 1674.

[x] Collins's Peerage, VII. 267. [y] Ibid. [z] Survey of Cornwall, f. 114.

The rectory is in the gift of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall. The parſonage-houſe was built, about the year 1720, by Lancelot Blackbourn, then rector and Biſhop of Exeter. He was afterwards Archbiſhop of York.

CAMBORNE, now become a market and poſt-office town, in the deanery and eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies four miles to the weſt of Redruth, and eight miles to the north of Helſton. The market, which is a conſiderable one for butchers'-meat and other proviſions, on Saturday, was eſtabliſhed in the year 1802. The market-houſe was built at the expence of Lord de Dunſtanville. There are four fairs for cattle, &c.; March 7th, Whit-Tueſday, June 29th, and the ſecond Tueſday in November. The principal villages in the pariſh, excluſively of the Church-town, are, Berippa, Penpons, Trewithan, and Tucking-mill: the whole pariſh is ſcattered over with cottages belonging to the miners, and contains, according to the laſt returns, 4,714 inhabitants. Lord de Dunſtanville's manors of Nancekuke and Tehidy (in Illogan) extend over great part of this pariſh.

The manors of Berippa and Penpons have long been in the St. Aubyn family, and are now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. The manor of Treſbothan belonged to the Pendarves family, and has paſſed with Pendarves, which was for many generations their ſeat. This eſtate was bequeathed, by Sir William Pendarves, Knt., the laſt heir-male, to his ſiſter, Mrs. Grace Percival, wife of Samuel Percival, Eſq., who, dying in 1763, left it by will to John Stackhouſe, Eſq., a younger ſon of Dr. William Stackhouſe, of Trehane. It is now, by his father's gift, the property of Edward William Stackhouſe, Eſq.

Menadarva, many years the ſeat of a branch of the Arundells of Trerice, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Lord de Dunſtanville, whoſe father purchaſed the eſtate, about the year 1755, of the Arundells. John Arundell, in the early part of the ſeventeenth century, deſcribed this eſtate in his will as the manor and barton of Menadarva[y]; but we have not ſeen it deſcribed as a manor in any other record, nor has it, of late, been conſidered as ſuch.

Treſwithan, the ſeat of the ancient family of De Bray, eſcheated, on the death of the laſt heir-male, in the reign of Charles I., to Sir Francis Baſſet, as lord of the manor of Tehidy, and is now the property of Lord de Dunſtanville; there are no remains of the ancient manſion, which is deſcribed by Norden, as the ſeat of George Brea. Roſwarne and Crane, both ſeats of families who took their names from thoſe bartons, now farm-houſes, were ſold, in the reign of James I., to Mr. Ezekiel Groſſe; they have ſince paſſed together, and having undergone various aliena-

[y] Hals.

tions,

tions, are now the property of Lord de Dunſtanville, having been purchaſed, in 1811, of the Willyams family.

In Camborne church are ſeveral memorials of the family of Pendarves. The monument of Sir William Pendarves has his buſt in armour, with a flowing peruke. The altar-piece, which is of Sienna marble, was put up, in 1761, at the expence of Samuel Percival, Eſq.

The benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of Lord de Dunſtanville, the advowſon having, from time immemorial, been annexed to the manor of Tehidy; in ancient records, the church is called Mariadoci.

Borlaſe mentions the walls of a chapel on the tenement of Treun, a few paces from a well, called Fentoner, noted for its medicinal qualities. He mentions alſo the chapels of St. James, St. Ye, St. Derwe, St. Margaret, and St. Anne[z]. Mrs. Grace Percival, before-mentioned, founded a ſchool at Camborne for twelve boys and eight girls, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The endowment conſiſts of a houſe, and twenty guineas per annum.

CARDINHAM, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies about four miles nearly weſt from Bodmin, which is the poſt-office town; about ſix, ſouth-by-weſt, from Loſtwithiel, and about ten, nearly eaſt, from Liſkeard. The principal villages in this pariſh are, King's-wood, Old-Cardinham, and Mill-pool.

The honor of Cardinham or Cardinan, which was of very extenſive juriſdiction, and of which ſeveral manors, both in diſtant parts of this county and of Devonſhire, were held, belonged, in the reign of Richard I., to Robert de Cardinan, who appears to have acquired the whole of the large eſtates of Robert Fitz-William, in marriage with his heireſs[a]. Iſolda, the repreſentative (probably the grand-daughter) of Robert de Cardinan[b], appears to have married Thomas de Tracy, who, in the year 1257, was in her right (as we muſt ſuppoſe) one of the

[z] Borlaſe's Notes from the Exeter Regiſters, among his MSS. in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

[a] It appears by the *Liber Niger* and *Lib. Ruber de Scaccarrio*, that Robert de Cardinan, who is ſaid to have married the daughter of a Fitz-William (ſee Leland), held ſeventy-one knights-fees in Cornwall, the largeſt landed property in the county, and the ſame number that were held by *Robertus filius Willielmi*, temp. Hen. II. In the year 1169, we find *Robertus filius Willielmi* joining in a deed with Agnes his wife and Robert his ſon. (Dug. Monaſt., I. 587.) Robert, the ſon, died probably *ſine prole*.

[b] It appears that Robert, Baron of Cardinan, left male iſſue; to his younger ſon, Robert, he gave an eſtate in Devonſhire, which paſſed, with his daughter and heir, to the Treverbins. (Sir W. Pole's Collections, p. 302, 303.) Hugh Treverbin, the repreſentative of this Robert, releaſed Cardinham to Oliver de Dinant, 27 Ed. I.

greateſt landholders in Cornwall. In 1259, his widow, ſtyling herſelf Iſolda de Cardinan, who had been the wife of Thomas de Tracy[c], conveyed this manor and Bodardle, in Lanlivery, to Oliver de Dinant[d], or, more properly, Dinan[e]; his family taking their name from Dinan, in Britanny, where they had a caſtle, and founded a monaſtery[f]. The anceſtor of this Oliver is ſaid to have come into England in the train of William the Conqueror: his deſcendant, of the ſame name, was in arms againſt King Henry II., but was afterwards reconciled to his favour. The brother of this Oliver, Geffery, was a great benefactor to Hartland Abbey, of which he ſeems erroneouſly to have been reputed the founder[g]. Geffery, ſon of Oliver, was father to Oliver who became poſſeſſed of Cardinham. It is moſt probable, that he was a relation of the Cardinan family, who, being originally a younger branch of the Dinans, on acquiring this eſtate by the match with Fitz-William, as before-mentioned, might have given their name to the caſtle, which was the ſeat of the honor[h]. The ſon of the laſt-mentioned Oliver, inheriting his name and his eſtate, was ſummoned to parliament as a baron in the year 1295. The family-name was occaſionally written Dynam, and Dinham, at an early period, and, in courſe of time, the latter was conſtantly uſed. Sir John Dinham, the immediate deſcendant of Oliver, was a diſtinguiſhed character during the wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; he was inſtrumental in conveying the Duke of York's friends, the Earls of March, Saliſbury, and Warwick, from Exmouth to Guernſey, and thence to Calais, from the purſuit of King Henry VI.: after this, he attacked, in Sandwich harbour, a fleet which was deſtined to reduce Calais, took Lord Rivers, the admiral, priſoner, and, ſailing with the fleet to Calais, placed it at the diſpoſal of the Earl of March, who immediately embarked, and directed his courſe to Ireland. On the acceſſion of King Henry VII., Sir John Dinham, who had been ſummoned to parliament by writ in 1466, as Lord Dinham of Cardinham, was, in 1485, created Lord Dinham, and made Lord-Treaſurer. He died without iſſue-male,

[c] Probably of Wollecombe-Tracy, in Devonſhire: this family of Tracy became extinct, in the male line, about 2 Edw. III.; partition was then made between the coheireſſes, one of whom was Iſolda. (Sir W. Pole's Devonſhire Collections, p. 512.)

[d] From a copy of the deed, communicated by J. T. Auſten, Eſq.

[e] The diſtinction is the more neceſſary, as there is a town called Dinant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

[f] This monaſtery was partly endowed, by the Dinan family, with lands in Devonſhire. (Sir W. Pole.)

[g] See Dugdale's Monaſticon, II. 285.

[h] See the account of the Cardinans, under the head of Extinct Peers, and Baronial Families, in the *General Hiſtory*.

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his eſtates were divided between his four ſiſters or their repreſentatives; Catherine, the third, married Sir Thomas Arundell, in whoſe family, eventually, by inheritance and purchaſe, ſeven-eighths of the manor became veſted. Theſe portions, and a ſmall manor, called Newland Prayſe, were purchaſed, about the year 1800, of Lord Arundell by E. J. Glynn, Eſq., the preſent proprietor, whoſe anceſtor, Denys Glynn, Eſq., had purchaſed the greater part of an eighth of the Cardinham eſtate, inherited by the Wreys. There are no remains of Cardinham caſtle, the ſeat of the Dinhams; but the ſite is ſtill called the Caſtle. Leland ſpeaks of it as ſtanding in the reign of Henry VII., and obſerves, "to this caſtell longith many knights ſervices."[e]

The cuſtom of free-bench, ſimilar to that at Chaddleworth and Enborne, in Berkſhire, as deſcribed in the Spectator, prevailed in this manor. Hals, who wrote about the year 1736, ſays, that inſtances of a widow recovering her lands, by riding on the black ſheep, had occurred within the memory of perſons then living.

The manor of Glynn belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of that name; the elder branch of which became extinct in the early part of the fourteenth century, when the heireſs of that branch brought Glynn to the Carminows[f]; a coheireſs of Carminow married into the Courtenay family, of whom this manor was purchaſed, by a younger branch of its ancient poſſeſſors, and having ever ſince continued in the male line of that family, is now the property of Edmund John Glynn, Eſq., elder ſon of John Glynn, Eſq., ſerjeant-at-law, ſome time recorder of London, and member for Middleſex, who poſſeſſed and reſided at Glynn.

The manor of Carballa or Cabilla, which belonged anciently to the Archdeknes, was afterwards in the Roſcarrocks, from whom it paſſed to the family of Robartes Earl of Radnor: it is now the property of their repreſentative, the Hon. Mrs. Agar. This manor was held by the ſervice of attending the Duke, whenever he ſhould come into Cornwall, at his expence, and carrying for his uſe, during the whole time of his remaining in the county, a grey cloak, which cloak was to be delivered to the lord of this manor at Poulſton-bridge, on the Duke's entry into the county, by the owner of Pengelly in St. Neot[g]. The Robartes family had a park in this pariſh, called Pinchley, which has been many years diſparked: the eſtate belongs to Mrs. Agar.

The duchy manor of Grediowe is partly in this pariſh and partly in Luxulion: it belonged to the priory of Tywardreth, and was one of thoſe annexed to the duchy in lieu of the honor of Wallingford, in 1540.

[e] Itin., vol. iii.

[f] Sir Ralph, ſon of Sir John Carminow, by Alice Glynn, died ſeiſed of this manor, 10 Ric. II.

[g] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Deviock, a farm-houſe, in this pariſh, was the ſeat of the family of Hanne, who removed into Dorſetſhire, and are now extinct in the male line.

In the pariſh-church are ſome memorials of the family of Glynn, and a ſmall braſs plate in memory of Thomas Awmarle, ſome time rector. The fee of the advowſon belongs to Mr. Glynn, ſubject to certain leaſes for lives, now veſted in the Rev. Thomas Trevenen, the preſent incumbent. There are the remains of a ſmall ancient chapel at a place called St. Bellarmins-Torr. Tradition ſpeaks of another at a place called Vale, and a third at Holywell (probably an oratory), where are ſome ſmall ruins over an arched ſpring of very fine water.

ST. CLEATHER, in the hundred of Leſnewth and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about ſix miles nearly weſt of Launceſton, and about the ſame diſtance eaſt of Camelford. Baſil, in this pariſh, ſpoken of by Hals as a manor, had been many years, and continued in his time, to be a ſeat of the Trevelyan family: it is now the property of Robert Fanſhawe, Eſq., commiſſioner of Plymouth Dock, who purchaſed it, about the year 1790, of Arthur Tremayne, Eſq. of Sydenham, in Devonſhire; the houſe is occupied by a farmer.

The church of St. Cleather was in ancient times conſidered as part of the manor of Treglaſta, and was held as ſuch in the reign of Edward I. by John de Ripariis, who conveyed it to Philip Cornwallis, Archdeacon of Wincheſter[i]; the latter made it the endowment of a Chantry chapel, in the church-yard of St. Auſtell[k]; the great tithes are now annexed to the church of St. Thomas, near Launceſton, having been purchaſed for that pariſh with Queen Anne's bounty. The advowſon of St. Cleather, and the chapel of Menacuddle, in St. Auſtell pariſh, were granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, to William Bourne and James Grenge[l]. There was an ancient chapel in this pariſh, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible. The preſent patron of the vicarage is John Carpenter, Eſq.

ST. CLEER, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies two miles and a half north-north-eaſt from Liſkeard, which is the poſt-office town, and about eight weſt from Callington. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the Church-town, are, Crowſneſt, Tredinneck, Tremellick, and Tremarr.

The manor of Reſcaddock or Roſcraddock, which belonged anciently to the family of Bray[m], and afterwards ſucceſſively to the Dernefords[n], Mayows, and Langfords; and the manors of Treworrick, Redgate, St. Cleer-Coleſhill, (which belonged to the ancient family of Coleſhill[o],) Bulland, and Penquite, are now all

[i] See Eſch., 22 Edw. I., N. 82.
[k] Ibid.
[l] Records in the Augmentation Office.
[m] Eſch., 1 Edw. III.
[n] Eſch., 6 Hen. VI.
[o] 12 Ric. II.

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veſted in Mrs. Arminel Inch, widow, and Mrs. Anne Hodge, ſpinſter, as deviſees of the widow of the late Nicholas Connock, Eſq., the laſt of a family whoſe anceſtors had poſſeſſed the greater part of them for a conſiderable time. Bulland was purchaſed of the late Philip Raſhleigh, Eſq. Treworgy in St. Cleer, now the reſidence of Mrs. Inch and her ſiſter, was the ſeat of the Connocks in Queen Elizabeth's reign.[p]

The manor of Forſnewth, in this pariſh, the property of the Rev. Edward Morſhead, has been in his family ever ſince the year 1706. Mr. Morſhead has alſo the barton of Trethake. The manor of Trethewye came into the Killigrew family by a match with the heireſs of Kentebury: it was afterwards in the Bodrugans, and having been forfeited by the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, was granted, by King Henry VII., to Robert Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Brooke[q]: it is now the property of the Rev. Philip Lyne, LL.D., whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it of the Ingram family, in 1678.

Trenowth was the ſeat of the ancient family of Bray, who continued to reſide there ſo lately as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards of the Kingdons: the late Mr. Samuel Kingdon, deviſed Trenowth in truſt for his nephew, Mr. Samuel Davey, who has lately ſold it to the Rev. William Fookes.

John Pollexfen Baſtard, Eſq. is impropriator of the great tithes, which were formerly appropriated to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

At Cradoc, in this pariſh, was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Winwalloc[r]. On St. Cleer common, are ſome alms-houſes for poor widows, built at the expence of the late Mrs. Mary Connock, widow; but not endowed.

ST. CLEMENTS is in the deanery of Powder, and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of that name. The church-town lies about two miles from Truro, but the pariſh extends to that town, and compriſes a conſiderable part of its ſuburbs.

The duchy manor of Moreſk, compriſing the greater part of this pariſh, was ſold under the land-tax redemption act, in 1799, to Henry Prynn Andrew, Eſq., ſubject to the remainder of a leaſe of thirty years, granted to Sir William Lemon, Bart. William of Worceſter, whoſe Itinerary of Cornwall was written in the reign of Edward IV., ſpeaks of the caſtle of Moreſk, then in ruins, as having been the reſidence of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. There are now no remains of the buildings. This manor was given by Edward the Black Prince, to his uſher of the chamber, Sir Walter de Woodland, who died without male iſſue.[s]

The manor of Trewythenick (commonly called Trennick) belonged to a family

[p] Norden.
[q] Dugdale.
[r] Borlaſe's MS. notes from the regiſters of the See of Exeter.
[s] Sir William Pole's Devonſhire Collections, p. 278.

of that name, whoſe heireſs married Sir John de Treiago; it paſſed afterwards ſucceſſively to the Chamonds, Porters, and Boſcawens: it is now the property of Lord Falmouth. The barton paſſed into other hands, and was ſucceſſively in the families of Wayte, Avery, and Harris: it is now the property of Mr. Bate, who farms the eſtate, and has built a cottage on it for his own reſidence.

Polwhele, the ſeat of the ancient family of that name, is now the property of the Rev. R. Polwhele, the learned author of the Hiſtories of Cornwall and Devonſhire, and other works; whoſe anceſtors are ſaid to have been ſettled there before the Norman conqueſt. Drugo de Polwhele was chamberlain to the Empreſs Maud. William of Worceſter, who wrote in the reign of Edward IV., ſays, that Polwhele caſtle, which he deſcribes as the property of Otho Philip, was then in ruins. It appears by the pedigree of Polwhele, that their anceſtor, who then poſſeſſed the eſtate, was Otho Polwhele, who married a Killigrew. The preſent manor-houſe, which has of late years been occupied by the tenants of the farm, is now enlarging and fitting up for Mr. Polwhele's reſidence.

Lambeſſo, where, according to Hals, was formerly the duchy priſon for the manor of Moreſk [t], was ſeveral years the ſeat of the family of Lambeſſo, whoſe heireſs married Ralph Tredenham: it was afterwards in the family of King, from whom it paſſed, by deviſe, to the Footes, in the reign of Charles II. This barton is now the property of Henry Foote, Eſq.: a part of the old manſion has been lately repaired, and is now occupied by Mr. Wright; the other part is occupied by the farmer who rents the eſtate.[u]

Penarth or Penair, formerly a ſeat of the Launces, was ſold by them to the Boſcawens, and having ſince paſſed through ſeveral hands, is now the property of John Vivian, Eſq., by whoſe family it was purchaſed of Mr. Edward Cregoe, in 1767. Rear-Admiral Reynolds, who was loſt in the Baltic in the month of December 1811, had a leaſe of the eſtate, and built a good houſe on it: it is now the property and reſidence of his ſon, Captain Barrington Reynolds, of the Royal navy.

Treſimple, which is deſcribed by Hals as ſome time belonging to the Vincents, is now the property of John Vivian, Eſq. of Pencalenick. This eſtate was in ſeveralties, which were purchaſed at various times by Mr. Vivian and his father; the houſe is occupied by a farmer.

Condurro, for many generations in the family of Catcher, was ſold by them, about the year 1700, to the Rowes; having ſince paſſed through ſeveral hands, it is now the property of Mr. Wallis, of St. Ives.

[t] There is no appearance or tradition of this.

[u] This eſtate is ſaid to have been ſome time parcel of the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Michael's Mount, and as ſuch, claims an exemption from tithes. The tradition ſeems to have originated in a circumſtance explained in note (*) on the oppoſite page.

Park, formerly a ſeat of a family of that name, was afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Harris, Coven, and Long. It was purchaſed of the latter by Mr. Peters, who bequeathed it to one of his daughters, the wife of Mr. Chriſtopher Warrick, in whoſe repreſentatives it is now veſted, the houſe being the reſidence of his two unmarried daughters.

Penhellick, or Penmont, a large barton in this pariſh, was purchaſed of the Rev. Mr. Collins by William Macarmicke, Eſq., who built on it a capital manſion for his own reſidence, but being ſoon afterwards appointed deputy-governor of Cape Breton, he ſold it to the late Sir George Richardſon, Bart. It was purchaſed of his family by Mr. Manning of Exeter, and by him ſold to Mr. Williams, an opulent yeoman of St. Enoder; the houſe having ſcarcely ever been inhabited, and being in a very dilapidated ſtate, the preſent proprietor is about to pull down a great part of it, and fit up the remainder for his own reſidence.

The barton of Tregolls was many years in the family of Thomas. The late Samuel Thomas, Eſq., who died in 1796, bequeathed it to his ſiſter, the wife of Thomas Spry, Eſq., Admiral of the White. The houſe is at preſent occupied by Rear-admiral William Lake.

Penkalenick, in this pariſh, the ſeat of John Vivian, Eſq. was purchaſed, by his great uncle, Mr. Johnſon Vivian, in the year 1758, of the Rev. Edward Foote. It has of late years been much ornamented and improved. Bodrean, the ſeat of H. P. Andrew, Eſq., who has purchaſed the duchy manor of Moreſk, as before-mentioned, was acquired by marriage with the family of Prynne.

In the pariſh-church is a monument by Bacon, in memory of Samuel Thomas, Eſq., who died in 1796, and a tablet for Honor, wife of Mr. John Thomas, who died in 1777, at the age of ninety-three.

The tithes of this pariſh were appropriated to the monaſtery of Syon, as parcel of the poſſeſſions of St. Michael's priory[x]. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

COLAN, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about four miles ſouth-weſt from St. Columb, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Bezoan, Melancooſe, and Mountjoy. The barton of Colan belonged to the ancient family of Colan, or St. Colan, whoſe laſt heir-male, about or before the year 1300, left two daughters married into the families of Blewett (of Holcombe-

[x] The church of St. Clements was given by King Edward IV., as parcel of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of St. Michael's Mount, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in reverſion, to Robert Earl of Saliſbury, whoſe ſon William, the ſucceeding Earl, in 1666, conveyed the whole, with the exception of thoſe of the barton of Lambeſſo, to Sir James Smyth, Knight. In 1712, Sir Nathaniel Napier and others, conveyed the ſame to John Collins, by whoſe family they were ſold, a few years ago, to Hugh Andrew, Eſq. Mr. Vivian of Penkalenick, has ſince purchaſed of Mr. Andrew, the great tithes of about half the pariſh, in which his own eſtate lies.

Rogus, in Devonſhire), and Trefuſis[y], between whom the eſtate was divided. The Blewetts reſided for ſome generations at the barton. Major Colan Blewett diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an active officer under King Charles I., and is ſaid to have had four brothers engaged in the ſame ſervice. A moiety of the eſtate was purchaſed of the Blewetts by the Hoblyns, of Nanſwhyden, in the ſeventeenth century. The whole is now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, the other moiety having been purchaſed, many years ago, of the repreſentatives of the laſt Earl of Radnor, whoſe anceſtors were poſſeſſed of it (probably by purchaſe from Trefuſis) as early as the year 1620.

The barton of Coſowarth, or Coſwarth, belonged for many generations to a family of that name. John Coſwarth, of this place, is ſaid to have been knighted by King Henry VIII., "for that with equal courage and hazard he took down the Pope's bull, ſet up at Antwerp againſt his ſovereign.[z]" John Coſwarth, Eſq., receiver-general of the county, who died in 1575, has a monument in the church. The laſt of this family, Sir Samuel Coſwarth, left an only daughter, married to Henry Minors, Eſq. The ſole heireſs of Minors, in 1698, married Captain Francis Vyvyan[a], who poſſeſſed this barton, and left an only daughter, married to Sir Richard, anceſtor of Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., the preſent proprietor. What remains of the ancient ſeat of the Coſwarths is occupied as a farm-houſe.

The great tithes, which had been appropriated to the college of Glaſeney, are now the property of Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. The Biſhop is patron of the vicarage, which is endowed with the great tithes of the manor and barton of Colan.

ST. COLUMB-MAJOR, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is a conſiderable market-town, eleven miles from Bodmin, and 243 from London. The principal villages in the pariſh are, Glivian, Halloon or Halewoon, Lanhinzey, Roſedinick, Roſevanion, Ruthvos or Ruthoes, Tolſkedy, Tregameer, Tregaſwith, Tregatilian, Trekening, Trepadannon, Trevarron, Trevolvas, and Trugo. A market at St. Columb was granted by King Edward III., in the year 1333, to Sir John Arundell, to be held weekly, on Thurſday, together with an annual fair, at the feſtival of St. Columba the Virgin[b]. The principal market-day is ſtill Thurſday; there is a market alſo on Saturday in the ſummer. There are two fairs; on Mid-lent Thurſday, for cattle and ſheep; and on the Thurſday before Nov. 13, principally for ſheep.

The manor of St. Columb, which had belonged to the Priory of Bodmin, and was afterwards in the Arundell family[c], was purchaſed of Lord Arundell about the year 1806, by Thomas Rawlings, Eſq., of Padſtow.

[y] Tonkin. [z] Carew's Survey, f. 144, b. [a] Hals.
[b] See Cart., 7 Edw. III. [c] See Eſch., Henry V. Edw. IV., &c.

The manor of Tregamere, in this pariſh, which belonged formerly to the Courtenay family, having been forfeited to the crown, was, in the year 1540, annexed by King Henry VIII. to the duchy of Cornwall, together with other manors, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. In this pariſh, alſo, is the ancient duchy manor of Tolſkedy, or Talſkedy, in which the cuſtom of free-bench, ſimilar to that at Cardinham, &c. prevails. [d]

Bodeworgy, Boſworthgy or Boſworgy, in ſome old records called a manor, belonged, for ſeveral generations, to the family of Bottreaux, who had a grant of an annual fair at this place, for two days, at the feſtival of St. Mary Magdalen [e]. Hals ſpeaks of Boſworgy as having been in his time, for four or five deſcents, in the family of Keate; and ſays that, on the death of Captain Ralph Keate without iſſue, it devolved to Sir Jonathan Keate, of the Hoo, in Hertfordſhire. It was afterwards in the family of Crews, of whom it was purchaſed, by Mr. William Drew, the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Denzell and Glivian belongs to the Vyvyan family, who have long had two ſeats in this pariſh, called Trenowth and Trewan: they were originally of Trenowth, which is now a farm-houſe. The heireſs of Trenowth married Denzell, of whoſe repreſentatives the Vivians purchaſed. The heireſs of Vivian of Trenowth and Coſwarth [f], brought theſe eſtates to the Vyvyans of Trelowarren, ſince which time Trewan has been the ſeat of a younger branch of that family. On the death of the late Thomas Vyvyan, Eſq., in 1812, theſe eſtates paſſed to Richard Vyvyan, Eſq., late of Annery Houſe, in Devonſhire, who now reſides at Trewan.

The manor of Ruthvos, and the manor of Treliver, both now the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart., were purchaſed by his grandfather, of Sir Edward Dering, Sir Rowland Wynne, and William Strickland, Eſq., who married the coheireſſes of Edward Henſhaw, Eſq., and, through the Ropers, were repreſentatives of one branch of the Lower family. [g]

The manor of Burlace-Vath, which, in the reign of Charles II., paſſed by ſale from Typpett to Hawkey [h], has lately been advertiſed for ſale.

The manor of Gaverigan belonged, for ſeveral generations, to the family of Gaverigan, whoſe coheireſſes, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married Godolphin and Trefuſis. This manor is now in moieties between Sir John St. Aubyn, as repreſentative of one branch of the Godolphins, and Lord Clinton. Thomas Grylls, Eſq. has purchaſed a moiety of the barton, on which is now a farm-houſe. [i]

[d] See p. 57. [e] Rot. Cart. 8 Ed. II. [f] See p. 62.
[g] See the account of St. Winnow. [h] Borlaſe's MSS.
[i] Lord Clinton's moiety has been lately advertiſed for ſale.

The

The manor of Boſuen, now the property of Dowager Lady Arundell, has been long in the Arundell family.

The manor of Nanſwhyden was purchaſed, about the year 1581, of the repreſentatives of John Nanſwhyden, by the Hoblyn family, and from that time till within theſe few years has been their chief reſidence. The preſent manſion, a large and handſome ſtone-edifice, was built, from the deſigns of Potter, at the expence, as it is ſaid, of 30,000l., by Robert Hoblyn, Eſq., who formed there a valuable library, a catalogue of which was printed, with the portrait of the owner prefixed, under the title of Bibliotheca Hoblyniana[k]. Mr. Hoblyn, who died in 1756, repreſented the city of Briſtol in three parliaments; he was a man of conſiderable literary attainments, and actively engaged in public buſineſs, particularly in what related to the important concerns of the tin-mines, having been ſpeaker in two convocations of Stannators, and having publiſhed an edition of the Stannary laws, as appears by the inſcription on an handſome monument in St. Columb church, which is ornamented with his buſt. Nanſwhyden houſe was ſet on fire by accident on the 1ſt of December 1803, when the whole of the interior part was deſtroyed; no lives were loſt, but the melted lead, which ran down copiouſly from the roof (the houſe being covered with that valuable material), rendered it extremely hazardous to attempt ſaving the furniture, the greater part of which was deſtroyed. The ſhell has ever ſince remained unrepaired, the walls being nearly entire. This eſtate is now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, of Bath. There is a view of the houſe in Dr. Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory.

The manor of Trevithick, in this pariſh, near Nanſwhyden, now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn was purchaſed by his anceſtor of the Noys in 1675. The barton of Trevithick, in another part of this pariſh, was, for ſeveral generations, the ſeat of a branch of the Arundells of Lanherne, from whom it paſſed, by marriage, about the year 1740, to the Rawes of Endellion. It is now a farm-houſe, the property of Richard Rawe, Eſq.

Higher Trekyninge, which appears to have been, in the reign of Edward III., divided between the Arundells and Hamelys[l], was at a later period, for ſome generations, in the family of Jenkin, whoſe coheireſſes married St. Aubyn, Slanning, Trelawney, and Cary. It is now the property of Richard Rawe, Eſq. The greater part of the ancient manſion was pulled down in the reign of James I. The ſite is ſuppoſed, from the name, to have been a royal reſidence[m]. Lower Trekyninge, which belonged to the Biſhops, is the property and reſidence of Francis Paynter, Eſq.,

[k] This library was ſold by Baker and Leigh, in London, in the month of March 1778. The ſale laſted twenty-five days.

[l] See Carew's Survey, f. 43.

[m] See Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall.

Treſadern

Trefadern belonged, anciently, to a family of the ſame name, the heireſs of which brought it to the Bonithons; it paſſed afterwards, by ſucceſſive ſales, to the families of Nankivell, Bligh, and Hoblyn [l], and is now a farm-houſe, the property of William Harris, Eſq.

William of Worceſter, whoſe Itinerary of Cornwall was written in the reign of Edward IV., ſpeaks of a caſtle, then in ruins, at Carloygas (Carloggas), in this pariſh, and of a turretted manſion, which had belonged to John Tregoos, Eſq.

In the pariſh-church are ſeveral monuments and graveſtones of the families of Arundell, Hoblyn of Nanſwhyden, Hoblyn of Trefadern (a younger branch), Pendarves of Pendarves, Vyvyan of Trenowth and Trewan, Sir Richard Bealinge, 1710, &c. Tonkin ſays, that the Arundell chapel was built by Renfrey Arundell, who died in 1310, for whom there was a memorial, deſtroyed in the year 1676, when the church was much damaged by the blowing up of a barrel of gunpowder belonging to the pariſh, which was kept in the roodloft: it was occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of ſome ſchool-boys, three of whom loſt their lives; the windows of the church, which were of painted glaſs, were entirely deſtroyed. Sir John Arundell, in the reign of Henry VI., founded a chantry of five prieſts, in a chapel called the Arundell chapel, allowing the warden 6l. 13s. 4d., and the other four 5l. 6s. 8d. per annum [m]. Theſe prieſts probably formed the college of Black monks, ſpoken of by Hals, who had their reſidence adjoining to the church-yard. The college-houſe was burnt down by accident, in 1701. Hals ſays, that Archbiſhop Arundell was educated in this college; he was a younger ſon of Renfrey or Humphrey Arundell, a younger branch of the Lanherne family, who married the heireſs of Coleſhill, and was ſheriff of Cornwall 3 Edward IV. There are no remains of buildings on the ſite of the college.

Hals ſays, there were anciently four free-chapels in this pariſh, called Tregoos, Treſithny, Lanhinzy, and Ruthos, of which in his time there were no remains. The cemeteries had been converted into gardens and orchards. He mentions, alſo, the ruins of a chapel, called Beſpalfan, or Biſpalvan, called in old writings Boſpolvan. The rectory is in the patronage of Lord Clinton; the parſonage-houſe, which is pleaſantly ſituated at the foot of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the church, is ſaid to have been built by Biſhop Arundell. Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſes that the college was originally the rectory-houſe.

Caſtle-an-dinas, a remarkable ancient fortification, deſcribed under the head of *Camps and Earth-works*, is in this pariſh.

St. Columb-Minor, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about five miles weſt from St. Columb-Major, which is the poſt-office town; it is about twelve miles

[l] Tonkin.

[m] Records in the Augmentation-office.

north-eaſt from Truro. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Towan, now called the New Quay, where there is a conſiderable pilchard fiſhery; and Porth, a ſea-port, chiefly for the importation of coals from South Wales.

The manor of Rialton, which had been given by one of the Earls of Cornwall to the Prior and convent of Bodmin, was leaſed by Queen Elizabeth, with the manor of Reterth or Retraigh and the bailiffry of the hundred of Pyder, to Richard Senhouſe; they were afterwards in the Munday family[n], who continued to be leſſees under the crown, till 1663; at which time, the leaſe expiring, it was granted to Sir Francis Godolphin. When Sidney Godolphin was made a peer, in 1684, he was deſcribed in the patent as Lord Godolphin of Rialton. The leaſe of this eſtate, having been renewed from time to time in the Godolphin family, is now veſted in the Duke of Leeds, who inherits all the Corniſh eſtates which belonged to the Godolphins. The old manſion of Rialton, of which mention has been already made, is now occupied as a farm-houſe. Borlaſe ſays, that a conſiderable part of it was deſtroyed by a fire not many years before the date of his writing[o]. There is an annual fair at Rialton, on the 9th of June, on a green, which, from the Munday family, ſtill bears the name of Munday's green.

The manor of Treloy, which was one of the earlieſt poſſeſſions of the Arundell family[p], has been divided into ſeveralties. The ſite belongs to Mr. Silas Martyn. The manor of Bezuen, which belonged alſo to the Arundells, has been divided piece-meal. The manor of Guſteven, which belonged alſo to the Arundells, has probably ſhared the ſame fate. The name is not now known. The Arundells had a ſeat at the barton of Trebelzew, now a farm-houſe, in this pariſh, ſold a few years ſince to Mr. John Henwood, the tenant of the farm. There was formerly a manor of Trebiljew or Treveljewe attached to this barton, when it belonged to the Arundells.

The manor of Crugantarran or Cragantallan, partly in this pariſh, and partly in Newlyn, belonged to the Arundells of Trerice; it is now the property of Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart.

Trencreek was for many years a ſeat of a younger branch of the Bonithons, ſtill extant in Tonkin's time. Trelawgan was a ſeat of the Coſwarths, of which branch there was a Vincent Coſwarth, living at Margate, in Kent, in 1732. Trevethick was a ſeat of the Pollamounters or Polamonters, and was, in 1736, in the poſſeſſion

[n] Hals ſays, that the Mundays had been ſtewards of the manor from the time of King Henry VIII., and that Rialton was their ſeat. It is deſcribed as ſuch by Norden; but (his ſpelling being generally very erroneous) he makes the name Myntaye. The Mundays were a branch of the Derbyſhire family of that name.

[o] MS. notes to Carew, in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn.

[p] They held it, 20 Edw. III. (See Carew, f. 13.)

of Mr. Richard Pollamounter. Hendra was a ſeat of the Cock family, afterwards of the Tonkins. John Tonkin, Eſq., of Hendra, died without iſſue, in 1734; all theſe are now farm-houſes.

The patronage of the curacy and impropriation of the great and ſmall tithes, which, it is probable, formerly belonged to the priory of Bodmin, as parcel of their great manor of Rialton, are veſted in truſtees under the will of the late Sir Francis Buller, Bart., one of the juſtices of the King's-Bench.

There were formerly chapels at Treloy, Chapple, and Trebeljew, of which there are now no remains.

There is a ſmall ſchool in this pariſh, founded about the year 1780, by Mr. John Martyn, and endowed with 4l. per annum: a like ſum was added by the Buller family.

CONSTANTINE, in the hundred and deanery of Kirrier, lies about five miles eaſt from Helſton, which is the poſt-office town, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth-weſt from Penryn. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſive of the church-town, are Calmanjak, Dergon, and Gweek.

The manor of Carwithenack, in this pariſh, belonged anciently to the family of Stapleton[q]: it is now the property and ſeat of Peter Hill, Eſq., whoſe grandfather purchaſed it, about the year 1730, of the Chapmans. Hals relates an extraordinary eſcape of one of the Chapman family, who fell into a mine twenty fathoms deep, and was taken out alive.

The manor and park of Merthen belonged, in ancient times, to the Carminows, and paſſed, in marriage with one of the coheireſſes of Sir Thomas Carminow, to the Trevarthians; it afterwards came to the Reſkymers, and was purchaſed, in or about the year 1626, of that family, by the anceſtor of Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., the preſent proprietor; Merthen is now a farm-houſe: it had become dilapidated before Leland's time; he deſcribes it as "a ruinus maner place, with a fair park well wodded."

The manor of Tucoiſe, which belonged to the Mohuns, was ſold, in 1777, by the repreſentatives of William Mohun, Eſq., the laſt heir-male of that family, to James Vivian, Eſq., uncle of John Vivian, Eſq. of Pencallenick, who is the preſent proprietor. Lord Clinton has two manors in this pariſh, called Treveſes and Treworvac. The Trefuſis family had formerly a ſeat in this pariſh.

Trewardreva, in this pariſh, was the ſeat of the family of Riſe, whoſe heireſs, about the year 1500, brought it to the anceſtor of Thomas Trewren, Eſq., whoſe ſon-in-law, Charles Scott, Eſq., now reſides at Trevardreva. Before this match,

[q] See Inquiſ. 4 Edw. II., and Cart. Edw. II.

the Trewrens had reſided for ſeveral generations at Driff. Budockvean was the ſeat of the late Benjamin Pender, Eſq.; Boſvathack is the reſidence of Mrs. Moor; and Boſverran, of Mrs. Boulderſon. Trethouan, formerly the ſeat of the Trethouan family, has long been the property of the Vyvyans, and occupied as a farm-houſe. Benallack, the ſeat of the ancient family of Benallack or Benethlake, paſſed with its heireſs, in the early part of the fourteenth century, to the family of Gerveys, whoſe heireſs, in 1671, married Charles Grylls, great grandfather of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Helſton, the preſent proprietor. The old hall at Benallack, which has painted glaſs in the windows, and retains other veſtiges of having been a manſion of conſiderable conſequence, is now a farm-houſe.

In the pariſh-church are monuments of the families of Gerveys[r] and Pendarves.

The church of St. Conſtantine appears to have been collegiate at the time of the Domeſday ſurvey. It has been conjectured, indeed, that the church there ſpoken of might have been the dilapidated church at Conſtantine in St. Merryn; but in the *Inquiſitio Geldæ*, at Exeter, a record coeval with the Domeſday ſurvey, the collegiate church of Conſtantine is ſtated to be in the hundred of Winnenton, now Kirrier. This church became afterwards veſted in the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to whom it was appropriated in the reign of Edward I.[s] The Dean and Chapter are patrons of the vicarage.

There are ſites of decayed chapels at Benallack and Budockvean.

CORNELLY, in the deanery of Powder, and in the weſtern diviſion of the hundred of that name, lies about three quarters of a mile nearly weſt of Tregony.

The manor of Grogoth, which was the ancient name of the pariſh[t], is the property of J. T. P. Betteſworth Trevanion, Eſq., of Carhayes, in whoſe family it has been long veſted[u]. The manor-houſe, which is now occupied by a farmer, was formerly one of the ſeats of that family. This manor has been lately offered for ſale.

The manor and barton of Trewarthenick were purchaſed, in the year 1640, of Thomas Seely[w], of Lyme-Regis, by Mr. John Gregor, of Truro, anceſtor of Francis Gregor, Eſq., of Trewarthenick, ſome time one of the repreſentatives for the county.

[r] Richard Gerveys, Eſq., 1574; John Pendarves, 1616, &c.

[s] Eſc. 13 Edw. I. 93.

[t] The church is called Grogoth, in Wolſey's Valor.

[u] Jane Hull, at her death, 6 Hen. VI., held the manor of Grogoyth, in dower from her huſband, Sir John Trevanion; it was held of the prior of Bodmin, as of his manor of Rialton.

[w] Seely purchaſed of Mary, widow of Richard Peynell, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of John Penham, of the city of Exeter.

Kellio,

Kellio, in this pariſh, was formerly a ſeat of a family of that name, whoſe heireſs married Tredenham, of Probus; after this, Kellio was for ſeveral generations a ſeat of the Tredenhams. It has ſince belonged to the Trevanions, and has been lately purchaſed by Lord Falmouth. The old manſion is occupied as a farm-houſe.

The great tithes of this pariſh are veſted in Francis Gregor, Eſq. as leſſee under the church of Exeter. The vicarage is in the patronage of the crown.

CRANTOCK, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about ten miles north from Truro and about eight weſt from St. Columb, which is the poſt-office town: the principal villages in this pariſh are Trevelveth and Trevimber.

The manor of Triago, in this pariſh, belonged anciently to the family of Triago or Treago, who built the ſouth aiſle of the church; in the reign of Edward IV., the heireſs of Triago married Mynors, and in that of Queen Elizabeth the heireſs of Mynors brought Triago to the Tregians. In 1605 this eſtate was purchaſed by the Cokes, of Trerice, in St. Allens. In the reign of Charles II., the Cokes ſold it to Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq., of Tregothnan. It is now the property of his deſcendant Lord Viſcount Falmouth. This manor, among other extenſive privileges long ſince diſuſed, had formerly a priſon.[x]

Tregonell, in this pariſh, was the ancient ſeat of the family of that name, whoſe coheireſſes, in the reign of James I., married into the families of Bauden, Pollamonter, and Penpoll. It now belongs to Mr. Martyn and Mr. Tynney.

The collegiate church of St. Carantoc, which conſiſted of a Dean and nine prebendaries[y], afterwards reduced to four, was given by the Earl of Moreton to the Prior and convent of Montacute, who, in 1236, conveyed it to the church of Exeter[z]. The college was diſſolved in 1534. The collegiate eſtate, in the reign of Charles I., belonged to the Cokes of Trerice, afterwards ſucceſſively to the families of Lewis, Goldingham, and Luttrell; it is now the property of Mr. Johns.

The great and ſmall tithes, which were appropriated to the Prior of Bodmin, were many years in the Buller family, and are now, together with the patronage of the curacy, which is annexed to that of Lower St. Columb, veſted in the repreſentatives of the late Sir Francis Buller, Bart. one of the juſtices of the King's Bench. In this pariſh is a ſmall harbour called the Gonell.

CREED, in the deanery and in the weſtern diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about two miles north of Tregony, and about a mile ſouth of the borough of Grampound, which is the poſt-office town, and the greater part of it in this pariſh.

[x] Hals.

[y] There were nine prebendaries in 1294. (Inquiſ. Benefic.)

[z] Dugdale, II. 910.

The

The manor of Tybeſta, in this pariſh, was one of the ancient manors belonging to the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall; it continued to be attached to the duchy till the year 1798, when it was ſold, under the land-tax redemption act, to Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. the preſent proprietor.

Carvennick, a farm in this pariſh, now the property of Zaccheus Andrew, Eſq. is deſcribed, in ſome ancient records, as a manor; it belonged, in the fifteenth century, to the family of Reſkymer.[a]

Pennance, belonging formerly to the family of Huddy or Hody, was ſold by them to Mr. Thomas Lower, "brother of the famous Dr. Lower," and by Lower to the Hawkins family: it was the ſeat of Dr. John Hawkins, maſter of Pembroke-College, in Cambridge, who died in 1736. Pennance is now a farm-houſe, the property of Thomas Carlyon, Eſq., of Tregrehan.

Trevelleck was ſome time the ſeat of a branch of the Boſcawens, which became extinct, in the male line, in the reign of Charles I. This place paſſed, by female heirs, to the families of Towſon and Collins[b]; it was afterwards ſucceſſively in the Polkinhornes and Trevanions, and has lately been ſold by J. P. B. Trevanion, Eſq. to the Rev. George Moore: Trevelleck is now a farm-houſe.

Trencreek, formerly a ſeat of the family of that name, paſſed by marriage to a younger branch of the Mohuns; the houſe having gone to decay in the early part of the laſt century, Warwick Mohun, Eſq. removed his reſidence to Luny, in St. Ewe. Trencreek is now a farm-houſe, the property of Lord Mount Edgcumbe.

Nancor, ſome time the ſeat of the Quarmes, is now the property of John Peters, Eſq.

Garlinneck, which was for many years a ſeat of the Woolridges, was purchaſed, a few years ago, of Captain Woolridge, by the Rev. George Moore, who is building, on the ſite of the old houſe, a manſion for his own reſidence.[c]

Nantellan, which belonged ſucceſſively to the Vincents, Woolridges, and Edgcumbes, is now a farm-houſe belonging to the Rev. George Moore, who purchaſed it of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart.

Trewinnow, which was a ſeat of the Seccombs, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. Samuel Trethewey; there is another eſtate of the ſame name belonging to Francis Gregor, Eſq. and the Rev. Francis Bedford.

In the pariſh-church are ſome monuments of the family of Quarme, of Nancor. The church is a rectory in the patronage of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, who

[a] Eſch. 11 Edw. IV. [b] Tonkin.

[c] It was purchaſed by Woolridge, of Shropſhire, 2 P. & M. (Borlaſe's MSS.)

purchaſed

purchaſed the advowſon of the duchy, together with the manor of Tybeſta, as before-mentioned.

The borough of *Grampound*, in this pariſh, is ſituated on the great road from London, through Plymouth, to the Land's-end, being 247 miles from London, about 43 from Plymouth, eight from Truro, and about 40 from Penzance. The borough is of ancient origin, although it does not appear that it ever ſent burgeſſes to parliament before the reign of Edward VI.

John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, granted a gild-merchant to the burgeſſes of Grampound in the year 1332, and at the ſame time, among other privileges, a weekly market, on Tueſday, and two fairs, one at the feſtival of St. Peter *in Cathedrâ* (January 18), and the other at the feſtival of St. Barnabas[d]. Tonkin ſays, "the market is come to little or nothing, St. Auſtell having ruined this and done much hurt to that of Tregony. Of late they have endeavoured to recover a ſmall market, for victuals only, on Saturday in the morning, as ſubordinate to that of Tregony, on the ſame day." The market, which is ſtill held on Saturday, continues to be inconſiderable. The fairs are held on the 18th of January and the 15th of June; another fair, called Grampound fair, formerly held on the 25th of March, in that part of the borough which is in the pariſh of Probus, has for many years been transferred to the village of Probus: theſe are all cattle-fairs. The corporation of Grampound, which exiſts by preſcription, there being no charter extant, conſiſts of a mayor and eight aldermen, a recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor is elected on the Sunday before Michaelmas. The mayor for the time being chooſes two aldermen, who are ſtyled *eligers*, and have the power of chooſing eleven freemen. Theſe form a jury, who make preſentments, appoint perſons to municipal offices, and have the power to chooſe new freemen, the number of whom is indefinite. The members of parliament are choſen by the magiſtrates and freemen. The number who polled at the general election in 1812, was 63. The number of inhabitants in Grampound were 525 in 1801; in 1811, 601, according to the returns made to parliament at thoſe periods.

The chapel of St. Naunter, in this borough, belongs to the corporation. Divine ſervice is performed in it on Sunday afternoons, by the rector of Creed.

The ſum of 15l., out of certain funded property, given by John Buller, Eſq. of Morval, in the reign of Queen Anne, for charitable uſes, was, for many years, appropriated for the ſupport of a ſchool in the borough of Grampound, and 2l. 2s. every two years towards the clothing of the children; but the fund from which it was ſupported being in the long annuities, the eſtabliſhment ceaſed upon their expiration.

CROWAN, in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, lies about four miles ſouth from Camborne, which is the poſt-office town, and about five miles ſouth from

[d] Pat. 1 Ric. II. pt. 6. m. 7.

Helſton. The principal villages in this pariſh are, the church-town, Cargenwen, Drym, Praze-an-beoble, Trethannas, and Trevoole. The manors of Helligan and Clowance belonged to the ancient family of Helligan, who had their reſidence at the former place. The heireſs of Helligan married into the family of Kemyell of Kemyell, in St. Paul. In the reign of Richard II., Geffrey St. Aubyn became poſſeſſed of this eſtate by marrying with Elizabeth, daughter of Piers Kemyell. Clowance has ever ſince been the chief ſeat of the ancient family of St. Aubyn, now repreſented by Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., whoſe anceſtor of the ſame name was raiſed to that dignity in the year 1672. There is a view of Clowance houſe in Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory. This place has been much improved by extenſive plantations, both by the laſt and the preſent Baronet. The manor of Binnerton belonged, in the reign of Richard II., to the Beauchamps, afterwards to the Deſpencers: it is now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it, in 1567, of Sir George Speke: the manor-houſe is now occupied by a farmer.

Tregeare, in this pariſh, was for many generations the ſeat of an ancient family of that name, which became extinct by the death of Richard Tregeare, in the year 1732: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, by purchaſe from the Honourable Mrs. Boſcawen, about the year 1781.

Kerthen, formerly a ſeat of the Cowlins, from whom it paſſed, by a female heir, to the Godolphins, was, in Leland's time, the reſidence of Mr. Godolphin (ſon of Sir William), to whom, at this place, that induſtrious antiquary was for ſome time a gueſt: he calls it in his Itinerary, Cardine. Kerthen is now a farm, belonging to the Duke of Leeds, as heir of the Godolphin family. The barton of Bolitho belongs to the family of the late Mr. Juſtice Buller.

In the pariſh-church are ſeveral memorials of the family of St. Aubyn.

The church of Crowan was given, by William Earl of Glouceſter, to the priory of St. James, in Briſtol (which was a cell to Tewkſbury Abbey), and confirmed by King Henry II. Sir John St. Aubyn is now impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel of eaſe at Binnerton, of which there are no remains. The charity-ſchool in this pariſh was endowed with the intereſt of 100l., by the St. Aubyn family, about the year 1730.

CUBERT, in the hundred and deanery of Powder, lies about nine miles ſouth-weſt of St. Columb, and about eight north-weſt of Truro, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſive of the church-town, are Treſcaw and Treveal.

The manor of Hellanclaſe, in this pariſh, or, as it is now written, Ellenglaze, belonged formerly to the family of Trencreek, and paſſed, with other eſtates, to Digory Polwhele, who ſold it to Sir Richard Robartes. In 1736, it belonged to

his deſcendant, the Earl of Radnor: it has been many years in the family of Hoſken, and is now the property of Joſeph Hoſken, Eſq., who has built a handſome houſe on the eſtate, for his own reſidence.

Chynoweth, in this pariſh, was for many generations the reſidence of an ancient family of that name, by whom it was at length conveyed to the Angoves: it has ſince been ſold in parcels. On the ſite of the barton, which ſtill retains the name, is a ſmall modern farm-houſe, the property and reſidence of Mr. Robert Glaſſon. The family of Chynoweth is reduced to the ſituation of mechanics, ſtill remaining in the neighbourhood. The immediate repreſentative is a blackſmith, in the adjoining pariſh of Newlyn.

Carynes, formerly the reſidence of the Davis family, is now the property of Joſeph Hoſken, Eſq.. and occupied by his brother, Richard Hoſken, Eſq. The great tithes, formerly appropriated to the priory of Bodmin, are now veſted in Joſeph Hoſken, Eſq.: this eſtate belonged, ſome years ago, to the Prideaux family. The Rev. T. Stabback is patron of the vicarage, by purchaſe from Richard Edwards, M.D.

This ſmall pariſh, the population of which does not now exceed 290 ſouls, was, in 1564, viſited with a great peſtilence, of which ſeventy perſons died, as appears by an ancient pariſh-regiſter.[e]

CUBY, in the deanery, and in the weſtern diviſion of the hundred of Powder, adjoins the borough of TREGONY[f], which forms part of the ſame pariſh. This borough ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and, after a long diſuſe, recovered its ancient privileges in the year 1559; the right of election is veſted in the townſmen who are houſekeepers; the number of voters who polled in 1812, was 183. The number of inhabitants at Tregony, in 1811, was 923. The burgeſſes of this town were incorporated by King James I., in the year 1620, by the ſtyle of "mayor, recorder, and eight capital burgeſſes," the ſenior of whom is a juſtice of peace. The market, which is on Saturday, for butchers'-meat and other proviſions, is held by preſcription. Henry de Pomeroi certified his right to it in the reign of Edward I.; King Henry III., in the year 1266, had granted to the ſaid Henry, a fair at the feſtival of St. Leonard[g]. There are now five fairs; Shrove-Tueſday, May 3, July 23, September 1, and November 6. Both the fairs and market have for many years been in a declining ſtate; before the middle of the laſt century, they were very conſiderable, and particularly noted for the ſale of woollen cloth, of which there was then an extenſive manufactory at Tregony.

[e] This regiſter has been loſt.

[f] Tregony lies a little out of the great road to Plymouth, eight miles from Truro, and 248 from London.

[g] Cart., 51 Hen. III.

Mr. Whitaker has taken great pains to ſhew that Tregony was formerly a place of conſiderable conſequence, and a ſea-port[h]. He mentions alſo that Charles Trevanion, Eſq., of Crega, procured, in the reign of Charles II., an act of parliament to convey the tide as high as Crowe-hill, in St.Stephens, but failed in his attempt to carry it into execution.[i]

The manor of Tregony was, at a very early period, in the ancient family of the Pomeroys[k], who are ſuppoſed to have acquired it by the marriage of Joel, ſon of Ralph de Pomeroy, who came over with William the Conqueror, with a natural daughter of Henry I., and ſiſter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall[l]. His deſcendant, Henry de Pomeroy, was ſummoned to parliament, as a baron, in the reign of Henry III., being the only one of the family who was thus diſtinguiſhed. This manor, which appears to have been very extenſive, continued, for ſeveral deſcents, in the Pomeroys. The elder branch of the Pomeroys of Tregony became extinct, in the male line, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when, according to Hals, this manor paſſed, with its heireſs, to the Penkevils. In the reign of Charles I., the manor of Tregony-Pomeroy was purchaſed by Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq.[m], anceſtor of the Right Hon. Lord Falmouth, who is the preſent proprietor.

Tregony-Caſtle, of which there are no remains, is ſaid to have been built by Henry de Pomeroy, on behalf of John Earl of Cornwall, at the time that King Richard I. was in the Holy Land[n]: it was ſtanding, and was the ſeat of the Pomeroys, in the reign of Edw. VI.[o]: its ſite was at the lower end of the town, a little below the hoſpital.

The manor of Goveyley or Govilly, in this pariſh, belonged to an ancient family of that name, the heireſs of which brought it to the Arundells of Trerice, under whom it was ſome time held by the Petyts[p]: it has ſince paſſed with the Trerice eſtate, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

The manor of Carvath, in this pariſh, belonged, in 1483, to John Lithton[q]: there is now only a tenement of the name, which belonged, in 1727, to J.Tanner, Eſq., afterwards to T.Hearle, Eſq., ſome time vice-warden of the Stannaries, from

[h] In his Cathedral of Cornwall, II. p.41—53.

[i] We preſume that this was the act paſſed in 1677, "for making navigable the river Fale *alias* Vale, in the county of Cornwall," enumerated among the titles to the private acts in the "Statutes at large."

[k] Henry de Pomeroy had twelve knights-fees in Tregony, 20 Edw. III. (Carew's Survey, f. 44.)

[l] See Willis's Notit. Parl.

[m] It has been ſaid that it was purchaſed immediately of the Pomeroy family, but we find John Luxton, Gent. in poſſeſſion of Tregony-Pomeroy in 1620. (Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the collection of Sir John St.Aubyn, Bart.)

[n] Hals. [o] William de Worceſter. [p] Eſch., 8 Hen. VI.

[q] Eſch., 1 Rich. III. (under the name of Killigrew.)

whom it deſcended, by a coheireſs of the Hearles, to the preſent proprietor, Samuel Stephens, Eſq.

In the pariſh-church of Cuby, which ſtands juſt above the town, is a memorial for Hugh Pomeroy, Eſq., of Tregony-Pomeroy (of a younger branch, it is probable, of the ancient family of that name), who died in 1674.

On the north ſide of the town ſtood, what is called Old Tregony, where was a church, dedicated to St. James; the walls of which were ſtanding when Tonkin made his collections (about the year 1736); part of the tower remained many years later[q]. This church was a rectory, the advowſon of which belonged to the Abbey de Valle, in Normandy, and was given by that convent, in the year 1267, to the Prior and convent of Merton, in Surrey, in exchange, together with the priory of Tregony, a ſmall cell to that alien monaſtery[r]. Mr. Whitaker ſays, that the ſite of the priory of Tregony was oppoſite the old mount of the caſtle, and ſpeaks of a door-way belonging to a ſtable, as having been the gate-way of the priory[s]. The rectory of St. James is held with the vicarage of St. Cuby.

There was alſo, in the borough of Tregony, a chapel of St. Anne, which was a chapel-of-eaſe to the church of St. James.

The great tithes of St. Cuby, which were appropriated to the priory of Merton, in Surrey, were, for many years, in the Prideaux family, and are now veſted in the Earl of Darlington, who is patron of the vicarage.

In the year 1696, Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq. founded a hoſpital for decayed houſekeepers, and endowed it with lands, now let at 30l. per annum, but capable of being ſoon raiſed (at the expiration of the preſent leaſe) to about three times that ſum.

CURY, in the deanery and the weſtern diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about five miles from Helſton, which is the poſt-office town. The principal village in this pariſh, is called Croſs-Lanes.

The manor of Bochym, in this pariſh, belonged anciently to a family of that name; in the reign of Henry VIII. it belonged to John Winſlade[t], who was executed for being concerned in the rebellion of Humphrey Arundell, in 1549. Norden ſays, it was "the houſe, in which that inſtrument of rebellion, Winſlade, dwelled, at the time wherein he undertook to be one of the leaders of the Cor-

[q] Whitaker ſays, that an angle of it remained within the reach of memory. (Cathedral of Cornwall, II. 48.)

[r] Manning's Hiſtory of Surrey, Vol. I. p. 251. [s] Cathedral of Cornwall, II. 51.

[t] See more of the Winſlades, in the account of Pelynt pariſh, and under the head of *Ancient Families*.

niſh rebellious troops." King Edward VI. granted this manor to Reginald Mohun, who gave the barton, in marriage with one of his daughters, to Francis Bellot, the laſt of which family (Renatus Bellot, Eſq., who died about the year 1730,) ſold it to Mr. George Robinſon. The late Thomas Fonnereau, Eſq. purchaſed it of the ſon of Mr. Lancelot Hicks, who was deviſee of Mr. Robinſon, and had, purſuant to his will, aſſumed that name. It is now the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart., by purchaſe from Mr. Chriſtopher Wallis, to whom it had been conveyed by the repreſentatives of Mr. Fonnereau. The old manſion is now occupied as a farm-houſe. Sir Harry Trelawny has the manor alſo, which, in Hals's time, continued in the Mohun family.

The manor of Skewis belonged to an ancient family of that name: the barton is now the property of Sir William Lemon; the houſe is occupied by a labourer. The manor was diſmembered about the year 1770.

Bonython or Bonithon, for many generations the ſeat of an ancient family of that name, the elder branch of Bonython of Carclew, was ſold to Humphrey Carpenter, about the year 1720. It was, of late years, ſome time the ſeat of John Trevenen, Eſq., from whom it paſſed, by ſale, to Graham, and, from the latter, to Thomas Hartley, Eſq., the preſent proprietor.

Cury is a daughter-church to Breage, and is held under the ſame preſentation: the great tithes belong to Thomas Grylls, Eſq. There was a chapel at Boſham (Bochym), in the pariſh of St. Corentine, dedicated to St. Mary [v]. In the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas, this pariſh is called St. Ninian; in the King's books, the chapel of Corantyn *alias* Cury.

DAVIDSTOW, in the hundred of Leſnewth, and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about three miles from Camelford, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are Trevivian and Tremeal. The ſite of the manor of Treglaſta, which lies chiefly in Alternon [w], ſeems to have been at Treglaſta, in this pariſh.

The manors of Halwell and Hendraburnick, held formerly under Launceſton Caſtle, and the manor of Tremeal, partly in this pariſh and partly in St. Juliot, which had belonged to the Grenville family, were, in 1620, the property of Richard Piers or Pierce, Eſq., of Halwell.

The barton-houſe of Davidſtow, adjoining to the church, now inhabited by labourers, and Trehane, now a farm-houſe, were formerly ſeats of the family of Pearſe, and paſſed, in marriage, to that of Nicholls: they have long ſince paſſed again to the family of Pearſe, and are now the property of William Pearſe, Eſq., who is impropriator of the great tithes formerly belonging to the priory of Ty-

[v] Borlaſe's Notes, from the Regiſters of the See of Exeter.

[w] See p. 13, 14.

wardreth.

wardreth. The advowſon of the vicarage was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in 1540, when ſeveral eſtates were ſettled on that duchy, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The regiſters of the ſee of Exeter record three chapels in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Auguſtine, St. Ellen, and St. Michael. [x]

ST. DENNIS,* in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about four miles ſouth-eaſt from St. Columb, which is the poſt-office town. The principal village in the pariſh is Hendra.

The manors of Ennis-Caven and Dimiliock, which had long been in the family of Arundell, were purchaſed, a few years ago, by Thomas Rawlings, Eſq., of Padſtow, who is the preſent proprietor. Dimiliock was held under the Arundells, by Sir Hugh Courtenay, in the reign of Henry VI. [y]

The manors of Hendra and Menna have long been in the Boſcawen family, and are now the property of Lord Falmouth.

St. Dennis is held under the ſame preſentation with St. Michael-Carhayes, which is the mother-church, and St. Stephen, in Brannell. The incumbent has the great and ſmall tithes of the three pariſhes, of which he is ſpiritual vicar and rector, *ſine curâ animarum*. Lord Grenville is patron, in right of his manor of Brannell. Robert Dunkin, incumbent of this pariſh, who was diſpoſſeſſed by the Puritans, and lived to be reſtored to his benefice, was a learned divine, and publiſhed ſome tracts againſt Milton.

ST. DOMINICK, in the deanery and in the middle diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about three miles ſouth-eaſt from Callington, which is the poſt-office town, and ſix north from Saltaſh. Hals ſays, that the manor of Halton belonged to an ancient family of that name, whoſe heireſs, in the reign of Edward II., married Wendyn; that the heireſs of Wendyn married Whitlegh, of Efford, in Devonſhire, whoſe coheireſſes, in the reign of Henry VII., brought this eſtate to Grenville and Hals. Mr. Tonkin, on the contrary, ſuppoſes Halton to have been the ſeat of the Inkpens, and, indeed, it appears by record, that the manor belonged to that family in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. [z]; Hals's account of the Haltons and Wendyns poſſeſſing the manor at that period, muſt, therefore, be incorrect. The manor was ſoon afterwards in the family of Fichet [a]; in the fifteenth century, it was in ſeveralties, two of which appear to have paſſed, by marriage, to the families of Hill and Keryel [b]. At a later period, the whole became veſted in the family of Rous of Edmerſton, in Devon-

[x] Borlaſe's Notes. [y] Eſch.

[z] Eſch., 33 Edw. I., and a record of 25 Edw. III., in Carew's Survey, f. 41, b.

[a] Eſch., 14 Ric. II. [b] See Eſch., 1 Hen. VI., and 12 Edw. IV.

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ſhire, a younger branch of the ancient family of Rous of Little Modbury. It was purchaſed by John Rous, uncle of Sir Anthony. Francis, ſon of the latter, was born at Halton, in 1579. This Francis became a diſtinguiſhed character in Cromwell's time; was a ſpeaker of the Little parliament, a member afterwards of the upper houſe, and provoſt of Eton college. He died, in the month of January 1659, at his houſe at Acton, in Middleſex, and was buried with great funeral pomp at Eton [d]. The manor of Halton paſſed, not many years afterwards, together with that of Tynall, in this pariſh, to the family of Clark. They are now the property of Mrs. Bluett, wife of the Rev. ——— Bluett, and daughter of the late John Clark, Eſq., who is alſo patroneſs of the rectory. The old manſion at Halton is occupied as a farm-houſe.

Weſtcote, in this pariſh, ſome time a ſeat of the Brendons, is now the property and reſidence of William Pode, Eſq., who poſſeſſes the manor of Aſhton or Aſhtorre-Barrett. This manor paſſed, with the heireſs of the ancient family of Barrett, to the Preſtwoods, in 1707. It has ſince paſſed, by ſucceſſive ſales, to the families of Huddleſton, Raſhleigh, and Spurrell, and from the latter, by bequeſt, to Mr. Pode.

Charles Fitz-Geoffrey, rector of this pariſh, publiſhed a life of Sir Francis Drake, "written in lofty verſe, when he was Bachelor of Arts," Latin poems, a collection of poems out of his own and the works of others, made in the early part of the reign of James I., under the name of "Choice Flowers and Deſcriptions," a book which appears to have been extremely ſcarce, even in Anthony Wood's time; and ſeveral ſermons, amongſt which were thoſe preached at the funerals of Sir Anthony Rous, of Halton (1622); and Philippa his lady (1620), and "The Curſe of Cornhoarders; with a Bleſſing of ſeaſonable Selling," in three diſcourſes. Mr. Fitz-Geoffrey died, and was buried at St. Dominick, in the year 1637. [e] There were formerly chapels of St. Ethelred and St. Ildract in this pariſh [f]. The ſites are not known, but it is probable that one of them was at a place called Chapel, near the Tamar.

Duloe, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies five miles and a half from Liſkeard, and three and a half from Looe, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the Church-town, are Higher, and Lower Tredinneck.

The pariſh of Duloe is divided into three diſtricts; weſt, north, and ſouth. Almoſt the whole of the weſt diſtrict is held under the Hon. Mrs. Agar, (as repreſen-

[d] Thomas Bate Rous, Eſq. of Courtyralla, in Glamorganſhire, the immediate deſcendant and repreſentative of this family, has an original portrait of Francis Rous. There is another at Eton College, from which Faithorne's fine engraving is taken.

[e] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. [f] Borlaſe's Notes from the Regiſter of the See of Exeter.

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tative of the Robartes family). A yearly court is held for this eſtate at Pendriſcot; but the ſeveral proprietors of eſtates in fee in this diſtrict, exerciſe manerial rights over their reſpective lands.

The manor of Treworgye belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of Kendall, who had their ſeat there. It was ſold, in the ſeventeenth century, to the family of Williams[e], who were merchants at Bodenick; a deſcendant of this family ſold it to the father of Mr. John Eliot, of Bartholomew-Cloſe, in London, who is the preſent proprietor. The manor-houſe is occupied by the tenant of the demeſne farm.

The manor of Tremoderet, now called Tremadart, belonged, at an early period, to the family of Hewis or Hiwis. Emmeline[f], the heireſs of this family brought it to Sir Robert Treſilian, Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, who was executed at Tyborn, in 1388, for having been the adviſer of arbitrary meaſures, which his miſguided Sovereign had not the power to enforce. In the year 1391, Sir John Coleſhill, ſecond huſband of Emmeline, procured a grant to him, his wife, and their heirs, of this and ſome other manors, which had been forfeited by the Chief Juſtice's attainder[g]. Sir John Coleſhill, their ſon being then about twenty-three years of age, was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt, leaving an infant ſon, who died without iſſue in 1483, being then Sir John Coleſhill, Knt.; his only ſiſter, Joanna, was thrice married, to Sir Renfrey Arundell, a younger ſon of the Lanherne family, Sir John Nanfan, and Sir William Haughton. By the former ſhe had two ſons, Sir Renfrey, and John, who was made Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1497, and, in 1501, tranſlated to Exeter. On the death of Sir Edmund Arundell, grandſon of Sir Renfrey, without iſſue, Tremoderet and ſeveral other eſtates in Cornwall, devolved to the two ſiſters of Sir Renfrey Arundell the younger (married to Stradling and Whittington), and their half-ſiſter (the daughter of the heireſs of Coleſhill, by her ſecond huſband Sir John Nanfan[h]), married to Bolles, or their repreſentatives. A deſcendant of Whittington (a Glouceſterſhire family) left ſix daughters coheireſſes, married to Poole, Berkeley, Bodenham, Throgmorton, St. Aubyn, and Nanfan. The latter having no iſſue, her ſhare in the inheritance of the Coleſhills was divided among her ſiſters. John Arundell, Eſq., of Trerice, having purchaſed Bodenham's ſhare, left it to his ſecond ſon Thomas, younger brother of John Arundell, the brave defender of Pendennis-caſtle. This Thomas ſettled at Tremoderet, and purchaſed, not only the ſmaller ſhares which had belonged to the Pooles and Berkeleys, but the two-thirds of the eſtate which had been purchaſed of the families of Danvers (heirs of Stradling) and Bolles by the

[e] Hals. [f] Called in ſome records, Emma. [g] Pat. 15 Ric. II. pt. 1.
[h] She had no iſſue by her third huſband, Sir William Haughton.

Bevilles,

Bevilles, and had deſcended to the Grenvilles. Thomas Arundell died in 1648, being poſſeſſed of the whole of the eſtate, except St. Aubyn's inheritance and that of Throgmorton, which had been purchaſed by the St. Aubyns[h]. In 1708 John Arundell, Eſq. (the laſt of this branch of the family) bought what belonged to the St. Aubyns, and in 1711 ſold the whole to Sir John Anſtis, Garter King of Arms, from whom the preſent proprietor, Thomas Bewes, Eſq., of Tothill, near Plymouth, is deſcended in the female line. The manor-houſe is now occupied by the tenant of the demeſne farm. William of Worceſter, who wrote an Itinerary of Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV., ſpeaks of a dilapidated caſtle, called Bodleit[i], near Sir John Coleſhill's manſion, at Tremoderet.

The manor of Weſt-North was given, in marriage with a daughter of the Kendall family, in the reign of Edward IV., to Kelliow, whoſe daughter brought it to Baſtard. In 1671, William Baſtard, Eſq. ſold Weſt-North to Sir John Anſtis, before-mentioned, author of the Regiſter of the Garter, and other heraldic works, and an induſtrious topographical collector, who made Weſt-North his principal reſidence. The old manſion, which is much decayed, is occaſionally viſited by Mr. Bewes, the preſent owner of the eſtate, for the purpoſe of meeting his tenants, and holding his courts.

The manor of Great-Trenant was, at an early period, in the Hiwis family, from whom it deſcended, with Tremoderet, to the Coleſhills, Arundells, and Whittingtons. In 1620, it was in moieties between the St. Aubyns, in right of a coheireſs of the Whittingtons, and the Gifford family[k]. At a later period, the whole became veſted in the family of Treiſe, from whom, after the deceaſe of Sir Chriſtopher Treiſe without iſſue, it paſſed to the Morſheads. John Morſhead, Eſq., of Trenant-Park, was created a Baronet in 1783. In 1806, he ſold this eſtate to Rear-admiral Sir Edward Buller, who was created a Baronet in 1808.

The manor of Bodbrane, which belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne, is now the property, by a late purchaſe, of Mr. Joſeph Grigg. Killigorick or Kilagoric, in ancient records called a manor, belonged formerly to the baronial family of Bottreaux[l]. It is now the property of Richard Hall Clarke, Eſq., of Bridewell, in Devonſhire.

In the pariſh church is the monument of Sir John Coleſhill, the laſt of that family, who died in 1483; an altar-tomb for John Kelliow, Eſq., of Weſt-North; and ſome memorials of the families of Arundell of Tremoderet, and

[h] From papers obligingly communicated by Thomas Bewes, Eſq.

[i] Probably Botelet, in the adjoining pariſh of Lanreath, which was a manor of the Bottreaux family.

[k] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

[l] Eſch. 2 Edw. IV. It was held under the Archdeknes as of the manor of Penpoll.

Coffin.

Coffin. Sir John Anſtis, Garter King of Arms, who died in 1743, and his ſon, John Anſtis, Eſq., who ſucceeded him in that office, and died in 1754, both lie buried at Duloe; but there is no monument for either. The advowſon of the rectory of Duloe, which was in moieties between the families of Arundell of Tremoderet and St. Aubyn, was ſold by them, in 1701, to the Maſter and Fellows of Baliol College, in Oxford. The rectory, which is a ſinecure with a ſtipend of fifty pounds per annum, was united to the vicarage about the middle of the laſt century. There was formerly a chapel at Hille, in this pariſh, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.[k]

Egloshayle, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies one mile ſouth-eaſt from Wadebridge, part of which is in this pariſh, and where there is a poſt-office and market[l], and about ſix miles nearly weſt from Bodmin; about eight eaſt from Padſtow, and ſomewhat more north-eaſt from St. Columb. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the Church-town and Wadebridge, are Bodeeve or Bodive, Burlawn, Slade's-bridge, Trevilder, and Treworder.

The manor of Burnere or Brenere, where the Biſhops had a country-ſeat, belonged to the ſee of Exeter when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken. At a later period, it was held under the ſee by the Noſeworthy family. The leaſe having dropped in by the ſudden death of Edward Noſeworthy, Eſq., the laſt of the family, in 1701, Sir Jonathan Trelawney, then Biſhop of Exeter, granted a freſh leaſe to his own family. The preſent leſſee is James Weſt, Eſq., who reſides near Swanſea in Glamorganſhire.

The manor of Treworder belonged to the ancient family of Roſcarrock, and was one of the laſt eſtates which they had in the county. There is now no manor of that name: the barton of Lower Treworder, which probably was the ſeat of the Roſcarrocks, is now the property of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, in right of his wife, one of the coheireſſes of the family of Hearle.

Crone or Croan, a ſeat of the Roſcarrocks, was ſold, by that family, to the Hills, and by the latter to the Hoblyns. Mrs. Damaris Kirkham, an heireſs of the laſt-mentioned family, bequeathed it to the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, the preſent proprietor. The houſe, which was lately occupied by Francis Hearle Rodd, Eſq., is at preſent inhabited by a bailiff.

The manor of Park was the property and ſeat of the Peverells, an ancient equeſtrian family, two of whom were buried in the church of the Grey-Friers at Bodmin. The coheireſſes of Peverell brought this eſtate to the families of Baſſet

[k] Borlaſe's Notes from the Biſhop's regiſters at Exeter.

[l] The market is on the St. Breock ſide.

and Bottreaux. "My Lorde of Huntingdune," ſays Leland, "hath a place caulled the Parke, wher Bottreaux had a faire manor caſtelle, a vi miles by ſouth from Bottreaux. The late Lord Hungerford had half the lordſhip [m]." This eſtate was, at a later period, in the families of Opie and Hickes. In the reign of Queen Anne, it paſſed, by purchaſe, to Sir John Moleſworth. It was afterwards in the Hoblyns, and paſſed, by the will of Mrs. Kirkham before-mentioned, to Mr. Tremayne, by whom it has been conveyed, in exchange for other lands, to the late Sir William Moleſworth, Bart., father of the preſent proprietor. A farm-houſe now occupies the ſite of the barton: part of the remains of the old manſion has been converted into ſtables.

The manor of Pencarrow was, at an early period, in the family of Stapleton, nearly a century later in that of Serjeaux, which ended in coheireſſes. It is now the property of Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart. The barton was for many years the ſeat of a family to whom it gave name. It was forfeited, by attainder, in the reign of Henry VII., and was afterwards, ſucceſſively, in the families of Walker and Moleſworth. John Moleſworth, a younger ſon of a Northamptonſhire family, ſettled at Pencarrow, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: his grandſon Hender, ſome time governor of Jamaica, was created a baronet in 1689, with remainder to his elder brother, Sir John Moleſworth, Knt., of Pencarrow (then Vice-Admiral of Cornwall) and his heirs-male. Pencarrow is now the property and ſeat of their deſcendant, Sir Arſcot Ourry Moleſworth, Bart. The preſent manſion was built about the year 1730, with ſtone from a quarry on the barton eſtate. Borlaſe ſpeaks of it as perhaps the moſt capacious manſion in Cornwall.

The manor of Pendavy, which is ſaid to have had extenſive privileges with the royalties of the river and the buſhelage of coals brought to Wade-bridge, is the property of Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart. The barton, on which is now a farm-houſe, was a ſeat of the ancient family of Keſtell, from whom it paſſed, by marriage, to the Moyles, and from the latter, by ſale, to the Uſticks.

Keſtell, the original ſeat of the family of that name, as early as the reign of King John, is now alſo a farm-houſe of Sir A. O. Moleſworth's. It was ſold, in 1734, by James Keſtell, Eſq. Tregleah, a ſeat of the Keckwich family, and afterwards of the Hoblyns, is now a farm-houſe, the property of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, by bequeſt from Mrs. Kirkham, as before-mentioned.

In the pariſh-church is the monument of Sir John Moleſworth and his lady (without date), and ſome memorials of the family of Keſtell [n]. The church of Egloſhayle was given by William, Earl of Glouceſter, to the priory of St. James in

[m] Itin. III. 133.

[n] In the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

Briſtol,

Briſtol, and confirmed by King Edward II.[o] The great tithes of this pariſh are now appropriated to the Subdean of Exeter cathedral: the Dean and Chapter of that church are patrons of the vicarage. In the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter, are records of chapels at Pendavy and St. Wence, in this pariſh[p]. Two charity-ſchools, the one for boys, and the other for girls, conducted upon the new ſyſtem, and combining the plans of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaſter, have been lately eſtabliſhed, and are ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription.

Wadebridge, which connects this pariſh and St. Breock, conſiſting of ſeventeen arches, and nearly 320 feet in length, was built in the reign of Edward IV., by public contributions, ſet on foot by John Lovibond, then vicar of Egloſhayle. Hals ſays, that an indulgence was granted to the contributors to this bridge in the year 1485; but we find no record of any ſuch document in the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter. The ſame author adds, that Lovibond gave lands then worth 20l. per annum, for the ſupport of the bridge: theſe lands are not let now for quite ſo much. The profit of the tolls is very ſmall. This bridge was made a county-bridge in the reign of James I.

Padſtow haven is navigable to Wade-bridge, whither veſſels of about forty or fifty tons go up with coals, ſalt, lime, &c.

Caſtle-Killibury, an ancient entrenchment, with a treble ditch incloſing about ſix acres, is in this pariſh.

EGLOSKERRY, in the hundred and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies four miles north-weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town, and nine ſouth-eaſt from Camelford. The only villages, except the Church-town, and part of Tregeare, are Badharlick and Trebeath.

The manor of Penhele, which extends over the whole of this pariſh, is one of the few which can be ſatisfactorily traced from the time of the Domeſday ſurvey. It was then held, with ſeveral other manors, under Robert Moreton, Earl of Cornwall, by Ricardus, whoſe ſon, William Fitz-Richard, left a daughter and ſole heireſs, married to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, natural ſon of King Henry I.[q] This Reginald gave Penhele to William Botterell or Bottreaux, the huſband of his aunt, Alice Corbet; and it was afterwards confirmed by him to William Boterell the ſon[r], who, in 1199, gave a fine of 300 marks and two goſhawks, for livery of this manor and other lands in Cornwall[s]. From that of Bottreaux, Penhele paſſed, by heirs-female, to the families of Hungerford and Haſtings: it

[o] Dugdale's Monaſticon, I. 513.

[p] Borlaſe's Notes. There are no remains of theſe chapels, nor is the ſite of St. Wence known.

[q] Geſta Stephani, p. 950.

[r] Cart. Antiq. in the Record-office at the Tower.

[s] Dugdale's Baronage, I. 628.

was ſold, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Henry or George[t], Earl of Huntingdon, to George Grenville, Eſq. The latter alienated it to John Speccot[u], Eſq., who was ſheriff of Cornwall in 1622. The grandſon and nameſake of this John, who was one of the members of the county in three parliaments of William III., died in 1703, having ſettled this eſtate on the heirs-male of his aunt Long. Thomas Long, Eſq. of Penhele, was ſheriff of Cornwall in 1724. Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Mr. Long, brought this eſtate to the late John Bidlake Herring[x], Eſq. who reſided at Penhele, and died in 1806. Two-thirds of this eſtate are now veſted in * * * Hill, Eſq., a natural ſon of the late Mr. Herring; the remainder was recovered in a ſuit at law (after Mrs. Herring's death) of her ſurviving huſband, by the Rev. Charles Sweet, of Kentiſbury, in Devonſhire. The old manſion is divided in like proportions: Mr. Hill's part is occupied by a ſervant. The houſe was new-fronted by the laſt of the Speccot family.

The barton of Tregeare, partly in this pariſh, and partly in Laneaſt and Treſmere, has belonged, for many years, to the family of Baron. The old barton-houſe is in the pariſh of Treſmere; a new manſion, built by the late Jaſper Baron, Eſq., on that part of the eſtate which is in the pariſh of Laneaſt, is now occupied by his widow: Mr. Baron left a ſon, who is a minor.

The barton of Treludick, in this pariſh, which belonged alſo to the Barons, paſſed, by marriage, to Saltern; of which family it was purchaſed, by the grandfather of Mr. Peter Hurdon, the preſent reſident proprietor.

In the pariſh-church, ſaid to have been dedicated to St. Kyryaſius or St. Kyriacus, are ſome monuments of the Speccots. George Owen, Eſq., of Tiverton, is patron of the vicarage, and impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceſton. There is a meeting-houſe of the Weſleyan methodiſts at Tregeare.

ENDELYON, now ſpelt ENDELLION, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about five miles from Wade-bridge, and about ſeven from Camelford, which is the poſt-office town. The principal village in this pariſh is Port-Iſaac, where a conſiderable pilchard-fiſhery is carried on, and there is a ſmall market on Fridays for butchers'-meat. The principal export of this place is ſlate, from the Delabole quarries: coals are imported hither from Wales. Norden ſpeaks of

[t] George ſucceeded Henry in 1595.

[u] This Mr. Speccot married Lady Eſſex Robartes, daughter of the Earl of Radnor, by whom he had no iſſue: he founded a mathematical ſchool now eſtabliſhed at Looe. (See the account of St. Martin's near Looe.)

[x] Her firſt huſband was Thomas Davy, Eſq. She had no iſſue by either.

Port-

Port-Iſaac as wonderfully increaſed in buildings. Port-Guin, which was formerly a large fiſhing-town, and has ſince declined, he obſerves, was increaſing alſo. Leland alſo ſpeaks of both theſe havens, and another in the ſame neighbourhood, called Porth Karne: at "Porthiſsk," he obſerves, "was a pere, and ſum ſocour for fiſſchar botes." Norden deſcribes Port-Kerne "as a little cove and haven, where had been divers buildings, all decayed ſince the growing up of Port-Iſaac."

The manor of Trefrike or Trefreke belonged to the family of Serjeaux. On the death of Sir Richard Serjeaux, in 1396, it paſſed, by a coheireſs, to the Marneys, and was afterwards in the family of Paſſelew, deſcended from another coheireſs of Serjeaux[y]. In 1736 the manor of Trefrike belonged to John Hamley, Gent. It is now the property of Frederick Cock, Eſq.

The manor of Treore or Treroare belonged to the Boſcawens. The heireſs of Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq., who died in 1701, brought it, in marriage, to Hugh Forteſcue Eſq., of Philleigh, in Devonſhire, grandfather of Earl Forteſcue, who is the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Roſcarrock belonged to the ancient family of that name, as early as the year 1347, at which time John de Roſcarrock was one of the repreſentatives of the county. In 1670 it was ſold by Charles Roſcarrock, Eſq., who is ſuppoſed to have been the laſt of the family, to Edward Boſcawen, Eſq. The manor has ſince been ſucceſſively the property of the Earl of Weſtmorland and Dr. Mean. It was purchaſed of the latter by Mr. Warwick Guy, the preſent proprietor and occupier, who had been many years tenant of the barton.

The manor of Bodannan or Bodannon was formerly a ſeat of the ancient family of Chenduit, corruptly called Cheyney[z]. Sir John Chenduit, of this family, was one of the repreſentatives of the county in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. His ſon, William, left two daughters coheireſſes, married into the families of Trejago and Roſcarrock. An ancient uninſcribed tomb in the chancel is ſaid to have belonged to one of this family, and is, by a vulgar but groundleſs tradition, ſaid to be that of a Lord Cheyney. This manor fell to the ſhare of the Roſcarrocks, and was ſold, in 1586, by John Roſcarrock, Eſq., to Nicholas Dagge, yeoman, who, in 1597, conveyed it to Henry Rolle, Eſq. In 1739, it was purchaſed of a deſcendant of the ſame name by John Lyne, Eſq., father of the Rev. Philip Lyne, LL.D., the preſent proprietor.

[y] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV., 13 Edw. IV., &c.

[z] There was a numerous race of the Cheynes or Cheyneys, anciently De Caiſneto, quite a diſtinct family, diſperſed into ſeveral counties; chiefly in Buckinghamſhire, Cambridgeſhire, and Bedfordſhire.

To

To this manor was anciently annexed the bailiffry of the hundred of Trigg, which, by Norden, is ſaid to have been ſometimes called the hundred of Bodannan.[a]

Strickſtenton or Triggſtenton, parcel of this manor, ſaid to have been a ſeat of the Cheynduits, belonged to the Matthew's in the year 1620. It is now the property of Mrs. Clements. There are no remains of any manſion.

The barton of Treſonger or Treſungers, was, in Norden's time, a ſeat of the Matthew's, who had married the heireſs of Treſonger; from the Matthew's it paſſed, by ſale, to the Arthurs. It is now a farm-houſe, the property of William Wymond, Eſq., who purchaſed the eſtate of the Arthurs.

Pennant, ſome time a ſeat of the Rowes, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. John George.

Endellion church being ſituated on high ground, the tower is ſeen as a land-mark at a great diſtance. The north aiſle is the burial-place of the Roſcarrocks. The church is collegiate, and has three prebendaries, excluſively of the rector. The rectory, and the prebend called the King's prebend, are in the patronage of the crown; the prebend of Trehaverock, in that of the Hon. Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the family of Robartes, Earl of Radnor; and that of Heredum-Marney[b], in the patronage of Richardſon Gray, Eſq., whoſe family have poſſeſſed the advowſon of it for more than a century. The prebends are ſinecures; all the prebendaries have portions of tithes; and thoſe of Heredum-Marney, and Trehaverock, houſes and glebes.

The manor of Roſcarrock pays, in lieu of tithes, a modus of 9l. per annum, which is divided in equal portions between the rector and two of the prebendaries. This modus was formerly paid, according to an ancient cuſtom, on the morning of Michaelmas-day, before ſun-riſing, in the church porch.

There were formerly chapels at Roſcarrock and St. Illick[c], of which the ruins are ſtill to be ſeen.

At Port-Iſaac is a charity ſchool, eſtabliſhed about the year 1804. and ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions.

ST. ENODER, in the hundreds of Pyder and Powder, and in the deanery of Pyder, lies about five miles weſt from St. Columb, and about ten eaſt from Truro, which is the poſt office-town. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the

[a] Extent. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

[b] The name points out this prebend to have been formerly in the patronage of the ancient family of Marney, who poſſeſſed the manor of Trefrikeu.

[c] In the Exeter Regiſters called St. Elente. (Borlaſe's MS. Notes.)

church-town, are Fraddon, Penhale, and Summer-Court. Part of the ſmall borough of Michell, alſo, is in this pariſh. There are three great fairs held at Summer-Court for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, &c. One of theſe, held on the 28th of July, is of modern date, the others are ancient chartered fairs; and the right of holding them was lately purchaſed of the Rev. Dr. Luttrell Wynne, by Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. Both theſe fairs belonged to the Veres, Earls of Oxford; one of them, attached to the Earl's manor of Polſew in St. Erme, was held at a place called Long-Chepyng on Holyrood day[d]; the other, ſtill called Penhale fair, held on the 25th of September, has been transferred from that village to Summer-Court. It belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to John le Seneſchall[e], and in that of Edward IV. to the Veres.[f]

The manor of Argallez or Arrallas was formerly in the Dinham family[g], afterwards in that of St. Aubyn. Having become veſted in the crown, it was granted, ſucceſſively, to the Duke of Clarence and the Duke of Glouceſter[h]: it is now the joint property of Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., and William Raſhleigh, Eſq. of Menabilly, by inheritance and bequeſt from the Carew family. The ſite of the manor is occupied by a farm-houſe.

The manor of Borthy was many years in the family of Penroſe; afterwards in the Boſcawens: it is now the property of Lord Falmouth.

The barton of Carvynick was a ſeat of the Willoughbys, a Dorſetſhire family, whoſe coheireſs brought it to a branch of the Arundells of Lanherne. The heireſs of Zach. Arundell married Anthony Tanner, a younger ſon of the Tanners of Court in Brannell, one of whoſe coheireſſes brought it to the grandfather of the Rev. Thomas Penwarne, the preſent leſſee of this eſtate under the church of Windſor. The manſion is occupied as a farm-houſe.

Pencooſe or Pencorſe, formerly a ſeat of the family of Jolly: it was purchaſed in the reign of Charles II. by Arthur Forteſcue, whoſe deſcendant, Captain Forteſcue of the guards, ſold it, about the year 1790, to Mr. William Baſſet. The houſe has been modernized by Mr. Baſſet for his own reſidence.

Trewhela, ſome time the ſeat of a younger branch of the Hoblyns, is now the property of Mr. John Baſſet, of Chytane, in this pariſh.

The barton of Trewceſe, ſome time a ſeat of the Trewithicks, an ancient family now extinct, belongs to Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., and Francis Retallack, of St. Michell. The latter purchaſed his moiety of the late Philip Raſhleigh, Eſq. of Menabilly[i]. The ſite of the barton is now occupied by a farm-houſe.

[d] Eſch. 4 Hen. V. [e] Eſch. 2 Edw. II. [f] Eſch. 15 Edw. IV.
[g] See Carew's Survey, f. 44. [h] Pat. 2 Edw. IV., and 4 Edw. IV.
[i] They purchaſed, in 1626, of Sir Bernard Grenville and his ſon Beville.

Gonronſon, the ſeat ſome time of a younger branch of the Flamanks, was ſold by them, in 1724, to the Hawkins family: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. Boſwallow, which was ſold by the Richards family to John Stephens, Eſq. of St. Ives, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Samuel Stephens, Eſq., of Tregenna Caſtle.

Goonhaſkin, ſpoken of by Norden as a houſe of the Coſwarths, is now a farm-houſe, belonging to a minor of the name of Bennet, as heir of the Gullys.

Bodanna or Bodannan, in this pariſh, belonged to the Footes of Lambeſſo, of whom it was purchaſed by Mr. Johnſon Vivian, great uncle of John Vivian, Eſq. of Pencallenick, the preſent proprietor.

The pariſh-church, which had fallen down, was rebuilt in the reign of Charles II. Tonkin ſuppoſes, that St. Athenodorus gave name to the church and pariſh. The great tithes, appropriated formerly to the college of Glaſeney, are held on leaſe by Samuel Stephens, Eſq., under the Biſhop of Exeter, who is patron of the vicarage. At Arrallas are the ruins of a chapel, and a meadow, called the Chapel-meadow; at Michell and Hendra are meadows of the ſame name, but no remains of chapels. All theſe meadows pay great tithes to the vicar.

Partly in this pariſh as before obſerved, and partly in that of Newlyn, is the ſmall borough-town of Michell, improperly ſo called, and ſtill more improperly St. Michael: it is written in ancient records Modeſhole. In the year 1301, John de Arundell certified his right to a market and fair in his manor of Modeſhole: this market and fair had been granted to Walter de Ralegh, of whoſe ſon Peter, his anceſtor, Ralph de Arundell, had purchaſed the manor[k]. The market has been long diſuſed; an annual fair is held on the 15th of October, chiefly for ſheep, of which from three to four thouſand head are generally offered for ſale.

The manor of Michell paſſed, by ſale, from the Arundells to the Scawens of Carſhalton in Surrey: it was afterwards in Sir Francis Baſſet, Bart. (now Lord de Dunſtanville), of whom it was purchaſed by Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. This borough, which has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward VI., is governed by a portreeve annually elected at the court-leet of the High Lord, by a jury conſiſting of the principal inhabitants of the borough nominated by the High Lord; which portreeve, by preſcription, muſt be one of the five chief tenants or meſne-lords. The preſent portreeve (1812) is Mr. Richard Curgenven: the other deputy-lords are the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne; Thomas Carlyon, Eſq. of Tregrehan; the Rev. T. Carlyon, rector of Truro and vicar of Probus, and the Rev. Richard Hennah, vicar of St. Auſtell. "The members to ſerve in parliament," ſays Browne Willis, "have been elected ſeveral ways; ſometimes

[k] Placita, 30 Edw. I.

[l] Notitia Parliamentaria, publiſhed in 1716., II. 157.

but

by a jury of the principal inhabitants; and at others, by the inhabitants in general; but on the 20th of March 1700, the right of election was ſettled by a vote of the Houſe of Commons to be in the lords of the ſaid borough, capable of being port-reeves, and in the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, who were then not above ſixteen, but are now twenty-ſix[d]." The preſent number of voters, excluſively of the lords, is only four.

Richard Carew, Eſq., of Anthony, who wrote the ſurvey of Cornwall, was one of the repreſentatives of this borough. It appears by the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter, that there was formerly a chapel at Michell, dedicated to St. Francis; this chapel has been long ago demoliſhed, and a dwelling-houſe built on the ſite. The adjoining field is ſtill called the Chapel-field.

ST. ERME, in the deanery, and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies three miles and a half from Truro, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the Church-town, are Treviſpan, commonly called Triſpan, Stairfoot, and that part of Treſilian which lies weſt of the bridge, that on the eaſt ſide being in the pariſh of Merther. At this bridge was concluded the treaty between Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the month of March 1646, by which the county of Cornwall was ſurrendered to the parliament. There are two annual fairs at Treſilian bridge; viz. on the ſecond Monday in February, and on the Monday before Whitſuntide, for cattle, &c.

The manor of Polſew or Polzue, called in the Domeſday Survey, Polduh, was part of the large eſtate held under Robert, Earl of Cornwall, at the time of taking that ſurvey by Ricardus, and paſſed with the daughter of his ſon William Fitz-Richard, to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall. This manor was one of the eſtates which came into the family of Vere, Earl of Oxford, by marriage with one of the coheireſſes of Serjeaux. It was forfeited by the attainder of John, Earl of Oxford, who held St. Michael's Mount againſt King Edward IV., in 1471.[e] It appears, by an inquiſition taken after the death of Richard, Earl of Oxford, in 1416, that the advowſon of the church was attached to this manor, and a fair, called Long-Chepyng fair, now held at Summer-Court in St. Enoder, and that it was held of Sir John Dinham, as of his manor of Cardinham[f]. At a later period, this manor was ſucceſſively in the families of Mapowder and Luttrel[g]; from the latter, it deſcended to Richard Wynne, Eſq., Serjeant-at-law, father of the Rev. Luttrel Wynne, LL.D., the preſent proprietor. The barton

[d] Notitia Parliamentaria; publiſhed in 1716, II. 157.
[e] Eſch. 15 Edw. IV.
[f] Eſch. 4 Hen. V. 53.
[g] Tonkin.

of this manor is held on leaſe by Mr. Zaccheus Andrew, whoſe family have occupied it nearly a century.

The manor of Tregaſa or Tregaſow became, by purchaſe, the property of John Coke, Gent., about the year 1600. His ſon, Thomas Coke, Eſq., was ſheriff of the county in the latter end of the reign of Charles I.[h] His grandſon ſold this eſtate to Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq., anceſtor of Lord Viſcount Falmouth, who is the preſent proprietor. Tregaſow houſe was built, but left in an unfiniſhed ſtate, by Thomas Coke the younger: it is now a farm-houſe.

The manor of Killigrew belonged to the ancient family, now extinct, to whom it gave name. They continued to poſſeſs it till about the year 1636, when it was ſold to John Jagoe[i], Eſq. His deſcendant, Itai Jagoe, alienated it to Mr. Robert Corker of Falmouth, who died in 1731. In 1737, Mr. John Stephens, of St. Ives, (anceſtor of Samuel Stephens, Eſq., the preſent proprietor,) bought this manor of Sir John Moleſworth and Edmund Prideaux, Eſq., who, the preceding year, had purchaſed of the Prince of Wales all the lands which had been Mr. Corker's, and afterwards Mr. Tregagle's. There are no remains of the ancient manſion, the ſite of which is now an arable field.

The manor of Trevenen, partly in this pariſh, and partly in Gorran, belonged to the priory of Tywardreth, and was one of thoſe which, in 1540, were annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in lieu of the honour of Wallingford.

The barton of Ennis was formerly a ſeat of the Opies[k], and was ſold by them, in the reign of James I., to the anceſtor of Mr. Samuel Jagoe, who now reſides at Ennis. The former reſidence of the Jagoe family had been at the barton of Truthan, which was held under the Borlaſes, as leſſees under the ſee of Exeter, it being parcel of the Biſhop's manor of Cargol in Newlyn. Mr. Borlaſe, who was ſheriff of the county the two laſt years of James II., and is ſaid to have been created a peer by that monarch after his abdication, had built a houſe on this barton for his own occaſional reſidence[l]. He afterwards leaſed the barton for lives to the family of Williams. John Williams, Eſq., of Truthan, was ſheriff in 1705; the laſt of that family who reſided there, was John Williams, Eſq., who died in 1764. Truthan is now the ſeat of Edward Collins, Eſq., who purchaſed the leaſe of John Thomas, Eſq., Vice-warden of the Stannaries. The fee of the manor of

[h] Hals.

[i] The barton had been ſold to the family of Michell about the year 1600, and paſſed afterwards to Jagoe. The Killigrews retained the manor ſome years longer, but had ſold all the lands piecemeal, before 17 Jac. I. (Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub., in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn.)

[k] Opie had it as late as 17 Jac. I. (Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub.)

[l] His chief ſeat was at Treluddra-Park.

Cargol, under which this barton is held, is now (by a late purchaſe made under the powers of the land-tax redemption act) veſted in Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Baronet.

The barton of Trevellow, which was for ſeveral deſcents a ſeat of the family of Laugherne, is now the property and reſidence of Mr. George Simmons.

The barton of Polglaſe was ſold by the Killigrews in the year 1610; and having been ſucceſſively in the families of Luxton and Roſogan, was purchaſed, in 1659, by Thomas Tonkin, Eſq., of Trevaunance. This ſmall eſtate, on which is a farm-houſe, is now in ſeveralties among his repreſentatives, or perſons who have purchaſed of them.

The barton of Treworgan belonged to the family of Trencreek, from whom it paſſed, by a female heir, to the Polwheles. John Polwhele, Eſq. ſold it, in the early part of the laſt century, to Mr. John Collins: it is now, by purchaſe from a couſin, the property of Edward Collins, Eſq. of Truthan. The houſe, which was ſome time a ſeat of the Polwheles, and afterwards of the Collins family, is now occupied by a farmer.

Treworgan-Vean, which, in Hals's time, was the reſidence of Mr. Andrew Ley, is now a farm-houſe, the property of his deſcendant, Mr. Hugh Ley. Trehane-Vean, in Hals's time, a ſeat of a younger branch of the Courtenays of Trethurſe, paſſed, by female heirs through the Bawdens, to the preſent proprietor, Joſeph Beauchamp, Eſq. of Pengreep in Gwennap: it is now a farm-houſe.

In the pariſh-church are monuments of Robert Trencreek[m], Eſq. of Trencreek in Creed, 1594; Joan, wife of John Coke, Eſq. of Tregaſow, 1630, and John Jagoe, Eſq.[n] of Truthan, 1652. The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of Dr. Wynne, the advowſon having been always attached to the manor of Polſew. There is no endowed ſchool in this pariſh, but the poor children are taught to read at the expence of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Cardew, the rector.

St. Erney, in the hundred and deanery of Eaſt, lies about two miles north by eaſt from St. Germans. The principal village, excluſively of the Church-town, is Markwell.

[m] He married the coheireſs of the families of Vivian and Kingdon, and left four daughters, married into the families of Carminow, Penwarne, Polwhele, and Mohun.

[n] Epitaph:—

He was more than he ſeem'd, yet ſeemed to be
More than a thouſand more; his pedigree
Is drawn in Heaven, where, if ere you come,
You'll ſee more of him than in verſe or tombe."

The manor of Trelugan was, at an early period, in the family of Dawney, from whom it paſſed, by a female heir, to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, and continued in that family as late as the reign of Henry VII. [o] It is not now known as a manor: the barton is the property and reſidence of Francis O'Dogherty, Eſq., who inherits it from the family of Blake.

The manor of Markwell was parcel of the eſtate of Thomas, Earl of Lancaſter [p], attainted in the reign of Edward II.; afterwards of the Bodrugans [q]. In the reign of Henry VII., it was granted (after the attainder of Henry Bodrugan) to Sir John Poulett, from whom it deſcended to the late Duke of Bolton: it is now veſted in the Ducheſs Dowager.

At St. Erney, which is a daughter-church to Landrake, divine ſervice is performed only on the firſt Sunday in every month, when there is no ſervice at the mother-church. [r]

St. Erth, in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, is ſituated on the river Heyle, five miles from St. Ives, four from Marazion, which is the poſt-office town, and ſeven from Penzance, which is the chief market-town of the neighbourhood. Leland ſays, that St. Erth bridge was built 200 years before his time (which would carry it back to the middle of the fourteenth century), and that good tall ſhips came up to that place before the haven was barred up with ſands.

The manor of Trelowith, in this pariſh, has been long in the St. Aubyn family, together with that of Trenhale, of which there is now no knowledge or remembrance, it having been long merged in the former. The barton of Trenhale or Trenhayle was formerly the ſeat of a family of that name [s]; it is now in ſeveralties; and there are no remains of any manſion upon it which has the appearance of having been a gentleman's ſeat.

The manor of Treliſick was purchaſed, in the reign of Charles II., of Sir James Smith, by the family of Paynter, or De Camborne. The heireſs of the elder branch of the Paynters brought Treliſick to the Hearles. It is now the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, Eſq., whoſe mother was one of the coheireſſes of the

[o] Dugdale's Baronage. [p] Eſch. 15 Edw. II. [q] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI.

[r] For an account of the patronage and impropriation, ſee Landrake.

[s] Hals ſays, that the Trenhales were extinct in the reign of Edward III., when the heireſs married Trencreek, and that an heireſs of Trencreek married Budcoxhed, which family became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It appears by the pariſh-regiſter, that ſome of the Trenhale or Trenhayle family remained in the ſeventeenth century. George Trenhayle, Gent., was buried at St. Erth in 1687, and is ſaid to have been the laſt of the family who was poſſeſſed of the barton of Trenhayle.

laſt-

laſt-mentioned family. Great part of the old manſion on this eſtate has been taken down; what remains has been fitted up as a farm-houſe.

The barton of Trewinnard belonged to an ancient family of that name, two of whom were ſucceſſively members for the county in the reign of Edward III. The laſt who appears to have poſſeſſed this barton was William Trewinnard, one of the members for Helſton, in the reign of Henry VIII. From the Trewinnards it paſſed to the Mohuns, who ſome time reſided at Trewinnard. It is ſaid to have been ſettled, by one of this family, on his three daughters[t], one of whom brought her ſhare to Arundell of Tolverne: this ſhare, to which the manſion was annexed, was purchaſed of the Arundells by Sir Nicholas Hals of Fentongollan, who occaſionally reſided at Trewinnard; his ſon ſold this ſhare, with the manſion, to Thomas Hawkins, Eſq., anceſtor of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., the preſent proprietor, who keeps Trewinnard houſe in his own hands, and occaſionally reſides there. The other ſhares were held ſome time by the Hawkins family under the families of Praed and Penroſe[u]. The fee of theſe is now veſted in Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. and Mr. Praed of Trevethow, under whom Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins has a leaſe for life.

The barton of Cuſkeaſe belonged formerly to the family of Burges of Trethingey, and paſſed from them, by a female heir, to the Hoblyns of Nanſwhyden, in whom it is ſtill veſted.

Gurlyn[w], ſucceſſively a ſeat of the families of Gurlyn, Tregender, Nanſperian, Matthew, Prideaux[x], and Gregor, is now the property of Francis Gregor, Eſq., and occupied by the Rev. William Vaudrey. Gear, ſome time a reſidence of the Vivian family, is now occupied by John Vivian Tippet, Eſq.

Tredrea, held on leaſe under the St. Aubyns, was formerly the ſeat of an ancient family who took their name from this barton, and afterwards ſucceſſively of the families of Phillipps and Davies: it is now the reſidence of the Rev. Edward Giddy[y], who married the heireſs of Davies. The Phillipps's had another manſion in this pariſh, called Boſwordy.

[t] Hals ſays Sir Reginald, but by the pedigrees of the family, it does not appear that he had three daughters. He appears to have been ſon of Sir William Mohun and to have had three ſiſters; Bridget, married to Arundell of Tolverne, and two others married to Horſey and Speccot. Norden calls Trewinnard the ſeat of Mannering, by which it is probable that he meant Mohun, as he has written Biſcow for Boſcawen and Myntaye for Munday.

[u] Hals. [w] The Dinhams had a manor of Gurlyn, 2 Hen. IV. (Arundell Papers.) We find no other place of this name: perhaps the Gurlyns held under the Dinhams.

[x] Matthew and Prideaux married the coheireſſes of Nanſperian about the year 1600, and ſucceſſively poſſeſſed Gurlyn.

[y] He married the ſiſter and heireſs of Henry Davies, Eſq., who died in 1760, by whom he had Davies Giddy, Eſq., now M.P. for Bodmin. The father of Henry Davies married Elizabeth Phillipps of Tredrea.

This

This parish was anciently called Lanhudnow; a tenement of that name adjoining the Church-town, is now the property of Mr. Rodd, who is lessee of the great tithes under the church of Exeter. The south aisle of the parish-church is called Trewinnard's aisle. In the church-yard are some memorials of the family of Davies. There are the remains of an ancient chapel at Porthcullumb in this parish, the property of Mr. Andrew Hoskins. There is a charity-school at St. Erth, endowed with a house and 5l. 19s. 4d. per annum, being the interest of money given by the Rev. Thomas Ralph and Christopher Hawkins, Esq.[z]

A little above the vicarage-house is a circular double entrenchment, called Carhangives, said to have belonged to the Dinham family: it is still held under the manor of Cardinham.

ST. ERVAN, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies four miles and a half north from St. Columb, which is the post-office town, and four miles south from Padstow. The principal villages are Penrose and Rumford.

The manor of Trewinnick, which, about the year 1500, passed from the family of Halep, whose coheiresses married Boscawen and Trefusis, was sold by Lord Falmouth, in the year 1774, to Mr. William Brewer, and by him, the same year, to the Rev. John Basset Collins, father of G. F. Collins Browne, Esq.; the latter in 1805 sold the barton to Mr. William Eplett, by whose representatives it is now occupied as a farm. The remainder of the estate has since been sold in parcels. The manerial rights are now vested in Mr. Thomas Key. This manor was held under that of Trevose in St. Merryn.

The manor of Trembleth or Trembleigh was the property of an ancient family of that name, whose heiress brought it to the Arundells about or before the commencement of the fourteenth century. It was purchased, not many years ago, of Lord Arundell of Wardour, by Mr. Francis Crosse of Crediton, the present proprietor. Trembleth was the chief seat of the Arundells before their match with the heiress of Lanherne.

The manor of Trenowth was, for several generations, the property and residence of the family of Hore[a]. It has long ceased to be considered as a manor. The barton is the property of Mr. Peter Day, whose ancestors had long occupied

[z] The Rev. Thomas Ralph, vicar of Ingatestone in Essex, gave, in 1754, the sum of 100l. for the purpose of endowing a school at St. Erth, to be laid out according to the discretion of Mr. Collins, vicar of St. Erth, and Christopher Hawkins, Esq. Mr. Hawkins, after the sum of 16l. had been expended in repairing a house for a school-house, added, by codicil to his will, the sum of 100l. to the remainder.

[a] Tonkin. — It continued in the family of Hore in Norden's time.

it as a farm under the family of Hawkins. The ſmall manor of Bojea, in this pariſh, is claimed by Peter Bowen Harris, Eſq. and by Mr. Peter Day.

Treraval, a ſeat of the Beres, is now a farm-houſe, the property of John Hicks, Eſq.

In the pariſh-church are ſome memorials of the families of Keate and Pomeroy. The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of Sir A. C. Moleſworth, Bart.

ST. EVALL, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about five miles north-weſt from St. Columb, which is the poſt-office town, and the ſame diſtance ſouth-weſt from Padſtow. The principal villages in this pariſh are Treburthick and Downhill. The manor of Trethewell belonged to the ancient family of Nanfan[b], ſeveral times ſheriffs of the county in the fifteenth century. Richard Nanfan having died without male iſſue, this eſtate paſſed, by a female heir, to the family of Eriſey, and, by ſucceſſive ſales, to thoſe of Grenville, Smith, and Leach. It is now the property of Mrs. Croſſe, a deſcendant of the laſt-mentioned family, who reſided many years at Trethewell[c]. The barton was purchaſed, about the year 1798, by Lovell Todd, Eſq. (Captain of the Prince of Wales packet), who is the preſent proprietor: the houſe is occupied by a farmer.

The tower of the pariſh-church having fallen down towards the commencement of the laſt century, was rebuilt from the foundation, and completed in 1727. The expence, which amounted to nearly 400l., was defrayed by collections in the county, aided by a contribution from the Briſtol merchants, to whoſe veſſels navigating the north ſea, it is, from its loftineſs, a conſpicuous ſea-mark. In the church are ſome memorials of the family of Trevelick (1693 — 1731.) The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage; Captain Todd is leſſee of the great tithes under the Biſhop.

ST. EWE, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about ſix miles from St. Auſtell, and three from Mevagiſſey, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages, excluſively of the Church-town, are Polmaſick and Crowſwin.

The manor of St. Ewe was in the family of Hiwis as early as the beginning of Edward the Third's reign[d], and paſſed, with Tremoderet[e], and other eſtates, to the coheireſſes of Arundell, of that place: a portion of it, which fell to the

[b] It is ſaid to have been purchaſed by John Nanfan, in the reign of Henry VI. (Hals.).

[c] Her father, Francis Lewellyn, Eſq., took the name of Leach, in addition to his own, when he became poſſeſſed of this eſtate. He died in 1744.

[d] Eſch. 5 Edw. III.

[e] See p. 79. It was one of the manors which, having been forfeited by Sir Robert Treſillian's attainder, was granted to his widow (the heireſs of Hiwis), and her ſecond huſband, Sir John Coleſhill.

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ſhare of the St. Aubyn family by the marriage with the coheireſs of Whittington, was lately purchaſed of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. by Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. who is now proprietor of the whole; his family having inherited the remainder (which had paſſed through ſeveral hands) from the Seymours, Tredenhams, and Scobells.

The manor of Lanſladron or Lanſhadron, called in the Domeſday Survey, Lanlaran, was held by Reginald de Valletort of Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall: it was afterwards the ſeat of Serlo de Lanſladron, who was ſummoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Miranda, his daughter, having married Govely, whoſe heireſs married Trerice, on the failure of iſſue from the great grandſon of this Serlo, the Trerices, or their repreſentatives, the Arundells, appear to have been heirs of this ancient family. We find, however, that this manor, by purchaſe probably, came to the Arundells of Lanherne. The manor of Lanhadron, and that of Tregenna in St. Ewe, which belonged alſo to the Arundells, were, not many years ago, ſold in ſeveralties. The barton, on the ſite of which is now a farm-houſe, was purchaſed by the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Norden calls Lanhadron "an auntient howſe of the Arondells, where was the moſte ſtatelieſte parke within the ſhire, now utterly decayde, and the woodes rooted up and the land ſowed with corne. There is an oke within the circuit of this decayde parke, called Arondell's oke, which is ſayde to beare leaves as whyte as whyte paper. Some ſuche leaves are ordinarye on manie others, but to be ſo generall is more ſtraunge." The barton of Tregenna was, for many years, on leaſe to the family of Robins, afterwards to that of Randyll. The fee of this barton was purchaſed lately by Mr. John Gaved, of St. Mewan, who has rebuilt the houſe for his own reſidence.

The manors of Treworick, Tucoyſe, and Penſtraſa, belonged, anciently, to the family of Bodrugan. On the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, they were granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and are now the property of his deſcendant, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The barton of Treworick was for many years a ſeat of the Carkeits.

The manor of Helligan was, at an early period, in the Helligans, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the Tregarthians and Whitleghs, and from the latter, by coheireſſes, to the families of Grenville and Hals. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was purchaſed by Sampſon Tremayne, Eſq., anceſtor of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, the preſent proprietor. Helligan-houſe, which was built by Sir John Tremayne, Serjeant-at-law, about the year 1692, is now the ſeat of his deſcendant above-mentioned.

The manor of Polſew is ſuppoſed to have been formerly in the family of Nanſpyan or Nanſperian; on a partition of whoſe eſtates among coheireſſes, it

fell to the ſhare of the Vyvyan family. About the year 1611, it was purchaſed of the Vyvyans by the Seccombes of Merther, who alienated it to the Slades. It is now the property of * * * Allen, yeoman, of Perran-Zabuloe.

The manor of Tregian or Tregyan, gave name to an ancient family, who, upon their removal to Golden in Probus, ſuffered the manſion on this eſtate to go to ruin. The manor of Tregian was forfeited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Francis Tregian, Eſq., its owner, having been convicted of ſecreting a Romiſh prieſt[f]. This manor has been diſmembered; the barton became the property of the Hicks's, a branch of the Glouceſterſhire family of that name, who poſſeſſed alſo the barton of Trevithick, in this pariſh. At the latter place they built a capital manſion, which continued to be the ſeat of the family till the death of John Hicks, Eſq. without iſſue, in 1734. The barton of Tregian now belongs to Mr. Gaved of St. Mewan; what remains of Trevithick is a farm-houſe, belonging to Arthur Kempe, Eſq., Admiral of the Blue.

There was formerly a manor called Trelewick or Treluige, in this pariſh, many years ago diſmembered. The barton was the ſeat of John Archer, Eſq., who died in 1733. The houſe ſoon afterwards fell to decay, and is now a farm-houſe, the property and reſidence of Mr. John Harris. The eſtate was ſold, about twenty years ago, by Addis Archer, Eſq., couſin of Mr. Archer, of Trelaſk.

Tonkin ſpeaks of the following bartons in this pariſh:—Penſiquillis, the laſt ſeat of the Penkevills in this county[g] (where Benjamin Penkevill died unmarried, in 1699), now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart.; Treliſick, within the manor of Polſew, ſome time a ſeat of the Tremaynes, afterwards of the Hookers, now a farm-houſe, belonging to Thomas Carlyon, Eſq., of Tregrehan; Tregonan, within the manor of Tucoyſe, ſome time a ſeat of the Beaumonts, afterwards, ſucceſſively, of the Tredenhams and Scobells, partly dilapidated, the remainder being fitted up as a farm-houſe, the joint property of Mr. Tremayne and Thomas Hext, Eſq., as deſcended from the Scobells; and Keſtell-Wartha and Keſtell-Wollas, formerly ſeats of the Tremaynes, now farms belonging to their deſcendant, the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. One of theſe was the reſidence of Colonel Lewis Tremayne during the civil war, and was plundered by the ſoldiers of the Earl of Eſſex.

Lithney *alias* Luny was the ſeat of a family of that name, one of whoſe coheireſſes, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married into the family of Kempthorne of Tonacombe[h]. It was afterwards a ſeat of the Mohuns, who rebuilt the old manſion

[f] It was granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir George Carey (afterwards Lord Hunſdon), Pat. 21 Eliz. Lady Hunſdon ſold it to the ſon of Francis Tregyan, by whom it had been forfeited: it was ſoon afterwards alienated from the family. (See the account of Golden in Probus.)

[g] It was purchaſed by Philip Hawkins, Eſq., in 1706, of J. Roſevear and Francis Roſe, as coheirs of the Penkevills.

[h] Borlaſe's Collections.

about the year 1700. Luny is now a farm-houſe, the property of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe: his father, the late Earl, purchaſed it of the repreſentatives of Mrs. Birkhead, who poſſeſſed it by bequeſt of her firſt huſband, William Mohun, Eſq.

Boſew, held ſome time under the Arundells, by the family of Cruffe, is now a farm of Mr. Tremayne's.

Levalſa, ſome time a ſeat of the Henwoods, was, not long ſince, in the occupation of Captain Warwick, of the Navy, ſon-in-law of Mr. Peter, then proprietor: it is now a farm-houſe, belonging to the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

Tonkin ſays, on the authority of Mr. Lewis Tremayne, that the famous Hugh Peters was born at Trelean, in this pariſh.

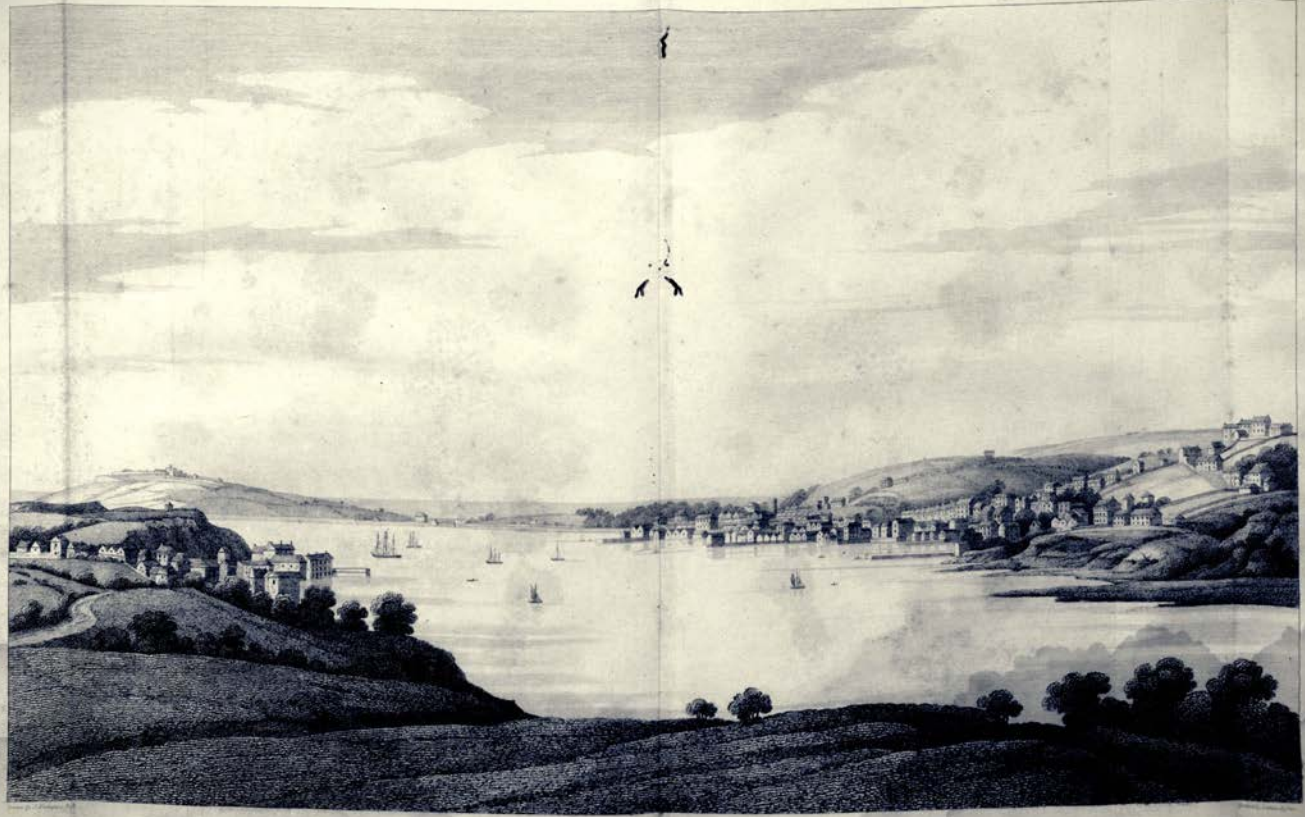
In the pariſh-church are monuments of the Penkevills of Penſiquillis; Robert Quarme, Eſq., 1708; William Mohun, Eſq., "the laſt of that ancient name and family," 1737; and of the Tredenham family, particularly that of Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., and wife of Sir Joſeph Tredenham of Tregonan, who was buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey, in 1706.[1] In the north aiſle, belonging to the Tregonan eſtate, is a monument of one of the Scobell family.

The advowſon of the rectory was purchaſed, about the year 1750, of the families of St. Aubyn and Hawkins (it having been annexed to the manor of St. Ewe), by the Rev. John Pomeroy, from whom it has paſſed, in moiéties, to the repreſentatives of his daughters, who married William Carlyon, Eſq., and Edward Cregoe, Eſq.

Dr. Hugh Atwell, rector of this pariſh, is ſpoken of by Carew for his ſingular practice of phyſic[k], which is ſaid to have been applied with great benevolence, and to have been attended with ſuch ſucceſs, that his cures were aſcribed to the magic art. Riſdon ſays, that he lived to be 100 years of age, and that the maid-ſervant who attended him was 120; but Prince tells us, that he died at the age of ninety-one years, on the 4th of May 1617: he adds, that it was a received tradition in the pariſh of St. Ewe, that he was buried naked, and that the ſhroud in which he had been wrapped, containing thirty ells of linen, was given, by his own direction, to the poor at his grave.

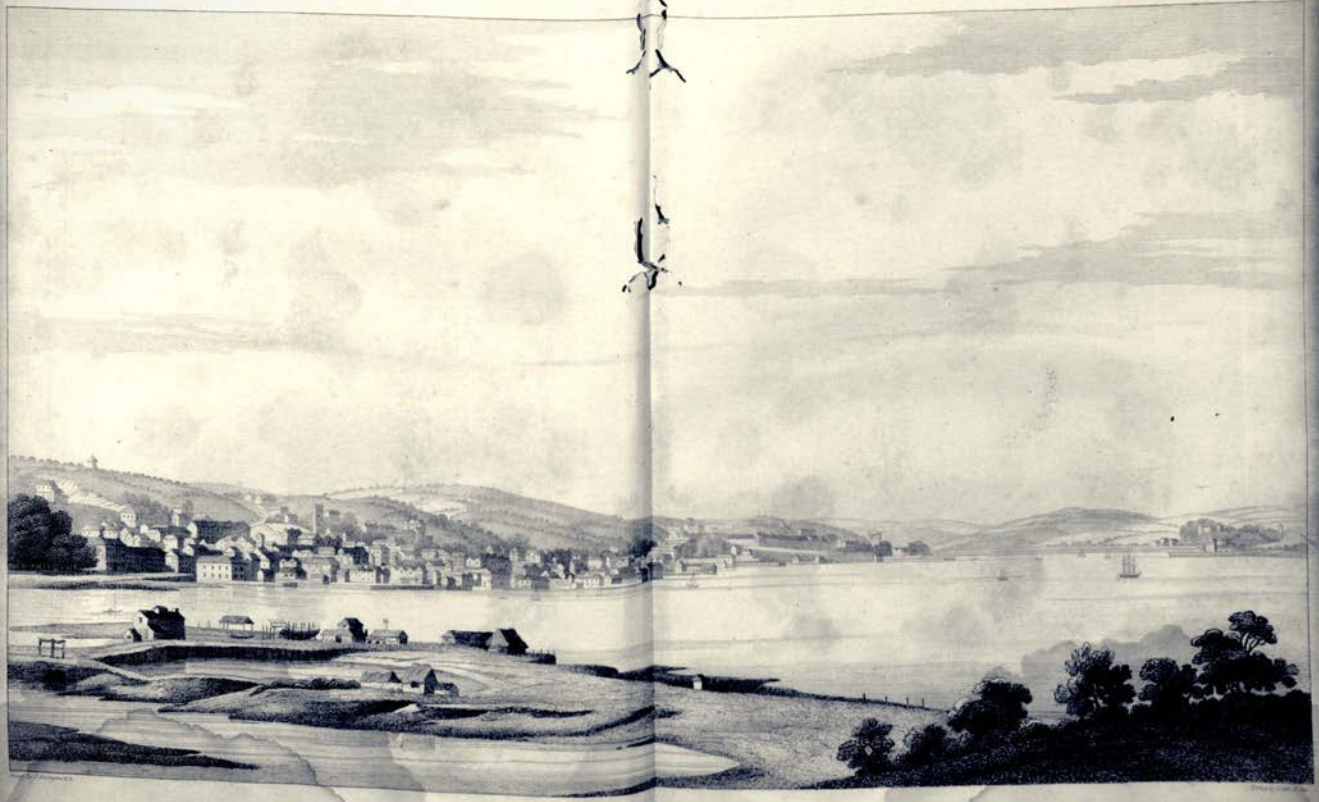
[1] Sir Joſeph Tredenham died in 1707, and was buried alſo in Weſtminſter Abbey, where is a monument to his memory.

[k] "Mary his practice is ſomewhat ſtrange and varying from all others; for though now and then he uſe blood-letting, and do ordinarily miniſter *Manus Chriſti*, and ſuch like cordials of his own compounding, (a poynt fitting well with my humour, as enabling nature, who beſt knoweth how to worke,) yet moſtly, for all diſeaſes, he preſcribeth milk and very often milk and apples, a courſe deeply ſubject to the exception of the beſt eſteemed practitioners; and ſuch notwithſtanding as whereby either the vertue of the medicine, or the fortune of the phiſicion, or the credulitie of the patient, hath recovered ſundry out of deſperate and forlorne extremities." Carew's Survey, f. 60.

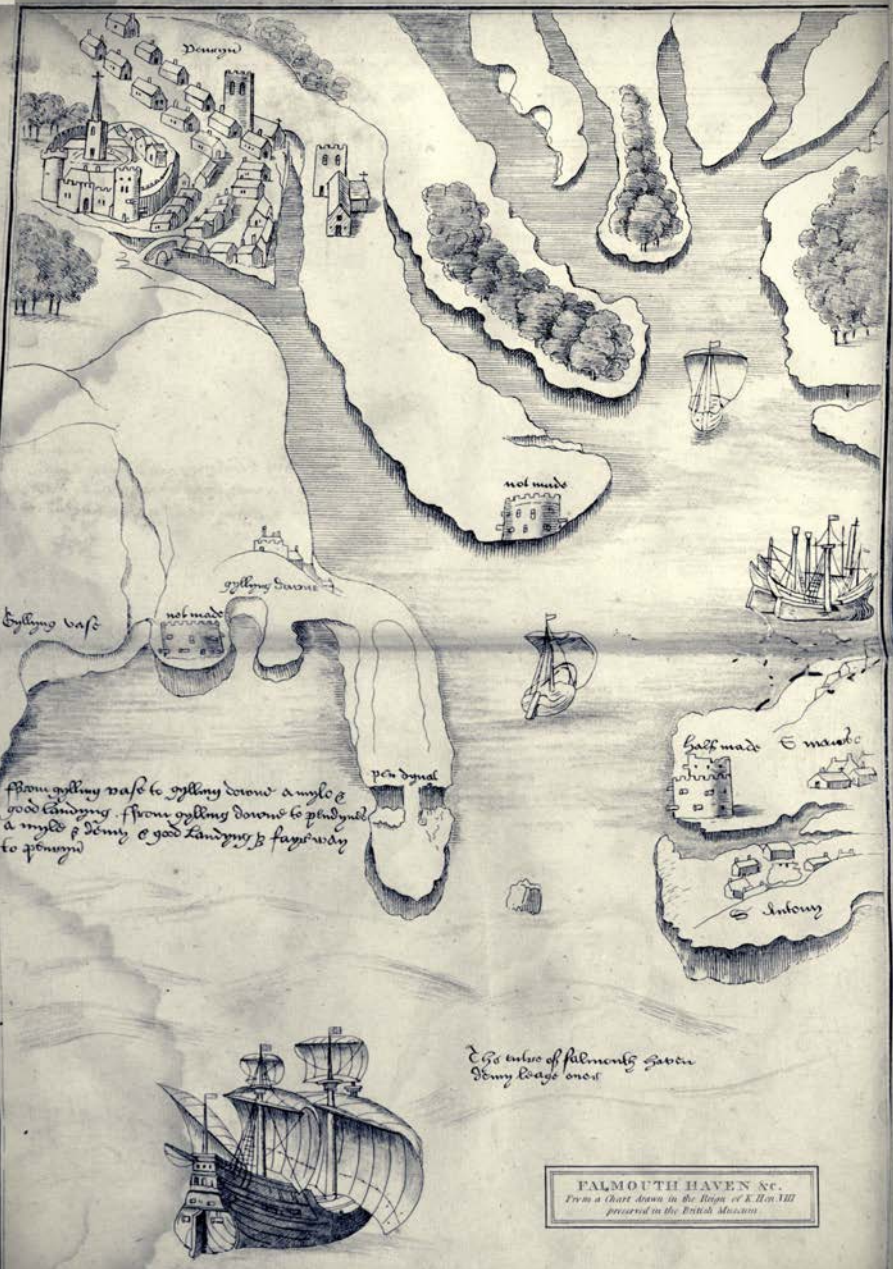


Pendennis Castle

North View of Falmouth



South View of Falmouth.



FALMOUTH HAVEN &c.
From a Chart drawn in the Reign of K. Hen VIII preserved in the British Museum

FALMOUTH, a large ſea-port town, taking its name from the celebrated harbour on which it is ſituated, lies in the eaſtern diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, and in the deanery of Weſt; fifty-five miles from Plymouth, and two hundred and ſixty-five from London.

There are many traditional ſtories concerning the origin of Falmouth as a town, ſome of which are too ridiculous to be repeated. They all date its origin ſubſequently to the year 1600. As a haven, it had long before been well known and reſorted to, by ſhips making for Britiſh ports, being one of the moſt ſecure and commodious in Great Britain: we firſt find it mentioned in the reign of Henry IV., Jane, Ducheſs of Burgundy, having landed there, when ſhe came over to England to be married to that monarch. From the great probability that there ſhould have been a town on the ſhores of a haven ſo excellent, and ſo well known, and from the circumſtance of Villa de Falmouth being mentioned by William of Worceſter, whoſe itinerary of Cornwall was written in the reign of Edward IV., one might be led to ſuppoſe that its origin was more remote, if we had not ſuch ſatisfactory evidence to the contrary. It is true, that in a map of the world, made about the year 1500, by Franceſco Mauro, in the library of St. Michael Murano at Venice, *Falamua*, Plemua, Paeſto (Padſtow), and Artemua (Dartmouth), are deſcribed as the principal towns in the weſt of England. This muſt, nevertheleſs, have been the miſtake of a foreigner, who knowing Falmouth to be one of the principal havens of this kingdom, concluded that there muſt have been a conſiderable town on its ſhores. Leland, who viſited Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII., and who ſcrupulouſly notices not only every "praty," but every "poor fiſchar towne," ſpeaks of Falmouth as "a havyn very notable and famoſe, and in a manner the moſt principale of al Britayne[l];" but ſays nothing of any town there. In the large chart of the ſouthern coaſt of England, made in the reign of King Henry VIII., preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum[m], no town or village is expreſſed, only a ſingle houſe (near what is there called Gylling-down,) which muſt have been intended for Arwenack. Norden, who viſited every part of Cornwall, in 1584, for the purpoſe of preparing his map, deſcribes neither town nor village at Falmouth; nor does Carew mention any in his ſurvey, printed in 1602.

A manuſcript hiſtory of the Killigrews, written by one of that family, ſays, that there was only a ſingle houſe at Falmouth, beſides Arwenack (the ſeat of the Killigrews), when Sir Walter Ralegh, being homeward-bound from the coaſt of Guinea, put in there; that he was entertained at Arwenack, and his men poorly accommodated at the ſolitary houſe, which, it is probable, had been originally built for the entertainment of ſea-faring perſons; that this celebrated navigator, being ſtruck with the great utility of providing more

[l] Itin. VII. p. 119. [m] MSS. Cotton. Auguſtus I. vol. i., from which the annexed plate is taken.

extenſive accommodations at the mouth of Falmouth harbour for the officers and crews of homeward-bound ſhips, laid before the Council a project for erecting four houſes for that purpoſe. It is probable, that the ſingle houſe here ſpoken of, was ſingle as a houſe of entertainment, and that there were alſo a few fiſhers' cottages, though too inconſiderable to have been deſcribed by Norden, even as a village. The act of 1664, which will be hereafter mentioned, ſpeaking of the progreſs of buildings at Falmouth, refers to a time when there were only ten houſes. The firſt attempt to enlarge this inſignificant village, then called Smithick, was in 1613, when John (afterwards Sir John) Killigrew, to whom the ſite belonged, began to build ſeveral new houſes. On this occaſion, he experienced much oppoſition from the corporations of Penryn, Truro, and Helſton, who joined in a petition to King James, repreſenting the ill conſequences which would enſue to thoſe boroughs, if a town ſhould be built at Falmouth harbour. The matter was referred to the Lords of the Council, and in the mean time the buildings were ſtopped by the King's order. The Lords of the Council having applied for information on the ſubject to Sir Nicholas Hals, then governor of Pendennis-Caſtle, received ſuch ample ſatisfaction as to the reaſonableneſs and utility of building a town at Falmouth, that they decided in Mr. Killigrew's favour. The buildings, in conſequence, proceeded rapidly, and the town ſoon became a place of great trade. It appears by the act above-mentioned, that there were 200 houſes in Falmouth in 1664; before the cloſe of that century, they had increaſed to nearly 350; about 1750, to between 500 and 600; in 1801 and 1811, according to the returns made to parliament in thoſe years, there were 465 inhabited houſes in the town of Falmouth, excluſively of 182 in that part of the ſuburbs which is in Falmouth pariſh, and 72 at Green-Bank or Dunſtanville-town, in the pariſh of Budock, making altogether 719.

During Cromwell's uſurpation, Peter Killigrew, though of a family eminently loyal, contrived to make ſuch intereſt with the exiſting government, as to procure conſiderable advantages for the then infant-town of Smithick. He is ſaid, not only to have procured the eſtabliſhment of a market, but to have obtained an order, that the cuſtom-houſe ſhould be removed from Penryn to Smithick. On the 18th of January 1652-3, it was reſolved by the Houſe of Commons, that a weekly market ſhould be kept in the town of Smithick in the county of Cornwall; and the Attorney-General was accordingly authorized to draw up a patent for keeping the ſaid market on Thurſday in every week. There are now three weekly markets for butchers'-meat, fiſh, and other proviſions—Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; and two fairs for cattle, &c. Auguſt 7th, and November 10th.

This town is firſt recorded by the name of Falmouth, in the charter of King Charles II., bearing date 1661, which incorporates the principal inhabitants by the ſtyle of mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes. In 1664, an act of parliament was

paſſed, for making Falmouth, which had, till that time, been part of St. Budock, a ſeparate pariſh.

Soon after the year 1670, Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart., conſtructed a new quay at Falmouth, and procured an act of parliament for confirming certain duties to be payable to him and his heirs. The trade of Falmouth, which, from its advantageous ſituation, ſoon began to be extenſive, and to exceed that of any other Corniſh port, has been already ſpoken of more in detail. Its principal imports are, timber, hemp, tallow, grain, iron, &c. from the north; wine, fruits, and ſpirits from Spain, Portugal, and Holland; rum and ſugar from the Weſt-Indies; and proviſions, grain, &c. from Ireland; its principal exports, tin, tin-plates, copper, woollens, pilchards, and other fiſh, oil, &c. Cotton goods from Manchester are ſent in large quantities from this port to Malta, &c. A coaſting-trade of conſiderable extent is carried on between Falmouth and London, Briſtol, Plymouth, &c.

Falmouth owes much of its proſperity to the eſtabliſhment of the poſt-office packets to Liſbon, the Weſt Indies, &c. It is ſuppoſed, that it firſt became a ſtation for packets about the year 1688; and it is known that, in 1696, packets were employed between Falmouth and the Groyne. In 1705, five packets were employed between Falmouth and the Weſt India iſlands; the veſſels were of 150 tons burthen, and manned with thirty men; two years afterwards, the ſame number of packets were employed between Falmouth and Liſbon. In 1755, two packets were employed between Falmouth and New York; the next year, a packet went from Falmouth to Corunna, and another to Gibraltar. In 1763, the packets to New York were increaſed to four. In 1764, packets were eſtabliſhed to Penſacola, St. Auguſtine, Savannah, and Charles-town. In 1766, an additional packet was employed on the Weſt India ſtation; and in 1768, four additional boats between Falmouth and Charles-town.

In 1776, the total number of packets on the Falmouth ſtation was nine; in 1782, there were four to Liſbon, and eighteen, including office-boats, to the Weſt Indies and America. In 1799, a fifth packet was employed on the Weſt India ſtation. In 1806, four packets were employed between Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta; in 1808, five between Falmouth and the Brazils, and three between Falmouth, Corunna, &c.; in 1810, three between Falmouth and Surinam. The preſent eſtabliſhment conſiſts of ſeven packets on the Liſbon ſtation; twenty eſtabliſhed, and fourteen temporary packets, for general purpoſes. [m]

The title of Earl of Falmouth was given, by King Charles II., in 1664, to Charles Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, and Viſc. Fitz-Harding, who died the following

[m] For this ſatisfactory account of the Falmouth packets, we are indebted to Francis Freeling, Eſq., ſecretary to the General Poſt-office.

year,

year, without iſſue. In 1679, John, Lord Robartes, was created Earl of Falmouth; which title he retained only ſix days, by reaſon, as Tonkin ſays, of a jeſt; Lady Mohun having complimented his lady on her acquiſition of the title of Counteſs of Penny-come-quick, a name given in deriſion to Falmouth, by ſome of the neighboring towns, which had oppoſed its riſe. It is more probable that it was becauſe the title of *Viſcount* Falmouth was then enjoyed by George Fitzroy, natural ſon of the King, by the Ducheſs of Cleveland, to whom it had been given with the Earldom of Northumberland in 1674. Theſe titles became extinct in 1716; and in 1720, Hugh Boſcawen, anceſtor of the preſent nobleman of that title, was created Viſcount Falmouth.

The manor of Arwenack, which extends over this pariſh, was acquired by the Killigrew family in the reign of Richard II., by marriage with the heireſs of Arwenack. The Killigrews, in conſequence, removed their reſidence from Killigrew in St. Erme, the ancient ſeat of the family, to Arwenack. John Killigrew, Eſq., who died in 1567, built at Arwenack, what was then eſteemed the fineſt and moſt coſtly houſe in the county. It has been ſaid, that this houſe was ſet on fire during the civil war, by its owner Sir John Killigrew, who was a zealous royaliſt, to prevent its falling into the hands of the parliamentary army. The manuſcript hiſtory of the Killigrew family before quoted, ſays, on the contrary, that it was ſet on fire, under that pretext, by the malicious and envious governor of Pendennis-Caſtle. It was never wholly rebuilt after the Reſtoration, but partially fitted up for the occaſional reſidence of the family. In the year 1660, William Killigrew, Eſq. was created a baronet, with remainder to Peter, ſon of his elder brother, Sir Peter Killigrew, Knt. The title became extinct by the death of this Peter, who was the ſecond baronet, in 1704. On the event of the death of his only ſon, George Killigrew, who was killed in an affray at an inn in Penryn, by Walter Vincent, Eſq., and died without male iſſue, Sir Peter entailed his eſtates on his ſon-in-law, Martin Liſter, Eſq., who took the name of Killigrew; but dying without iſſue, they paſſed to the deſcendants of Frances, the eldeſt daughter of Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart., above-mentioned, who left iſſue, and are now enjoyed by the Right Hon. Lord Wodehouſe[n], who married Sophia Berkeley, repreſentative of the Killigrews. What remains of the ancient manſion of Arwenack has been divided into

[n] Frances, daughter of Sir Peter Killigrew, married Richard Eriſey, Eſq., of Eriſey, whoſe daughter, Mary, married Colonel John Weſt, of Bruton in the county of Somerſet. Mary, elder daughter and coheir of Colonel Weſt, having taken the name of Killigrew, married John Merrill, Eſq., by whom ſhe had an only daughter, Mary, married to the Rev. Robert Bathurſt. The iſſue of this marriage was two ſons, who died without iſſue. Frances, the other coheireſs of Colonel Weſt, who took alſo the name of Killigrew, married the Hon. Charles Berkeley, brother of the laſt Lord Berkeley of Stratton: their only ſurviving daughter, Sophia, married Sir John Wodehouſe,

into two dwelling-houſes adjoining the town of Falmouth, now occupied by James Bull, Eſq., and Mr. Lake. The pyramid in the adjoining grove was built in 1737 and 1738, by Martin Killigrew, Eſq., at the expence of 455l. 15s. 6d. It is fourteen feet wide at the baſe, and forty-four feet in height.

The pariſh-church of Falmouth, which was built ſoon after the Reſtoration, was dedicated by Dr. Seth Ward, Biſhop of Exeter, to the memory of Charles I., "King and martyr;" it was made parochial by act of parliament, in 1664, as before-mentioned. Lord Wodehouſe is patron of the rectory.

There are meeting-houſes at Falmouth for the Baptiſts, Independents, Quakers, and Methodiſts; a ſmall Roman catholic chapel, and a Jew's ſynagogue.

There is no endowed ſchool in Falmouth, but ſome extenſive charities for educating the children of the poor, are ſupported by voluntary contributions. A ſchool for thirty boys and thirty girls, who are clothed and inſtructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the girls in needle-work, was eſtabliſhed about the year 1801, under the patronage of the reſident clergyman. There is a Sunday-ſchool alſo, in which about 300 children are educated, connected with the church-eſtabliſhment. A ſchool for ſixty girls on Mr. Lancaſter's plan, patronized chiefly by ſome ladies of the Quakers' perſuaſion, but ſupported by a general ſubſcription, was inſtituted in 1811. A ſchool of the ſame deſcription for boys, to contain from 200 to 250, has been recently eſtabliſhed under the direction of the Quakers.

An alms-houſe, containing ten ſmall rooms for the habitation of poor widows, was erected in 1810, at the joint expence of Lord Wodehouſe and Samuel Tregelles, Eſq.

The Merchants' Hoſpital, for the relief and ſupport of maimed and diſabled ſeamen, and the widows and children of ſuch as ſhould be killed, ſlain, or drowned in the merchants' ſervice, was eſtabliſhed about the year 1750, under the authority of an act of parliament, paſſed 20 Geo. II., for the relief and ſupport of maimed and diſabled ſeamen belonging to the port of London, which gives a power to any out-port deſirous of reaping the benefit of that act, by eſtabliſhing a hoſpital for ſeamen belonging to ſuch port, to appoint fifteen truſtees for its management, who are annually elected by the owners and commanders of veſſels belonging to the port, and confirmed by the corporation in London, which was eſtabliſhed under

houſe, Bart., now the Right Hon. Lord Wodehouſe, who became entitled to one moiety of the Arwenack eſtate in right of his wife, under a ſettlement made by Sir Peter Killigrew, and purchaſed the other moiety of General Bathurſt, to whom it had been bequeathed by his nephew Robert Bathurſt, Eſq. (ſon of the Rev. Robert Bathurſt before-mentioned), who died *ſine prole* in 1791.

the

the ſaid act[n]. A treaſurer, receiver, and ſecretary, are appointed by the truſtees. The preſent income of the Merchants' Hoſpital at Falmouth is about 300l. per annum. There are at this time twenty-four regular penſioners belonging to this inſtitution; and the number of widows and children of deceaſed mariners, who receive relief from this excellent inſtitution, is very conſiderable.[o]

A diſpenſary was eſtabliſhed in or about the year 1806, and not long afterwards a Miſericordia or Benevolent Society, for the relief of the poor, particularly ſtrangers, under the management of a committee of viſitors, the town being divided into different diſtricts for the more convenient examination of the actual ſituation of applicants. There is alſo a Lying-in charity, eſtabliſhed about the year 1800; a humane ſociety eſtabliſhed in 1812; and a charitable inſtitution for ſupplying the poor with blankets, of the ſame date.

Adjoining to Falmouth, but in the pariſh of Budock[p], is Pendennis-Caſtle, built by King Henry VIII. on the ſite of an ancient fortification, which occupied the ſummit of a hill commanding Falmouth harbour. John Killigrew, Eſq., on whoſe land the caſtle was erected[q], was appointed the firſt governor, and, on his death, in 1567, he was ſucceeded by his ſon, Sir John Killigrew, Knt., who died in 1584. Queen Elizabeth repaired the fortifications, and enlarged the caſtle. "Henry the Eighth," ſays Norden, "having warrs with the Frenche, buylte there firſte a caſtelle, which now ſerveth for the governor's howſe, a ſtrong rounde pyle; but ſince Her late Majeſtie having like occaſions with the Spaniardes, fortefied it more ſtrongely." The Queen made Sir Nicholas Parker governor, on the death of Sir John Killigrew; his ſucceſſors were Sir John Parker, Sir Nicholas Hals, and Sir Nicholas Slanning. The latter was ſlain at the ſiege of Briſtol, in 1643. Pendennis-Caſtle was an important garriſon of the King's during the whole of the civil war. In the month of July 1644, it was for a ſhort time the reſidence of Queen Henrietta Maria, who embarked thence for France[r]. The Duke of Hamilton was for a conſiderable time a priſoner in this caſtle in 1644 and 1645.[s] Prince Charles was entertained there by the

[n] The office of this corporation is over the Royal Exchange, and is known by the name of the Merchants' Seamen's Office.

[o] From the information of Mr. R. W. Fox.

[p] The act of parliament by which Falmouth was made a ſeparate pariſh, ſtates its boundaries to extend only "to the outer-works of Pendennis Caſtle on the ſouth ſide," leaving the caſtle within the old pariſh of Budock. We were not aware of this circumſtance when the account of that pariſh was printed.

[q] The fee of Pendennis-Caſtle continued in the Killigrews, under whom it was held by the crown, at a ſmall yearly rent and a fine. Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart. procured this to be converted into a yearly-rent of 20ol. without fine. (MS. Hiſtory of the Killigrews.)

[r] Sanderſon's Reign of Charles I., p. 725. [s] Lord Clarendon.

Governor,

Governor, John Arundell, Eſq., in 1645.[t] During the ſpring and ſummer of 1646, Pendennis-Caſtle underwent a cloſe ſiege, being inveſted by the parliamentary forces, both by ſea and land, under the command of Colonel Forteſcue and Admiral Batten[u]. Lieut.-Col. Ingoldſby was ſhot as he was viewing the caſtle[w], in the month of March. It was moſt obſtinately defended by its veteran governor, then nearly fourſcore years of age, that and Ragland being the laſt garriſons in England which held out againſt the parliament. The garriſon was reduced to ſuch extremities for want of proviſions, that they are ſaid to have fed upon the fleſh of horſes and dogs. "Pendennis," ſays Lord Clarendon, "refuſed all ſummons, admitting no treaty till they had not victual for twenty-four hours, when they carried on the treaty with ſuch firmneſs, that their ſituation was never ſuſpected, and they obtained as good terms as any garriſon in England." After the ſurrender, which took place in the month of Auguſt 1646, the beſieging-officer, Colonel Forteſcue, was made governor by the parliament: he was ſucceeded by Captain Fox, and the latter, in 1649, by Sir Hardreſs Waller[x]. In the month of March 1660, Sir Peter Killegrew was made governor by General Monk[y]. After the Reſtoration, Richard Lord Arundell (ſon of the brave veteran by whom the caſtle had been ſo ably defended), his ſon, John Lord Arundell, and John Grenville Earl of Bath, were ſucceſſively governors.[z]

In the month of November 1717, Pendennis Caſtle received great injury from a thunder-ſtorm: the lightning ſtruck through the walls of the building, which are eight or nine feet thick, removing ſtones, as it was ſaid, of five or ſix hundred weight; and ſo far damaged the fort, as to render it for a time indefenſible[a]. The government of Pendennis-Caſtle has, of late years, been given to officers in the army. The preſent governor is General F. Buckley.

Feock, in the hundred and deanery of Powder, lies about four miles north-eaſt of Penryn, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth of Truro, which is the poſt-office town. Falmouth alſo is about the ſame diſtance acroſs the paſſage. The principal villages in this pariſh are La Feock and Trevella.

The manor of Trevella belonged to the family of Halep, whoſe coheireſſes, in the reign of Edward IV., brought it to Trefuſis and Boſcawen. It is now the joint property of Lord Clinton, and Lord Viſcount Falmouth. At La Feock was the ſeat of Admiral Penroſe, a diſtinguiſhed officer during Cromwell's time, and

[t] Lord Clarendon. [u] Heath's Chronicle, p. 111. [w] Whitlocke's Memorials.
[x] Perfect Diurnal, July 29, 1649. [y] Mercurius Politicus, March 15, 1660. [z] Hals.
[a] Mercurius Politicus, Dec. 1717, p. 879.

in the reign of Charles II.: it is now a farm-houſe. Tregew, which was formerly the ſeat of the Edmunds' family, is now a farm-houſe, the property of R. A. Daniell, Eſq., who has a ſeat at Treliſick, in this pariſh, which belonged to the Lawrences. Killiganoon, in this pariſh, is the ſeat of Admiral Spry.

Hals ſays, that the Corniſh language was ſo long retained in this pariſh, that the Rev. William Jackman, the vicar, was obliged to adminiſter the ſacrament in that language, becauſe ſome of the aged people did not well underſtand the Engliſh tongue, as he himſelf had informed him. It is not known, however, to have been in uſe within the memory of any perſon now living. The great tithes of this pariſh, which belonged formerly to Glaſeney college, are now veſted in the ſee of Exeter. The biſhop is patron of the vicarage.

FILLEY or PHILLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of Powder, lies about ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Tregony, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth-eaſt of Truro, which is the poſt-office town. The ſmall villages of Couches, Trewoolas, Treworthall or Trewothall, and White-Lane, are in this pariſh.

The manor of Tolverne came into the family of Arundell by the marriage of Sir John Arundell with the heireſs of Ralph Soor or Le Sore.[b] Sir John Arundell gave Tolverne to his younger ſon Thomas, whoſe poſterity were ſettled there from the reign of Richard II. to that of Charles I. King Henry VIII., when he went into Cornwall for the purpoſe of fortifying St. Mawes and Pendennis caſtle, is ſaid to have been entertained by his kinſman Sir John Arundell, at Tolverne. Sir Thomas Arundell, having injured his fortune, as it is ſaid, by an attempt to diſcover an imaginary iſland in America, called Old Brazil, ſold this manor and barton, and removed his reſidence to Truthall in Sithney. The manor became the property of the Seymours, from whom it paſſed by ſucceſſive female heirs to the Tredenhams, Scobells, and Hawkins's. It is now the property of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. The barton which was ſold to the Boſcawens is now the property of Lord Falmouth: the ſite of the ancient manſion is occupied by a farm-houſe.

The manor of Ardevro or Ardevora, ſaid to compriſe the manors of Treveneage and St. Mawes, belonged at an early period to the Petits, whoſe coheireſſes, in the reign of Henry VI., married Arundell of Tolverne and Sayer. In Carew's time it belonged to the Sayers; and the houſe which had been the chief ſeat of

[b] In 1383 Ralph Soor had the biſhop's licence for celebrating divine ſervice in his chapels of the Virgin Mary and St. George, in his manor-houſe at Tolverne, in the pariſh of *St. Filii* de Eglos-ros. (Borlaſe's notes from the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.)

the

the Petit family, was then occupied by Mr. Thomas Peyton. This eſtate came afterwards by purchaſe to the Robartes family, and is now the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart., who bought it, in 1792, of Sir James Laroche, Bart., one of the deviſees of the laſt Earl of Radnor. Penhallow, in the pariſh of Filley, the ancient ſeat of the family of that name, is now a farm-houſe, the property of their deſcendant John Penhallow Peters, Eſq.

The Rev. Francis Bedford, the preſent incumbent, is patron of the rectory. The pariſh is called in the old *valors* Eglos-ros. The manor of Eglos-ros belonged to Jonathan Prideaux, in the reign of James I.[c]

FORRABURY or FARRABURY, in the hundred of Leſnewth, and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about three miles eaſt of the borough of Boſſiney, and about five miles north of Camelford, which is the poſt-office town. Norden calls Forrabury "a mayor town, the meaneſt and pooreſt that can beare the name of a town, much leſs of an incorporation, for it conſiſteth but of two or three houſes. It hath been of more importance, as appeareth by the ruins; but the fall of Tintagel and Bothreaux caſtle hath been the overthrow of this and many others upon the coaſt."

Part of Boſcaſtle, which is ſcarcely a furlong from Forrabury, is in this pariſh, and part in Minſter. The pariſh of Forrabury is in the manor of Worthyvale. The rectory is in the ſame patronage as that of Minſter.

FOWEY, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is a conſiderable borough, corporate and market town on the ſouth coaſt; 24 miles from Plymouth dock, 31 from Falmouth, and 244 from London.

The market was granted to the prior of Tywardreth, in the year 1316, to be held on Monday, together with two fairs, one for three days, at the feſtival of St. Barre, and the other for the ſame duration at the feſtival of St. Lucy. The market is now held on Saturday for butchers' meat and other proviſions: the preſent fairs are Shrove Tueſday, the 1ſt of May, and the 10th of September.

The town of Fowey was incorporated by King James II.; a ſecond charter was granted by King William and Queen Mary in 1690. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and a town-clerk. Fowey has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth. The right of election is veſted in the houſeholders paying ſcot and lot, and the tenants of the duchy manor who are capable of being portreeves of the borough; the number of voters being about 200. It was determined by a committee of the Houſe of Commons in the year 1792, that the perſons entitled

[c] Extent. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

to elect the portreeve of the borough of Fowey were thoſe who were capable of holding that office; namely, ſuch prince's tenants only as had been duly admitted on the court-rolls of the manor of the ſaid borough, and had done their fealty, whoſe lands, being freehold, were anciently and continued to be held immediately of the duchy of Cornwall, as parcel of the manor of the ſaid borough, and whoſe title to ſuch lands had been preſented at a court-baron by a ſworn homage or jury of the ſaid manor.

"The glorie of Fowey," ſays Leland, "roſe by the warres in King Edwarde the Firſt[d] and the Thirde, and Henry the V. day, partely by feates of warre, partely by pyracie, and ſo waxing riche felle al to marchaundize: ſo that the towne was hauntid with ſhippes of diverſe nations, and their ſhippes went to al nations." As a proof of the importance of the port of Fowey, we find from "the roll of the huge fleete of Edward the Third before Calice," printed in the firſt volume of Hakluyt's voyages[e], that it contributed 47 ſhips, being a greater number than came from any other port in England, and 770 mariners, being more than were furniſhed by any port except Yarmouth. Carew, ſpeaking of the proſperous ſtate of Fowey in his time, ſays—"I may not paſſe in ſilence the commendable deſerts of Maſter Raſhleigh the elder, deſcended from a younger brother of an ancient houſe in Devon, for his induſtrious judgment and adventuring in trade of marchandiſe firſt opened a lighte and way to the townſmens newe thriving, and left his ſonne large wealth and poſſeſſions, who, together with daily bettering his eſtate, converteth the ſame to hoſpitality and other actions befitting a gentleman well affected to his God, Prince, and country." Theſe were the immediate anceſtors of William Raſhleigh, Eſq., of Menabilly, one of the preſent repreſentatives of the borough.

Fowey harbour is eſteemed the beſt outlet to the weſtward of any in the weſt of England; is ſafe at all times; has excellent anchorage, and veſſels may enter at the loweſt tide drawing three fathoms water, and go into deeper water above. The ſhores are bold and free from danger: ſhips in diſtreſs may run in with perfect ſafety without cable or anchor.[f] There is ſtill a conſiderable pilchard-fiſhery at Fowey; but the port, though formerly ſo thriving, is now almoſt bereft of trade, being frequented only by a few timber and coal ſhips, two or three London traders, and ſome ſmall country barges. The annexed bird's-eye view of the

[d] Leland adds, that "the ſhippes of Fawey ſayling by Rhie and Winchelſey about Edward the III. tyme, wold vale no bonet beying requirid, wherapon Rhy and Winchelſey men and they faught, wher Fawey men had victorie, and therapon bare their armes mixt with the armes of Rhy and Winchelſey; and then roſe the name of the gallaunts of Fawey." (Itin. III. f. 15.)

[e] P. 118, taken from the roll in the great wardrobe.

[f] From the information of J. T. Auſten, Eſq., of Place-Houſe, who has lately publiſhed a chart of the harbour.

harbour,

FOWEY HAVEN &c.
From a Chart drawn in the Reign of K. Hen. VIII preserved in the British Museum

harbour, &c. taken in the time of King Henry VIII., is copied from the drawing in the Britiſh Muſeum, before-mentioned under Falmouth.

Norden ſpeaks of Fowey as a "pretie market towne, fortefied and fenced in ſome meaſure, and guarded with ſome ordnance; and the haven's mouth defended with block-houſes on both ſides, in the time and at the command of Edward IV." The ruins of theſe block-houſes ſtill remain.[f] The fort of St. Catherine, built for the protection of the harbour in the reign of Henry VIII.[g], is ſtill in uſe, and mounts four guns; and there are two ſmall forts of more modern erection between it and the town, and in the whole ten guns.

Carew tells us that part of the town of Fowey was burned by the French in 1457.[h] Leland ſpeaks of this as the laſt of ſeveral attacks. "The Frenchmen," ſays he, "divers times aſſailed this town, and laſt, moſt notably, about Henry the VI. time, when the wife of Thomas Treury the 2, with her men, repelled the French out of her houſe in her houſebandes abſence." During the civil wars in the ſeventeenth century, Fowey was originally a garriſon of the King's. In 1644 the town and harbour were taken poſſeſſion of by the Earl of Eſſex, with ſeveral ſhips, and ſeventeen pieces of ordnance[i]. That General's army was quartered principally at Fowey, when they capitulated to the King in the beginning of September 1644.[k] Eſſex had previouſly made his eſcape from Fowey by water. The garriſon and haven of Fowey continued in the King's hands till the month of March 1646, when it was delivered up with thirteen pieces of ordnance to Sir Thomas Fairfax[l]. The Dutch Admiral De Ruyter made an unſucceſsful attempt on Fowey harbour in 1667.[m]

The manor of Fowey was held, at the time of the Domeſday ſurvey, under the Earl of Moreton, by Richard, anceſtor of the Fitz-Richards and Fitzwilliams's[n], whoſe heireſs married Robert de Cardinham. This Robert, in the reign of Richard I., gave the church of Fowey and certain lands which formed a manor to the prior and convent of Tywardreth, who claimed manerial rights in Fowey under this grant in the reign of Edward I.[o] This manor, not long after the diſ-

ſolution

[f] There was alſo a ſtrong boom or chain, which ran acroſs the harbour, two links of which were taken up by a trawl-boat, about the year 1776, and preſerved by Philip Raſhleigh, Eſq., in his grotto at Menabilly. (Groſe's Antiq. vol. i. p. 19.)

[g] Partly, as Leland ſays, by Mr. Treffry, and partly by the townſmen. [h] F. 134. b.

[i] Whitlocke's Memorials, p. 93. [k] Clarendon. [l] Whitlocke.

[m] Heath's Chronicle. [n] See p. lxiv, lxv.

[o] Placita, 30 Ed. I. The following curious letter, from Lord Cromwell to the Prior, on the ſubject of this claim, (written a ſhort time before the diſſolution,) is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, where it was depoſited ſome time ſince, by Charles Bowles, Eſq.: —

"To the Priour of Trewardreth in Cornewall be this youen.

"Mr. Prior, as vnaccquanted I haue me comended vnto you, that where as it is comen vnto the Kings highnes knowledge that the Towne of Fowey is ſore decayed, and thoccaſion th'rof p'tlie is that in the ſaide Towne is no order of Juſtice, bicauſe the liberties concerninge the

ſame

ſolution of religious houſes, was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. It was purchaſed under the powers of the land-tax redemption act in 1798, by the late Philip Raſhleigh, Eſq., and is now the property of his nephew William Raſhleigh, Eſq., M.P.

The manor of Fowey, which appears to have been retained by Robert de Cardinham, paſſed from his repreſentatives, either by marriage or purchaſe, to the family of Boniface of Pyworthy in Devonſhire, whoſe heireſs married Thomas Treffry, Eſq., of Treffry, in Lanhidrock, either grandfather or great-grandfather of Sir John Treffry, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Creſſy[p]. After this match the Treffrys removed their reſidence to Fowey. Their venerable manſion called Place Houſe, ſtill remaining, and the ſeat of their repreſentative, is ſaid to have been ſucceſsfully defended in the year 1457 againſt ſome French invaders, by the Lady of Thomas Treffry, grandſon of Thomas above-mentioned: "wherapon," ſays Leland, "Thomas Treury builded a right fair and ſtronge embatelid towr in his houſe: and embateling al the waulles of the houſe, in a manner made it a caſtelle, and onto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Faweye." It is probable that this is what was meant by William of Worceſter, who, in his itinerary of Cornwall, written in the reign of Edward IV., ſpeaks of a tower at Fowey, which he calls Treuery Stowe. Carew calls Place "the faire and ancient houſe of Mr. William Treffry, caſtlewiſe builded and ſufficiently flanked:" Norden adds, that it had in it "a portion of artillerye." St. John Treffry was attainted by Richard III., but reſtored to his eſtates by his ſucceſsful competitor for the crown[q]. His deſcendant, John Treffry, Eſq., who died in 1730, left his eſtates from his ſiſter's ſon, John Trefuſis, to his

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ſame graunted by the Kings highnes and his noble progenitours to your predeceſſours, and by theame vnto the inhabitaunts of the ſaide Towne, remayne in yo[r] handes and kepinge, ſo that betwene you no maner good order, equitie, nor iuſtice is executed and vſed w[t]in the ſaide Towne: Wherfore I require you to condiſcende and agree w[t] the inhabitaunts of the ſaide Towne ſo that you hauynge yo[r] reaſonable approued Duties, they may haue theire liberties to be vſed and extended amongeſte theime w[t]in the ſaid Towne to thincreaſe of good order w[t]in the ſame; And as ye ſhall agre therin to certifie me in writinge by Thomas Treffry berer herof: For his Highnes thinketh that the ſaide Porte of Fowey oweth to be his, and to be holde of hime ſo that his Grace entendeth from henſforth to haue it as well prouided for w[t] good gouernñce and of defence for vtter enemyes as other his townes and ports be w[t]in thoſe parties. Whereunto ye fo[r] yo[r] partie before this tyme haue had litle or no regarde neyther to the good order, rule, and defence therof, ne yet to the good rule and gouernaunce of your ſelf, yo[r] Monaſterie, and religion, as ye be bounde; Wherefore his Highnes thinketh that ye be veray vnworthey to haue rule of any towne that cannot well rule yor ſelf. And that I may haue aunſwer as is afforeſaide by this berer what ye intend to do I require you to th'intente I maye certifie his Highnes therof. And thus fare ye well. At London the xxjth daie of Maie,

your Freend Thoñs Crumwell."

[p] See p. clv.

[q] Rot. Parl., vol. vi. p. 273.

couſin

couſin Thomas Treffry of Rooke, in the pariſh of St. Kew, who having no iſſue, ſettled it upon his nephew William Toller, on condition of his taking the name of Treffry. The manor above-deſcribed, known by the name of the Burgage-manor of Fawe, and that of Langurthowe *alias* Langourd, in Fowey, which had always been a part of the Treffry eſtate, paſſed to the late Thomas Dormer, Eſq., and Joſeph Thomas Auſten, Eſq., in right of their wives, who were daughters of Thomas Treffry, Eſq., and grandaughters of William Toller above-mentioned. They are now (the moiety belonging to Dormer having been purchaſed in 1808) the ſole property of Joſeph Thomas Auſten, Eſq., ſon of Mr. Auſten above-mentioned.

The manor and barton of Trenant, inherited by Robert de Cardinham from the Fitz-Richards, and by him given to the priory of Tywardreth, belonged, ſoon after the diſſolution, to the family of Fraylly: it was afterwards in a younger branch of the Raſhleigh family, who had a ſeat at Coom within this manor. The manor of Trenant was ſold to the Raſhleighs of Menabilly in 1698, and is now the property of William Raſhleigh, Eſq. M.P. Mr. Raſhleigh is alſo owner of the barton, which had been ſome time in the Treffry family, and was purchaſed of them, in the year 1809, by the late Mr. Raſhleigh of Menabilly.

The pariſh-church was rebuilt in 1336, and dedicated to St. Nicholas[r]. The original patron-ſaint was St. Barre, ſuppoſed to have been St. Barrus or Fimbarrus, the firſt Biſhop of Cork, who, according to William of Worceſter, was buried at Fowey. The church was again rebuilt or much altered, and its preſent handſome tower erected, about the year 1466. In this church is the graveſtone, with engraved effigies, of Sir John Treffry, who died 16 Henry VII., and the monument of John Raſhleigh, Eſq. 1580, Jonathan Raſhleigh, Eſq., of Menabilly, 1675, and ſeveral others belonging to thoſe families; William Raſhleigh, Eſq., and the Rev. John Pomeroy, vicar of Bodmin, are joint impropriators of the great tithes, which belonged to the priory of Tywardreth. Mr. Auſten is patron of the vicarage. In the time of Walter Stapledon, Biſhop of Exeter, the vicarage was endowed with a dwelling-houſe, and the ſanctuary and altarage of the pariſh-church, the tithes of all water-mills, and the tithe of hay and curtilages; reſerving to the priory the tithe of fiſh, of two wind-mills, and the ſmall tithes of the manor of Trenant. The tithe of fiſh appears to have been held on leaſe by the vicars under the priory. There was formerly a chapel in this town dedicated to St. Catherine, which, in 1464, was leaſed with all its oblations and other profits to John Williams, vicar of Fowey. St. Catherine's chapel, which exiſted in Leland's time, gave name to St. Catherine's hill and bay.

[r] Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

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In the reign of Charles I., Philip Raſhleigh, Eſq. built an alms-houſe for eight poor widows, and endowed it with the great tithes of the pariſh of St. Wenn. The original weekly allowance to the penſioners was 1s. 3d. each, with 1l. 3s. at Chriſtmas, for clothes, &c. The weekly allowance was increaſed a few years ago to 2s. 9d. each. The widows are prohibited from begging, or receiving any other ſtipend.

Mr. Shadrach Vincent, by his will bearing date 1700, founded a ſchool at Fowey for 30 children of voters, and endowed it with the ſum of 500l., to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands.[s] This was formerly a grammar-ſchool, but is now kept up only as a ſchool for teaching Engliſh, writing, &c.: the maſter has a ſalary of 30l. per annum., paid out of the rent of the lands.

ST. GENNYS, in the hundred of Leſnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about eight miles and a half north of Camelford, which is the poſt-office town, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth-weſt of Stratton. The principal villages in this pariſh are Crackington or Cracketton, Penkuke, and Roſkear.

The manor of St. Gennys belonged to the family of Treiſe, and was the property of the late Sir John Morſhead, Bart., who married the ſiſter and coheireſs of the laſt heir-male of that family.

The manor of Crackhampton, commonly called Crackington or Cracketton, was part of the great poſſeſſions of the Botterell or Bottreaux family, from whom it paſſed by heirs-female to the families of Hungerford and Haſtings. It is now the property of Lord Rolle, in whoſe family it has been for ſeveral generations.

The manor of Treworgye, which had belonged to the prior and convent of Launceſton was annexed by King Henry VIII., in 1540, to the duchy of Cornwall, being one of thoſe given in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. The barton was for many years on leaſe to the family of Mill; afterwards to the Braddons. Capt. William Braddon of this place, who had been a diſtinguiſhed officer on the parliamentary ſide during the civil war, died in the year 1694, and lies buried within the rails of the communion-table at St. Gennys, where is an epitaph to his memory, with ſome Engliſh verſes beginning—

"In war and peace I bore command,
Both gown and ſword I wore."

This has occaſioned a tradition which appears to be groundleſs, that he was vicar of St. Gennys. It is certain that he was a member of the parliament in 1658; and it is probable that in Cromwell's time, as magiſtrate he celebrated

[s] Polwhele's Literary Hiſtory of Cornwall, p. 57.

marriages, which gave riſe, perhaps, to the tradition. Treworgye is now a farm-houſe, the leaſehold property of Mr. Henry Spry, of Boyton.

Treveeg, in this pariſh, formerly a ſeat of the Yeos, is now a farm-houſe. Lord Eliot is patron of the vicarage, and impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceſton.

ST. GERMANS, in the hundred and deanery of Eaſt, a decayed market and borough town, lies about eight miles from Plymouth dock, about 23 from Launceſton, and 230 from London. It takes its name from St. German, Biſhop of Auxerre, who is ſaid to have reſided at this place for a time, during his viſit to England. Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſes a biſhop's ſee to have been eſtabliſhed at this place as early as the year 614. That St. Germans was the epiſcopal ſee ſo long as an epiſcopal ſee exiſted in the county of Cornwall, he has proved in the moſt ſatisfactory manner; but of its exiſtence at that early period, his learned volumes on the ſubject of the cathedral of Cornwall afford no *proof*; nor have we any intimation from hiſtory of any Biſhop of St. Germans before the year 910, when Athelſtan was appointed to that ſee. King Athelſtan made Conan Biſhop of St. Germans in 936. After the death of Biſhop Burwold, Livingus Biſhop of Crediton procured this biſhopric to be annexed to his own, and his ſucceſſor Leofric made intereſt to have them both united to that of Exeter. Biſhop Leofric changed the ſeculars of a college, founded by King Athelſtan at St. Germans, into canons of the order of St. Auguſtine, between whom and the Biſhop the manor of St. Germans was divided. Leland ſays, that Bartholomew (Iſcanus), Biſhop of Exeter, who died in 1172, changed the monks of St. Germans into canons regular, on account of the laxity of their lives[t]. At its ſuppreſſion in 1535, it was valued at 227l. 4s. 8d., clear yearly income. King Henry VIII. leaſed the ſite of the priory and other lands to John Champernown and others, and ſoon afterwards granted the fee to Katherine (widow of the ſaid John), John Ridgway, and Walter Smith. Carew's ſtory relating to the grant of St. Germans priory is as follows: "John Champernowne, ſonne and heire apparant to Sir Philip of Devon, in Henry the Eighth's time, followed the court, and through his pleaſant conceits, of which much might be ſpoken, wan ſome good grace with the King. Now when the golden ſhowre of the diſſolved abbey lands rayned wellnere into every gaper's mouth, ſome two or three gentlemen (the King's ſervants), and Maſter Champernowne's acquaintance, waited at a doore where the King was to paſſe forth, with purpoſe to beg ſuch a matter at his hands: our gentleman became inquiſitive to know their ſuit; they made ſtrange to impart it. This while,

[t] Collectan. I. 75.

out comes the King: they kneel down, ſo doth Maſter Champernowne. They preferre their petition; the King graunts it: they render humble thanks, and ſo doth M. Champernowne. Afterwards, he requireth his ſhare; they deny it; he appeals to the King: the King avoweth his equal meaning in the largeſſe; whereon, the overtaken companions were fayne to allot him this priory for his partage." Norden has ſtrangely miſtaken this ſtory, and ſays, that King Henry VIII. beſtowed the priory of St. Germans upon an anceſtor of the Eliots, "being full of pleaſant conceytes, wherewith the Kinge was delited." It is certain that the Champernowns became ſole poſſeſſors of the priory eſtate, and that in 1565 they conveyed it to Richard Eliot, Eſq. of Coteland, in Devonſhire, in exchange for that manor. Sir John Eliot, ſon of Richard, was a diſtinguiſhed patriot in the reign of James I., an active oppoſer of the Duke of Buckingham and the court meaſures, particularly that of raiſing taxes without the conſent of Parliament: for ſome bold ſpeeches on this ſubject he was committed to the tower, where he died, in the year 1632. Daniel Eliot, his grandſon, left an only daughter, married to Browne Willis, the celebrated antiquary, by whom we are informed that his father-in-law, in order to keep up the family name, bequeathed his eſtates to Edward Eliot, grandſon of Nicholas, fourth ſon of Sir John abovementioned. The grandſon of this Edward Eliot was, in 1784, created Baron Eliot, of St. Germans, and in 1789 had His Majeſty's permiſſion to take and uſe the name and arms of Craggs, in conſequence of his father's marriage with a natural daughter of Secretary Craggs, in 1726. His grandſon and ſucceſſor, Edward Eliot Craggs, now Lord Eliot, is the preſent poſſeſſor of the priory eſtate and manor of St. Germans, as well as leſſee of the Biſhop's manor. Port Eliot, His Lordſhip's reſidence, was formerly called Porth-Prior: it occupies the ſite of the priory, but retains no traces of the conventual buildings. The old paintings mentioned by Mr. Whitaker as having belonged to the priory are now in the gallery; among other portraits at Port Eliot, are thoſe of Sir John Eliot the patriot, Locke, Hampden, Secretary Craggs, Major-Gen. Richards, the brave defender of Alicant, and ſeveral family pictures by Sir Joſhua Reynolds; among which is one of his earlieſt groupes, painted in the year 1746.

The town of St. Germans had a market when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken; it was then held on Sunday, but had been reduced to almoſt nothing in conſequence of the Earl of Moreton's market (moſt probably Saltaſh), then lately eſtabliſhed in the neighbourhood. The market was afterwards changed to Friday; in Browne Willis's time, it was very inconſiderable, and has been long wholly diſcontinued. There are two cattle fairs, May 28, and Auguſt 1.

Leland

Leland calls St.Germans "a poor fiſchar town," and adds, that "the glory of it ſtood by the priory." Carew, ſpeaking of this town, ſays, "the church-towne muſtereth many inhabitants and ſundry ruines, but little wealth, occaſioned eyther through abandoning their fiſhing trade, as ſome conceive, or by their being abandoned of the religious people, as the greater ſort imagine." The town of St. Germans is governed by a portreeve, who is elected annually at the lord's court-leet, and forty cenſors. It has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the year 1562; the right of election is veſted in all houſeholders who have reſided twelve months within the limits of the borough: there are only nineteen houſes within the limits.

Beſides the borough and vill of St.Germans, the pariſh contains the hamlets of Bake, Catchfrench, Coldrinnick, Cuddenbeck, Cutcrew, Hendra, Molineck, Polemartin, Treſkelly, and part of Tidiford. There is no village of any ſize except Heſſingford, which contains about twenty houſes.

The manor of Cuddenbeck has been long held on leaſe under the Biſhops of Exeter by the Eliot family. The manſion, which was a country-ſeat of the Biſhop's, was ſome time a jointure-houſe of that family; and in 1793, was occupied by the widow of Daniel Eliot, Eſq.: it is now a farm-houſe, retaining ſome veſtiges of its ancient conſequence. The manors of Heſkin, Little-Deviock and Molineck, and the barton of Hendra, belong to Lord Eliot. Heſkin has been in the family more than two centuries. Little-Deviock had been ſucceſſively in the Mohuns, Courtenays, Carews, and Raſhleighs, and was purchaſed of the latter about the year 1767: Molineck, which had been the ancient property and ſeat[a] of the Scawens, was purchaſed about 1780. Hendra, now a farm-houſe, ſome time a ſeat of the Auſtens, and afterwards of the Hancocks, was purchaſed of the repreſentatives of the latter (the Kellys of Kelly in Devonſhire), by the late Lord Eliot.

The manor of Bake was anciently in a family of that name, from whom it paſſed, by a female heir, in the reign of Edward III., to the Moyles, who have reſided at this place for many generations. Thomas Moyle, of Bake, was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the reign of Henry VIII. Walter Moyle, who was choſen member for Saltaſh in the 7th year of King William, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the houſe by his ſpeech, in ſupport of the bill for the encouragement of ſeamen. He ſoon afterwards relinquiſhed his ſeat in parliament, and ſpent his time chiefly in ſtudious retirement, at Bake, where he died in 1721, at the age of 49. After his death, his works, conſiſting of political pamphlets, critical diſſertations, letters, &c.

[a] It is now a farm-houſe.

were publiſhed in two octavo volumes, to which was prefixed his portrait from the original at Bake: this manor is now the property, and Bake the occaſional reſidence, of Sir Joſeph Copley, Bart., whoſe grandfather, Joſeph Moyle, Eſq., took the name of Copley on ſucceeding to a large eſtate at Sprotborough, in Yorkſhire. He was created a baronet in 1778, being deſcribed of Sprotborough. Sir Joſeph Copley has another manor in this pariſh called Trewall.

The manor of Bonialva, formerly parcel of the poſſeſſions of the prior and convent of Launceſton, was one of thoſe annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford, in 1540: it is now the property of Francis Glanville, Eſq.

The manor of Maders belonged to the Vyvyan family, of whom it was purchaſed, in 1761, by the late Rev. Joſhua Howell: his ſon, David Howell, Eſq., gave it in exchange for other lands to the Trelawnys of Coldrinnick. Coldrinnick was for many generations the ſeat of a younger branch of the Trelawnys, which became extinct by the death of Charles Trelawny, Eſq., in 1764. Having paſſed by deviſe ſucceſſively to the families of Darell, Crabbe, and Stephens*, who took the name of Trelawny, it is now the property of Charles Trelawny, a minor, ſon of the late Edward Trelawny, Eſq. (ſome time Stephens.) Coldrinnick pays great tithes to the pariſh of Menheniot. Tregonick, formerly a ſeat of the Smiths, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir Joſeph Copley, Bart. South-Paderda, the ſeat of the ancient family of Paderda, was purchaſed in 1763, by the Rev. J. Howell, of Mr. Peter Charlick, and exchanged with the Trelawnys for other lands. Catchfrench, now the ſeat of Francis Glanville, Eſq., was for ſeveral generations in the family of Kekewich, who acquired it by marriage with the heireſs of Talverne of Talverne, in Northill: it was afterwards in the Boſcawens, from whom it paſſed, by a female heir, to the Forteſcues: in 1728, it was purchaſed of Hugh Forteſcue, Lord Clinton, by Julius Glanville, Eſq., anceſtor of the preſent owner.

The pariſh-church, formerly the conventual church, has been ſpoken of already under the head of *Ancient Architecture*; and it has been ſtated, that the ſouth aiſle was rebuilt in the year 1261, as appears by the Exeter regiſters. "A great part of the chauncell," ſays Carew, "fell ſuddenly downe upon a Friday, very ſhortly after the publick ſervice was ended, which heavenly favour, of ſo little reſpite, ſaved many perſons lives, with whom immediately before, it had been ſtuffed; and the devout charges of the well-diſpoſed pariſhioners quickly repayred this ruine." In this church are ſome monuments of the Eliot family, particularly a

* See the Appendix.

very

very handſome one by Ryſsbrack, in memory of William Eliot, Eſq., who died in 1723. This gentleman founded a parochial library, and endowed it with an annual income, for the purchaſe of books. There is a monument, alſo, for John Glanville, Eſq., of Catchfrench, great-grandſon of the Judge.

The great tithes of this pariſh, formerly appropriated to the priory, are held by Francis Glanville, Eſq., under the church of Windſor. Mention is made in the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter, of a chapel of St. Wynnel in this pariſh.[y]

In the year 1657, Nicholas Hony, Eſq. founded a ſchool at St. Germans, and endowed it with land, now let at 10l. 10s. per annum.

ST. GERMOE, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about five miles weſt of Helſton, which is the poſt-office town, and about eight miles eaſt of Penzance. The principal villages in this pariſh are Treſowes, and Buſcreege or Boſcreeg. The chapel of St. Germoe, or Germoch, who is ſaid to have been an Iriſh king, was given by William, Earl of Glouceſter, to the priory of St. James in Briſtol. St. Germoe is conſidered as a ſeparate pariſh, but the church is ſubordinate to that of Breage, and included in the ſame preſentation. The impropriation of the great tithes is veſted in the repreſentatives of the late Mr. James Richards. The ancient building in the church-yard, called St. Germoe's chair, has been already ſpoken of. The Godolphin tin-mines are in this pariſh.

GERRANS, in the deanery and weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies eaſt-north-eaſt from Falmouth, about five miles by water, but by land, through Tregony and Truro, twenty-ſix; from St. Mawes, in the ſame direction, about a mile and a half by water, and four miles by land. Tregony, which is the poſt-office town, is eight miles diſtant. The principal villages in this pariſh are Polſkatho and Trewithian.

The manor of Tregeare has belonged from time immemorial to the ſee of Exeter: it was held on leaſe for many years by the family of Noſeworthy, the laſt of whom, dying ſuddenly at Dunkirk in 1701, Biſhop Trelawny leaſed it to his own family. The preſent leſſee is James Weſt, Eſq. The barton, which had been in ancient times a country-ſeat of the Biſhops of Exeter, was ſome time on leaſe to the Trevanions of Trelegan, a younger branch of the Caerhayes' family, who ſold the leaſe to the Hoblyns of Bradridge. In 1712 it was purchaſed of the latter by Samuel Kempe, Eſq., of Carclew, and is now veſted in John Kempe, Eſq.; it is occupied as a farm-houſe.

[y] Borlaſe's Collections.

The manors of Pettigrew and Nanquitty are the property of Francis Enys, Eſq., in whoſe family they have been for a conſiderable time. The manor of Trelugan or Trelegan, which had been forfeited by the Marquis of Exeter, was, in the year 1540, annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, with other manors, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The barton was for a conſiderable time the ſeat of a branch of the Trevanions, the laſt of whom, Hugh Trevanion, died Governor of the Poor Knights at Windſor, in 1730. His father had ſold this barton to Stephen Johns, Gent. The eſtate is now in ſeveralties, belonging to Richard Johns, Eſq., of Trewince in this pariſh (formerly a ſeat of the Courtenays), Mathew Garland Cregoe, Eſq., of Trewithian, and others. Trewithian has been many years in the family of Cregoe.

Roſteage was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the ſeat of Reginald Mohun (younger brother of Sir William Mohun), a captain under Sir Walter Ralegh, who, in 1619, ſold it to Nicholas Kempe. The preſent proprietor, Henry Harris, Eſq., purchaſed it of the Kempes, in 1780. Tregaſſa-Vean, within the manor of Tregeare, ſome time a ſeat of the family of Hobbs, is now occupied as a farm-houſe.

The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. The rector has all the tithes of the barton of Tregeare, and the eſtates of Tregarvon and Vradon-hay. A moiety of the tithes of the reſt of the pariſh is veſted in Richard Johns, Eſq. The church is called in the old *Valors*, Eccleſia de St. Gerendo.

On an eſtate called Cargurrell, in this pariſh, is the ancient fortification called Dingerein, about a mile and a quarter from the church-town, which Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſes to have been the reſidence of King Gerennius.[z]

ST. GLUVIAS, in the deanery and eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about a quarter of a mile north of Penryn, which borough is ſituated within this pariſh. The principal villages in the pariſh are, Burnthouſe, Ponſnooth and Treluſwell.

The manor of Coſawis, Caſawſe or Goſoſe, belonged to the Bodrugans, and after the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, was given by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, whoſe deſcendant (Lord Mount-Edgcumbe) has lately ſold it to Sir William Lemon, Bart. The barton of Caſawſe was formerly a ſeat of the Carveths, as leſſees under the Edgcumbe family, and the birth-place of Capt. Carveth, a diſtinguiſhed naval officer in the reign of Charles II. On the death of the laſt heir-male of this family, it paſſed to the Levertons. Caſawſe is now a farm-houſe.

Roſcrow is ſaid by Hals to have been, at an early period, the ſeat of a family to whom it gave name, and who became extinct in the reign of Henry VI.; but his account is incorrect, when he ſtates that it paſſed by female heirs to the family of Pendarves. Thomas Killigrew, Eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Roſcrow, held

[z] Cathedral of Cornwall, I. 294.

under the Biſhop of Exeter, in 1484.[a] Tonkin ſays that Thomas Hary, who ſettled at this place in the reign of Henry VIII., took the name of Roſcrow, and that his grandſon ſold this barton to Samuel Pendarves, Eſq. It was the ſeat of this family till the death of Alexander Pendarves, Eſq., M. P. for Launceſton, the laſt heir-male of that branch, in 1725; when it paſſed to his niece Mary, the relict of Francis Baſſet, Eſq., and is now the property of his grandſon Lord de Dunſtanville. Treluſwell, which was a ſeat alſo of the Roſcrows, has paſſed with Roſcrow, except a fourth part which one of the coheireſſes of Sir Benedict brought to the family of Daungers, and is now the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart.

Enys, now the ſeat of Francis Enys, Eſq., has been in his family ever ſince the reign of Edward I., if not from an earlier period. In the Corniſh play of the "Creation of the Univerſe," (in the Bodleian library,) Enys, and ſome neighbouring lands, are given as a reward to the builders of the univerſe. The Magna Britannia of 1720 ſpeaks of Enys as celebrated for its fine gardens. There is a view of the houſe in Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory. Gwarder, formerly a ſeat of the Hallamores, was ſold by Henry Hallamore to John Worth, Eſq., before 1736. It is now a farm-houſe, the property of Francis Enys, Eſq.

An eſtate called Bohelland, in this pariſh, is ſaid to have been the ſcene of the unnatural murder which forms the ſubject of Lillo's tragedy of "Fatal Curioſity." The ſite of the houſe is ſtill pointed out; but the name of the family is not known. The particulars of this horrid event are detailed in a pamphlet[b] publiſhed in the year 1618, when it is ſaid to have happened; and are alſo given by Saunderſon, in his Annals of King James I.[c]: that author obſerves, that "the imprinted relation conceals the names, in favour to ſome neighbours of repute and kin to the family," and that "the ſame ſenſe made him therein ſilent alſo."

At a place called the Burnt-town, was a ſeat of the Beauchamps, as leſſees under the Edgcumbe family. It is now the property of Mrs. Nagle and Lady Miller, daughters of the late John Beauchamp, Eſq., of Pengreep.

In the pariſh-church is the tomb of Thomas Killigrew, who died in the year 1484, with figures on braſs-plates of himſelf and his two wives Joanna and Elizabeth. There are monuments alſo of the families of Pendarves of Roſcrowe, Enys of Enys, and the Rev. John Penroſe, vicar of Gluvias, who died in 1776.

[a] Eſch. 1 Ric. III.

[b] This pamphlet is entitled, "News from Perin in Cornwall; of a moſt bloody and unexampled Murther very lately committed by a Father on his owne Sonne (who was lately returned from the Indyes) at the inſtigation of a mercileſſe Step-mother. Together with their ſeverell moſt wretched endes; being all performed in the month of September laſt, anno 1618." It conſiſts of eight leaves, printed in black-letter, with ſeveral wood-cuts.

[c] P. 465.

Lord

Lord de Dunſtanville is impropriator of the great tithes which belonged formerly to the college of Glaſeney. The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. Norden ſpeaks of St. Gluvias as a chapel to Budock, and ſays that it was in ancient times called the chapel of Bohelland, becauſe it was built in Bohelland fields. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Magdalen, near Caſawſe, ſuppoſed to have been a chantry chapel connected with Glaſeney college. The ruins of it remained in 1736.[c]

The borough of PENRYN, an ancient town which lies within the pariſh of Gluvias[d], was incorporated by King James I. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, portreeve, eleven magiſtrates, and twelve aſſiſtants. King James's charter gave this town the privilege alſo of ſending two members to parliament. The right of election is in the freemen at large, the number of whom at the laſt election (in 1812) was nearly three hundred. The boundaries of the borough extend about half a mile north of the town. There is a ſilver cup and cover belonging to the corporation, given by Jane Lady Killigrew, with this inſcription: "From maior to maior to the towne of Permarin when they received me that was in great miſery, J. K. (Jane Killigrew) 1633." Hals ſays, that this lady had gone on board two Dutch ſhips with a party of ruffians, and having ſlain two Spaniſh merchants, their owners, robbed them of two barrels of Spaniſh pieces of eight. The lady, he adds, was by means of great intereſt pardoned; but her accomplices all executed. Hals's ſtories are not much to be depended on; it is more certain that ſhe was divorced from her huſband, and that in conſequence ſhe was protected by the inhabitants of Penryn, who bore no good will to Sir John Killigrew, and his riſing town of Smithick.[e] Jane Lady Killigrew was daughter of Sir George Fermor, Knt., of Eaſton-Neſton, anceſtor of the Earl of Pomfret: ſhe died in 1648.

A market at Penryn on Mondays, and a fair at the feſtival of St. Thomas the Martyr, were granted to the Biſhop of Exeter in 1258[f], and a fair at the feſtival of St. Vitalis in 1312.[g] The charter of King James I. grants two markets to be held on Wedneſday and Saturday, and three fairs, May 1, July 7, and December 21. The fairs are ſtill kept up, and there is now a fourth on the 8th of Oc-

[c] Tonkin.

[d] Penryn, although not eſteemed a ſeparate pariſh, is in ſome reſpects diſtinct from the pariſh of Gluvias: it has a ſeparate poor-rate, and two church-wardens, one named by the vicar of Gluvias, the other by the mayor of Penryn. St. Gluvias has only one, named by the vicar. Penryn pays two parts, St. Gluvias one part of the church-rate.

[e] MS. hiſtory of the Killigrew family.

[f] Cart. 43 Hen. III. m. 5.

[g] Cart. 5 Edw. II.

tober:

tober: they are all conſiderable cattle-fairs. There is now only one market, on Saturday, well ſupplied with butchers'-meat, fiſh, poultry and vegetables. Foldavies are made at Penryn, and a great quantity of moor-ſtone ſent from thence by water to London.

Penryn was a garriſon of the King's during the civil war: it was ſurrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the month of March 1646.[g]

The manor of Penryn-Foreign and Penryn-Borough have belonged, from time immemorial, to the Biſhops of Exeter, who had formerly a country-houſe at or near Penryn.

The college of Glaſeney, in Penryn, of which there are now no remains, was founded in the thirteenth century for ſecular canons and vicars. The foundation is generally attributed to Walter Stapledon, Biſhop of Exeter, who died in 1326; but Leland ſays, "Walter Good or Brunſcombe[h] made it yn a more called Glaſenith, in the bottom of a park of his for a provoſt, twelve prebendaries, and other miniſters." Biſhop Grandiſon, who died in 1369, was ſo great a benefactor to this college, that he ſhares the honour of the foundation. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr. The tithes of St. Allen, St. Budock (including Gluvias), and St. Feock, were appropriated to this college, the revenues of which, at its ſuppreſſion in 1535, were eſtimated at 205l. 10s. 6d. clear yearly value. It appears by the will of Thomas Killigrew, bearing date 1500, that the church of St. Thomas the Martyr, at Glaſenith, was then re-building, for he bequeaths the ſum of 100 marks to the new fabric. Leland deſcribes Glaſenith college as "ſtrongly wallid and caſtellid, having three ſtrong towers and gunnes at the but of the creek." In another place he ſpeaks of it, as "a college well wallid and dyked defenſably[i], cawled St. Thomas, wher be ſecular canons and a provoſt." The laſt tower of Glaſeney college was pulled down about the beginning of the laſt century, and a dwelling-houſe built on the ſite, which belongs to Lord de Dunſtanville, by inheritance from the Pendarves family. Moſt of the lands belonging to Glaſeney college came into the poſſeſſion of the Godolphin family, and are now the property of the Duke of Leeds. Queen Elizabeth founded a grammar-ſchool at Penryn, and endowed it with 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum, iſſuing out of the duchy of Cornwall.

There was formerly a chapel in Penryn, as appears by the following paſſage of Leland: "a chapel in the town, and a quarter of a mile out of it the paroch chirch." There are meeting-houſes at Penryn, for the Independent and Weſleyan methodiſts.

[g] Whitlocke.

[h] Biſhop of Exeter, who died in 1280.

[i] This building appears in the ancient chart of Falmouth harbour, inſerted at p. 99.

ST. GORRAN, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about two miles from Mevagiſſey, which is the poſt-office town; about five from Tregony, and about ſix from St. Auſtell. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are Port-Eaſt or Gorran haven[l], where great quantities of pilchards are taken and cured, and a few coals imported; Boſwringan; Penare or Pennair; Reſcaſſa; Tregavaras; and Trevarick. There is a ſmall fiſhing-cove called Porthmellin. The manor of Trevaſcus and Gorran, which belonged to the ancient family of Trevaſcus, and paſſed with its heireſs, about the year 1600, to the Hoblyns, was purchaſed of their deſcendant, the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, by William Slade Gully, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. The barton-houſe of Trevaſcus, which had been ſucceſſively the reſidence of the families of Trevaſcus and Hoblyn, has been taken down. Mr. Slade Gully reſides at the barton of Trevenen, which had been the ſeat of his anceſtors, the Slades[k], at leaſt as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The manor of Trevenen, partly in this pariſh and partly in St. Ewe, belonged to the priory of Tywardreth, and was one of thoſe annexed to the duchy of Cornwall by King Henry VIII. in 1540, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. The manor of Treveage, which belonged alſo to the Hoblyns, and paſſed by a female heir to the Bickfords, was purchaſed of the latter by William Slade Gully, Eſq., who is the preſent proprietor. There are two farm-houſes on the barton eſtate.

The manor of Treveor was formerly the property and ſeat of a family of that name. Tonkin ſpeaks of a part of the manſion of Sir Henry Treveor as remaining in 1736. The manor afterwards belonged to the Scawens: it is now the property of Thomas Graham, Eſq. The manor of Goloures belonged to the equeſtrian family of Hiwis or Hewiſh, from whom it paſſed by a female heir to the Coleſhills[l]. It was afterwards in the Bevills of Gwarnick, one of whoſe coheireſſes brought it to the Grenvilles. In the reign of Henry VIII., it paſſed by purchaſe to Richard Roſcarrock, Eſq. In the reign of James I. it was in the Tanners[m]; and is now, by deſcent from the Luttrells, the property of the Rev. Dr. Luttrell Wynne. Above Goloures wood is a round entrenchment, called

[l] This little fiſhing-town is ſuppoſed to have been formerly of more conſequence: it has an ancient pier, ſaid to have been conſtructed by ſome of the Bodrugan family.

[k] They were certainly poſſeſſed of it in 1576, as appears by papers amongſt the evidences of Mr. Slade Gully's eſtates. Norden ſpeaks of it as a ſeat of the Tremaynes in 1584; but this muſt have been a miſtake, ariſing probably from the name of the place, which, from papers of that date, appears to have been called Trevenon otherwiſe Tremaynon. Mr. Slade Gully ſucceeded his uncle (Mr. Slade) in this eſtate, in 1783.

[l] See p. 79.

[m] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

Caſtle-hill, the ſite, probably, of a caſtle, which had been the reſidence of the Hiwis family. The manor of Treninick, which belonged anciently to the Hiwis family, was afterwards in the Gaverigans, whoſe coheireſſes married into the families of Trefuſis and Godolphin. This eſtate is now the joint property of Lord Clinton, as repreſentative of the Trefuſis family; and Sir John St. Aubyn, as heir of one branch of the Godolphins.

The manor of Bodrugan or Bodrigan belonged to an ancient family of that name, who held it under the Champernowns[n]. This family became extinct in the male line of its elder branch, about the year 1330. In the reign of Richard III. this place was the property and ſeat of Sir Henry Bodrugan, an opulent knight, whoſe name is ſaid to have been originally Trenowth. It does not appear how he was connected, or whether he was at all connected, with the ancient Bodrugan family; it is very probable that he took the name, as was not unuſual, upon ſettling at this barton. Hals ſpeaks of this change of name, but Tonkin doubts it. Leland, who lived ſo near his time, does not mention the circumſtance; but Norden, writing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, calls him Sir Henry Trenowth. It is certain, however, that he bore the name of Bodrugan; and, having been attainted on the acceſſion of King Henry VII., fled into Ireland, and his large eſtates, including this manor and barton, were ſeized by the crown. Tradition relates, that Sir Henry Bodrugan was in arms in Cornwall, againſt the Earl of Richmond; that he was defeated on a moor not far from his own caſtle, by Sir Richard Edgcumbe and Trevanion; and that he made his eſcape by a deſperate leap from the cliff into the ſea, where a boat was ready to receive him[o]. Moſt of Bodrugan's eſtates, including this manor, were granted to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and now belong to his deſcendant the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. Borlaſe[p] deſcribes the remains of Bodrugan caſtle as very extenſive, and ſays, that there was nothing in Cornwall equal to it for magnificence. He deſcribes a chapel converted into a barn, the large hall, and an ancient kitchen with a timber roof; and ſuppoſes the architecture to have been about the time of Edward I. All theſe buildings were pulled down about the year 1786. A great barn, ſpoken of alſo by Dr. Borlaſe, and deſcribed as capable of containing one thouſand buſhels of wheat in the ſtraw, ſtill remains.

The manor of Tregennow, partly in this pariſh and partly in St. Mewan, was long in the Arundell family, and has been recently purchaſed of Lord Arundell, by Edward Coode, Eſq. Part of the manor of Lanſladron extends into this pariſh.[q]

[n] See Eſch. 2 Edw. II.

[o] Tonkin's MSS.

[p] In his MS. Collections.

[q] See p. 96.

The barton of Tregardin, Tregarthen or Trewarthin, belonged anciently to a family of that name, a coheireſs of which brought it to Tripcony. It was purchaſed of the latter by the Trevanions, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the families of Major and Goodall. This eſtate has been lately purchaſed of J. Tillie Coryton, Eſq., the repreſentative of the Goodalls, by the Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

Trewolla was for many generations the property and ſeat of an ancient family of that name, by whom it was ſold, in the reign of Charles II., to the Trevanions. It is now a farm-houſe, the property of J. T. B. Trevanion, Eſq. The barton of Nancallan belonged to the Roſcarrocks, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive ſales, to the families of Hill, Denham, Hancock, and Tremayne. The old manſion was in ruins in 1736; there is now a farm-houſe on this barton, the property of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

In the pariſh-church are a monument of Richard Edgcumbe, Eſq., of Bodrugan, 1656; and ſome memorials of the Slades and Trevanions.[q]

The great tithes of Gorran are held on leaſe under the Biſhop of Exeter: the preſent leſſee is William Forteſcue, Eſq. The houſe belonging to the rectorial eſtate is called Polgarran, and was for ſome time a ſeat of the family of Wills, being leſſees of the rectory. The houſe was rebuilt by Mr. Anthony Wills. It is ſaid that this gentleman and his ſix ſons joined the Prince of Orange on his landing at Torbay; that one of the ſons became a general officer of great diſtinction; and in the reign of King George I. had the chief command of the army againſt the Scottiſh rebels, in Lancaſhire[r]. On the death of Mrs. Jenophatha Wills, widow, this eſtate fell in to the Biſhop, who leaſed it to Mrs. Dorothy Crewys. The afterwards became veſted in Thomas Tonkin, Eſq., the Corniſh antiquary, who ſometimes reſided at Polgarran. There were chapels at Bodrugan and Goloures, and one at Gorran haven, of which there were ſome remains in 1736.

Hals ſpeaks of this pariſh as having been the reſidence of Dr. James Gibbs, an eminent phyſician, whoſe ſon, of the ſame name and profeſſion, was author of ſome medical and poetical works.

GRADE, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies in the diſtrict of Meneage, about nine miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Helſton. The principal village in this pariſh is Cadgwith.

[q] Mr. Charles Trevanion died in 1717, aged 93; and Mr. William Trevanion, the laſt of this branch of the family, in 1727.

[r] Hals. The Scottiſh rebels, under the command of General Forſter, capitulated to General Wills at Preſton, on the 13th of November, 1715.

The manor of Eriſey, the ancient property and ſeat of the Eriſeys, now belonging to Lord Falmouth, is partly in this pariſh and partly in that of Ruan-Major. The manor-houſe, now occupied by a farmer, ſtands on the diviſion of the pariſhes.

In the pariſh-church are ſeveral monuments of the Eriſey family. On the outſide of the north aiſle of the chancel is a monument in memory of Hugh Maſon, Gent., who died in 1671, with the following inſcription:

"Why here? Why not? it's all one ground,
And here none will my duſt confound:
My Saviour lay where no one did;
Why not a member, as his head:
No quire to ſing, no bells to ring?
Why, ſirs, thus buried was my King!
I grudge the faſhion of this day,
To fat the church and ſtarve the lay;
Though nothing now of me be ſeene,
I hope my name and bed is greene."

The church of Grade is a rectory, in the patronage of John Rogers, Eſq., of Penroſe. The tithes of ſeveral eſtates in St. Keverne, a third of the barton of Eriſey, and the whole of thoſe of the tenement of Trenoon, in Ruan-Major, belong to this church.

Gulvall, in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, lies about a mile north-eaſt of Penzance, which is the poſt-office town, and about two and a half weſt from Marazion. The principal villages, excluſively of the church-town, are Chyendower, Trevarrack, and Trezela.

The manor of Laneſtley or Laniſley, which was formerly the name of the pariſh, belonged at an early period to the family of De Als, who took their name from the manor of Alſa or Als, in St. Buryan. Simon de Als gave it, in 1266, to the priory of St. Germans. King Henry VIII. granted it to Beaumont and Parry, from whom it paſſed to the family of Tripcony. About the year 1620, it became the property of Sir Nicholas Hals, anceſtor to Mr. William Hals who wrote the parochial hiſtory of Cornwall, and who deſcribes himſelf as deſcended from the family of De Als before-mentioned. After ſome mortgages and ſales, which became the ſubject of a ſuit in Chancery, it was purchaſed by the Onſlow family[1], and is now the joint property of Admiral Sir Richard Onſlow, Bart., and his brother Dr. Onſlow, Dean of Worceſter.

[1] Col. Onſlow, a younger ſon of Foot Onſlow, Eſq., poſſeſſed it in 1737. (Tonkin.)

Kenegie

Kenegie was formerly the ſeat of a family of that name: the heireſs of the Kenegies married Tripcony, whoſe deſcendant reſided at this place in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. About the year 1600, Kenegie became the ſeat of a younger branch of the Harris's, of Heyne in Devonſhire, who, on the extinction of the male line in the elder branch, removed to Heyne. Chriſtopher Harris, Eſq. (who died in 1775) bequeathed this barton to William Arundell, Eſq., of Menadarva, who took the name of Harris, and was grandfather of William Arundell Harris, Eſq., of Lifton in Devonſhire, the preſent proprietor. Kenegie is at preſent in the occupation of Roſe Price, Eſq. There is a plate of the houſe in Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory: from the terrace there is a very fine view of Mount's-bay.

In the pariſh-church is the monument of Arthur Harris, Eſq., of Heyne, governor of Mount St. Michael, who died in 1628, with other memorials of the Harris family. Joſeph Beauchamp, Eſq. is impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of St. Germans. The King is patron of the vicarage.

The ſuperſtitious notions relating to the ſpring called Gulfwell, or the Hebrew brook, in this pariſh, have been elſewhere ſpoken of.[t]

Gunwalloe lies in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, about four miles and a half ſouth of Helſton, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are Beripper and Chiverloe.

The great manor of Wynyaton[u], now Winington, was parcel of the ancient demeſnes of the crown. In the year 1235 it belonged to Roger Earl of Cornwall, who then gave it to Gervaſe de Hornington, in exchange for Boſyny[v]. Not long afterwards, it was in the Carminows; and on the partition of the eſtates between the two coheireſſes of the elder branch of that ancient family, who married Trevarthian and Arundell, this manor fell to the ſhare of the former. From the Trevarthians, it paſſed by a female heir to the Reſkymers, who continued to poſſeſs it in the reign of Edward IV.[w] At a later period it was in the Arundell family, and is now the property of John Rogers, Eſq., of Penroſe, who purchaſed it of the late Lord Arundell in or about the year 1801.

Gunwalloe is a daughter-church to Breage, and included in the ſame preſentation. It is ſaid to have been dedicated to St. Winwallo, Abbot of Tauracum,

[t] See p. ccii.
[u] This was the ancient name of the pariſh.
[v] Cart. 20. Hen. III.
[w] Eſch. 5 and 11 Edw. IV.

whoſe

whoſe feſtival is on the third of March. The great tithes are veſted in the Rev.R.G.Grylls, John Rogers, Eſq., and Mr. Joſeph Hendy.

GWENNAP, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about three miles eaſt-by-ſouth from Redruth; about four and a half from Penryn; and about ſix from Truro. The principal village, excluſively of the church-town, is St.Daye, where a market on Saturdays, for butchers'-meat and other proviſions, was eſtabliſhed a few years ago, by Mr. Williams, for the accommodation of the miners. At this place was formerly a fair, held on Good-Friday: it is now a mere holiday-fair, and kept on Eaſter-Monday.

The manor of St.Daye, which belonged to the family of Hearle, is now in ſeveralties. The manor of Penſignance, which anciently gave name to the pariſh, was many years in the Carew family, and occaſionally the reſidence of Richard Carew the hiſtorian[x]: it is now the property of Lord Clinton.

Trefyns, now written Trevince, was in ancient times the ſeat of a family of that name, from whom, at an early period, it paſſed by marriage to the Beauchamps. It is now the property of Joſeph Beauchamp, Eſq., of Pengreep, in this pariſh. Trevince is now a farm-houſe. Scorrier-houſe, in this pariſh, is the ſeat of John Williams, Eſq.

The church is dedicated to a female ſaint, whoſe name was Wenepe or Wenap. The great tithes are appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at St.Daye, of which there are now no traces: the tower was taken down not long before 1780. Norden ſpeaks of this chapel as dedicated to the Trinity, and ſays, "that in times paſt, men and women from far came to it in pilgrimage: the reſort was ſo great that it grew to a kind of market, and continueth a market to this day without further charter."

The great mine of Poldice, formerly one of the moſt productive tin-mines in Cornwall, (now worked as a copper-mine,) is in this pariſh[y]. It is ſaid to have employed, for forty years, from eight hundred to one thouſand men.

GWINNEAR, in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, lies about ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Redruth, and nearly the ſame diſtance north-weſt of Helſton. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Cattebidrew, Drannock, Fraddam, Penhal, Tregortha, and Wall.

[x] Norden calls it "a howſe and manor of Richard Carew, Eſq., but his moſte abode is at Anthony."

[y] See more of the Gwennap mines in p.ccvi. and ccviii. of the General Hiſtory.

The

The manor of Polkinhorne belonged to an ancient family of that name, whoſe heireſs, in the reign of Charles II., married Thomas Glynn, Eſq. of Helſton. Thomas Glynn (the grandſon), who was of Polkinhorne, left an only daughter and heireſs married to Richard Gerveys Grylls, Eſq., of Helſton, whoſe ſon, the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, and the repreſentatives of his brother, the late Thomas Grylls, Eſq., are the preſent proprietors: the barton is now occupied as a farm. The manor of Drannock or Kirland in Gwinnear, was in ſix ſeveralties as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth: one ſixth, which belonged to the Trenwiths, was ſold by them to the Burgeſs family, and paſſed by inheritance to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, who is the preſent proprietor; another ſixth belongs to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the Robartes family; a third is the property of James Buller, Eſq., M.P., of Downes; the others are ſubdivided.

The manor of Roſeworthy was formerly in the Courtenay family, and was one of thoſe given by Joan Lady Carew to her ſon John[z]. At a later period, Roſeworthy was the ſeat of the Willyams family, anceſtors of J. Willyams, Eſq. of Carnanton, who ſold it to the Arundells. It is now a farm-houſe, the property of William Harris, Eſq., who purchaſed it of the late Lord Arundell, about the year 1803.

The barton of Coſwin or Coſſawin belonged to an ancient family of that name, extinct about the middle of the ſeventeenth century: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. Harris.

The barton of Lanyon appears to have taken its name from a branch of the ancient family of Lanyon, of Lanyon in Maddern, having ſettled there; and in this reſpect, perhaps, it differs from any other in Cornwall; it is apparent, however, that they were the ſame family, branched off about the latter end of the ſixteenth century[a], and it does not appear that before that time the name of Lanyon, as a barton, was known in this pariſh. Lanyon was ſold, about the year 1785, to the late John Thomas, Eſq., of Tregolls, and is now the property of Admiral Spry, who married his ſiſter: it is ſtill occupied by the younger brothers of Mr. Tobias Lanyon, ſurgeon at Camborne, who is the preſent repreſentative of this branch of the Lanyon family. The elder branch is extinct.

The great tithes of this pariſh are veſted in the rector and fellows of Exeter College in Oxford. The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage, which was endowed by Biſhop Stapledon in 1319. The patron-ſaint is called St. Wynnear, and ſometimes St. Wymer: in the eccleſiaſtical taxations, the church is called *Eccleſia* St. Wymeri.

[z] Carew's Survey, f. 102. b.

[a] See p. cix.

GWITHIAN or GOTHIAN, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies about ſeven miles from Redruth, which is the neareſt market-town. The regular poſt-office town is Marazion, but there is a bye-poſt to Hayle-Copper-houſe, in the pariſh of Phillack. The only village of any conſequence in this pariſh, except the church-town, is Trevernon.

The great manor of Conarton, as parcel of the honor of Glouceſter, belonged, before the conqueſt, to Brictric, a Saxon. The Conqueror gave it to Alan Earl of Britanny, but being reſumed by the crown, it was ſettled on Queen Maud. William Rufus gave it to Robert Fitzhamon, whoſe daughter brought it by marriage to Robert, the illegitimate ſon of King Henry I., who was created Earl of Glouceſter[b]. Robert Earl of Glouceſter, ſon of this Robert, gave Conarton, in 1154, to Richard Pincerna (Butler), whoſe ſon took the name of Conarton, from his reſidence on this manor; the grandſon, ſettling at Lanherne, took the name of Lanherne, and his heireſs brought both manors, with other large eſtates, to the Arundells. This great manor, to which many extenſive privileges, together with the lordſhip of the hundred of Penwith[c], are annexed, was purchaſed not long ago, of Lord Arundell, by Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. Moſt of the lands belonging to it had been before alienated. The ſite of the manor of Conarton, which anciently gave name to the pariſh, is ſaid to have been formerly occupied by a large town, which had two pariſh-churches. This muſt have been what Leland calls Nikenor; his account of which is as follows: "Nikenor a 2 miles from Ryvier, ſumtyme a great town, now gone; 2 paroch chirches yet ſeene, a good deale ſeveral on from the other, ſumtyme in the towne, but it is now commonly taken to be in St.Guivians paroch."

The manor of Godrevy, which formerly belonged to a family of that name, extends into this pariſh: the greater part of the eſtate, which is in Gwithian, belongs to Lord De Dunſtanville, and was purchaſed chiefly of the Arundells of Menadarva, in 1740[d].

The advowſon of this pariſh, called in old records Conarton, was given by William Earl of Glouceſter, in the reign of Henry II., to the priory of St.James in Briſtol. Near the pariſh-church is the ſite of an ancient chapel, of which there are no remains. A conſiderable portion of the pariſhes of Gwithian and Phillack is covered with ſand-hills, ſuppoſed to have been originally brought from the ſea-ſide by hurricanes, probably at a remote period; and we are in-

[b] Bowles's account of the hundred of Penwith.
[c] See p. xxv.
[d] Some part was purchaſed by Lord de Dunſtanville, of F. Gregor, Eſq., in 1800.

formed, that among the Arundell papers there is mention of ſuch an event having happened in the twelfth century. The diſproportionately high valuation of the rectory of Gwithian, in the old *Valors*, when compared with that of other pariſhes, which were then rated much lower, though now of very ſuperior value, affords a probable conjecture that much land has been loſt by the influx of the ſand. It is known by oral tradition, that whole farms have been overwhelmed, at a period not very remote. We have been informed by Mr. Hockin, the rector, who has obligingly favoured us with a communication on this ſubject, that the barton of Upton, one of the principal farms in Gwithian, was thus overwhelmed; that his great-grandfather remembered the occupier reſiding in the farm-houſe, which was nearly buried in one night, the family being obliged to make their eſcape from the chamber-windows. It is very remarkable that the ruins of this houſe, which had never been ſeen by the oldeſt man living, were again expoſed to view in conſequence of the ſhifting of the ſands in the winter of 1808–9. The preſent rector remembers two fields loſt at Gwithian, having been buried with ſand ten or twelve feet deep. The church-town would have ſhared the ſame fate, had it not been prevented by the timely exertions of the church-wardens, who, with all poſſible expedition, cauſed large plantations to be made of a ſpecies of ruſh, which grows abundantly in that neighbourhood, and by the rapid ſpreading of its long fibrous roots, affords the only known method of checking the progreſs of the ſands.[e]

In this pariſh is an extenſive earth-work, called Trevarnon Rounds; it has a moat and rampart, with an advanced work, which ſeems to have been occupied in times not very remote, a cannon-ſhot having been dug up within its ſite, by ſome labourers employed by the late rector.

HELLAND, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about two miles and a half north from Bodmin, which is the poſt-office town. The principal village in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, is Bodwen. The manor of Helland, having belonged at an early period to the family of Sergeaux, paſſed by a coheireſs to Sir John Paſſele, who was poſſeſſed of it in 1427.[f] In 1466, Oto Colyn died ſeiſed of the manor and advowſon of Helland[g]. This manor of Helland appears to have loſt its manerial rights: the barton is now the property of John Wallis, Eſq., of Bodmin, by purchaſe from the late Sir John Morſhead, Bart., who inherited it from the family of Treiſe.

[e] See more relating to this ruſh, p. cxcix.

[f] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. (Trenowth.)

[g] Eſch. 6 Edw. IV.

The manor of Nether-Helland, which in the reign of Edward IV. was in the family of Bodulgate, belonged at a later period to that of Robartes, Earl of Radnor, and is now the property of their repreſentative, the Honourable Mrs. Agar.

The manor of Newton, which belonged formerly to the priory of Bodmin, and afterwards to the Glynns, was ſold by that family to Mr. Treiſe, the maternal grandfather of the late Sir John Morſhead, of whom it was purchaſed by Mr. Wallis.

The manor of Penhargard having been forfeited to the crown, by the attainder of Sir Robert Treſilian, Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Richard II., was granted by that monarch to Sir Humphrey Stafford[h]. The barton of Penhargard, (to which no manerial rights have of late years been attached,) was a ſeat of the Opies[i], and in 1657 was ſold by Thomas Opie to Thomas Hoblyn, whoſe grandaughter brought it in marriage to Samuel Peter, Eſq. It is now, by purchaſe from the Peter family, the property of Mr. John Hooper.

The manor of Bodwen was held under the prior of Bodmin, as of his manor of Rialton, by the family of Archdekne, from whom it paſſed, by marriage, to the Courtenays. The barton of Bodwen is now the property of Mr. Wallis, having been purchaſed of the late Sir John Morſhead. Mr. Wallis purchaſed alſo of Sir John Morſhead the barton of Kernick, which was ſome time the reſidence of the family of Silly.

The heirs of Brode held an eſtate called Hurden and Helland, under Launceſton caſtle, in the reign of James I.[k] The barton of Brodes, or Broads, was afterwards the ſeat of a younger branch of the Glynn family. In the year 1711, Robert Glynn, Eſq., of Broads, ſettled that place and Limſworthy in this pariſh, on his marriage, with Lucy Cloberry. His only ſon, Dr. Glynn, of King's College in Cambridge, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a poet by his much-admired production, which gained the Seatonian prize, was held in the higheſt eſteem both as a phyſician and as a man, and gave a convincing proof of his liberality, and his attachment to his native country, by refuſing ever to take a fee of a Corniſh man. Dr. Glynn, who had taken the additional name of Cloberry, died in the year 1800, having bequeathed Broads to the Rev. John Henry Jacob, of King's College in Cambridge, by whom it was ſold, in 1801, to Mr. T. Hawken, the preſent proprietor.

[h] Rot. Pat. 12 Ric. II., pt. 1. m. 6.

[i] Norden.

[k] Extent. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn.

Tonkin ſays, that in this pariſh lived the ancient family of Gifford, one of whom married the coheireſs of Eſſe, and in this he is confirmed by Sir William Pole[l]. In the pariſh-church is an ancient memorial (without date) for one of the family of Calwodley[m]. Hals ſays, that whoever is poſſeſſed in fee of the barton of Helland, is legal patron of the rectory, paying forty ſhillings per annum to the incumbent in ſatisfaction for all tithes. The preſent patron is Sir Frederick Treiſe Morſhead, Bart.

HELSTON, an ancient borough and market-town in the deanery and in the weſt-diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies on the great road from London to the Land's-end, ſeventeen miles from Truro, thirteen from Penzance, and 274 from London.

In the year 1201, the men of Helſton gave forty marks of ſilver, and a palfrey, to King John, that their town might be made a free borough, and have a mercatorial gild[n]. King Edward I. made it one of the coinage towns. Various privileges were granted to the burgeſſes by ſucceeding monarchs, and theſe were confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, who, by her charter (in the year 1585), incorporated them by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the borough of Helſton. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, four aldermen, a recorder, town-clerk, and an indefinite number of freemen, who are choſen by the majority of the mayor and aldermen. The mayor is elected by the majority of the aldermen and freemen, out of two aldermen nominated by the mayor and aldermen. The borough of Helſton has returned members to parliament, ever ſince the reign of Edward I. The right of election is veſted in the corporation, mayor, aldermen, and freemen[o]; the preſent number of freemen is about twenty. It appears by Brown Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, that in the early part of the laſt century, there were about ſeventy reſident freemen, and ten non-reſidents. Attorney-General Noy ſat in parliament for this borough, as did Sidney Godolphin, afterwards Earl Godolphin, and Lord Treaſurer.

A market on Saturday was granted to the burgeſſes of Helſton in the year 1336, and four annual fairs for three days each; at the feſtival of St. Simon and St. Jude,

[l] In his Devonſhire collections.

[m] All that remains of the inſcription is, "Yow ſaints pray for the ſoule of William Calwodley "ſonne and heire of * * * Calwodleye."

[n] Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 278.

[o] A bill is now (1814) pending in parliament for altering the right of election, and extending it to the freeholders of the hundred of Kirrier and Penwith.

Palm-Sunday; the feſtival of St. Cyric and St. Juliet, and the decollation of St. John the Baptiſt[o]. The market is ſtill held on Saturday for corn and all ſorts of proviſions, ſupplying a large diſtrict, including the whole of the peninſula called Meneage. The fairs, which are conſiderable marts for cattle, are now held on the day before Midlent-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20th, September 9, and St. Simon and St. Jude's day. Vaſt quantities of ſhoes, moſtly made at Helſton, are expoſed to ſale at the fairs and markets, and carried to Redruth market and elſewhere. The tolls of the fairs, market, and mills form part of the town-revenues, under a grant of Richard King of the Romans.

Helſton was one of the decayed towns, for the repair of which an act of parliament was paſſed in the reign of Henry VIII.[p], but, as Norden obſerves, the ſucceſs was not anſwerable to the meaning. According to a poll-tax taken in 1694, there were then 1,348 inhabitants in this town[q]; in 1801, their number was 2,248; in 1811, 2,297, according to the returns made to parliament at thoſe periods. Sir Francis Goldolphin was in 1705 created Baron Helſton, and Earl of Godolphin.

William of Worceſter, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, written in the reign of Edward IV., ſpeaks of Helſton Caſtle, ſome time the reſidence of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, as being then in ruins. There are now no remains of it; the ſite, which commands a view down the valley of the Looe-pool, is now a bowling-green: at the north end of it has been built, a houſe for the Duke of Cornwall's officers, and a new coinage hall.

The firſt ſymptoms of the Corniſh rebellion in the year 1549, are ſaid to have broken out at Helſton, where a perſon of the name of Hody was killed by one Kiltor and his aſſociates, as he was ſitting in commiſſion on matters of religion.

The manor of Helſton, as having been parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, underwent a temporary alienation during the interregnum in the ſeventeenth century, when it was ſold to Anthony Rowſe. In 1798 it was ſold, under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, to John Rogers, Eſq., of Penroſe, who is the preſent proprietor. Mr. Rogers has alſo the manors of Helſton-Tony, and Helſton-Chamond: the former was purchaſed of the repreſentatives of the Robartes family. It had been, at an early period, in the family of Tony, and had paſſed by a female heir to the Beauchamps. Anne, widow of Richard Nevill, and heireſs of Beauchamp, conveyed it to King Henry VII.[r] The manor of Helſton-Chamond, now called the manor of Helſton, which was purchaſed by Mr. Rogers

[o] Rot Cart. 10 Edw. III.
[p] See p. xlii.
[q] Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.
[r] Dugdale's Warwickſhire.

of

of the Trefuſis family, took its former name from the Chamonds, to whom it anciently belonged.

The parochial chapel or church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern ſtructure of white moor-ſtone, from Tregoning in Breage, built at the expence of Francis, Earl of Godolphin, in 1763.[s] In it are ſome memorials for the family of Rogers of Treaſſowe in Ludgvan, now of Penroſe. Leland ſpeaks of a chapel "in the towne, and a paroch-chirch at the north-weſt end." The regiſters of the ſee of Exeter mention a chapel, and hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen in Helſton[t]. There is a grammar-ſchool at Helſton, endowed with the ſum of 13l. 6s. 8d. out of the tolls belonging to the corporation. The ſchool-houſe has been lately rebuilt.

ST. HILARY, in the deanry and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies two miles nearly eaſt of the town of Marazion, which is in this pariſh, and is the poſt-office town; and five miles nearly eaſt-by-north from Penzance. The principal villages in the pariſh are, Higher and Lower Downs, Relubbas, Reſudgian, Tregurtha, and Trevennor, adjoining Marazion.

The manor of Treveneage was purchaſed by Sir Nicholas Hals, about the year 1600, of Sir Thomas Arundell of Tolverne: John Hals, Eſq., his ſon and heir, ſold it to Mr. Walker of Exeter. In 1649 it was purchaſed by John Tredenham, Eſq., from whom it deſcended, through the Scobells, to Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., the preſent proprietor.

The barton of Treveneage belonged to the ancient family of Gaverigan, and paſſed with one of its co-heireſſes, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Godolphins. Trevarthen is a large eſtate belonging to the Duke of Leeds, as heir of the Godolphin family: the barton, where is now a farm-houſe, was ſome time a ſeat of the Davies family, as leſſees under the Godolphins.

The manor of Tregurtha, otherwiſe Truthwall, in this and ſome neighbouring pariſhes, belonged to the Penneck family, who purchaſed part of it of Robins about 1706. It is now the property of William Carne, Eſq., and the repreſentatives of the late Thomas Grylls, Eſq., by purchaſe from the deviſees of Penneck. Tregember or Trethegimber belonged to the family of Groſſe, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive ſales, to King and Penneck: the latter purchaſed it in 1684. Tregember, which was the reſidence of the Pennecks, is now a farm-houſe. It belonged to the late Rev. William Borlaſe, of Caſtle-Horneck, who married an heireſs of the Pennecks. Ennis, ſome time the ſeat of

[s] Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory, p. 99.

[t] Borlaſe's Collections.

Hum-

Humphry Millet, Eſq., was the property of the late Thomas Grylls, Eſq., who married his daughter.

In the pariſh-church is a monument in memory of Catherine, wife of John St. Aubyn, Eſq., of Clowance, and heireſs of Francis Godolphin, Eſq., of Treveneage, 1662.

The impropriate rectory, which belonged to the priory of Mount St. Michael, continued to be annexed to the Mount eſtate till the reign of Charles I., when the Earl of Saliſbury, having ſold the Mount, reſerved this rectory and other eſtates. The rectory of St. Hilary belonged to Sir James Smith, of Little Chelſea, who died in 1681; in 1700 it was purchaſed, under a decree of Chancery, by John Penneck, Eſq., of Tregember. It has of late years been ſold in lots. The patronage of the vicarage is veſted in the lords of the manor of Pengerſick in Breage.[u]

In Palmer's Nonconformiſts' Memorial is an account of Mr. Joſeph Sherwood, who was ejected from this vicarage by the Bartholomew act in 1662. It is there related that Mr. Sherwood, having been cited to appear before the juſtices for preaching in defence of that act, then propheſied that Mr. Robinſon, one of the magiſtrates, who had ordered him to be committed to Launceſton jail, ſhould die a violent death, which is ſtated to have happened a few days afterward, in conſequence of his having been gored by his own bull, never before known to be vicious.

The late vicar, the Rev. Malachy Hitchins, to whom we were indebted for ſome communications relating to this pariſh, was author of ſeveral ingenious papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions and the Archæologia. He died in 1809. Mention is made in the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter, of the chapels of St. Katherine and St. Anne, in this pariſh.[x]

The Rev. John Penneck, who died in 1724, gave the intereſt of 100l. to this pariſh, to be applied either to the relief of the poor or the teaching of their children.

Marazion, in the pariſh of St. Hilary, called in old records Marghaſyon, Merdreſein, Marketjewe, &c. is a market-town on the coaſt of Mount's-bay, about three miles and a half from Penzance, and 283 from London.

The appellation of Market-jew, ſtill retained in uſe among the common people, has led ſome to ſuppoſe that it had a market in very remote times, chiefly attended by foreign Jews, who came to deal in tin: others are of opinion, that it obtained that appellation from its Thurſday's market, "*die Jovis.*" It is certain

[u] See p. 42.

[x] Borlaſe's Collections.

that

that Robert, Earl of Moreton, in the year 1085, granted to the monks of St. Michael a market on Thurſday, and five fairs; but it is not expreſſed where they ſhould be held[x]. In the reign of Henry I., Alan, Earl of Brittany and Cornwall, gave ten ſhillings rent, iſſuing out of the profits of the fair at Merdreſein, to the prior of St. Michael[y]. We have ſeen the copy of a charter of Richard, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry III., by which he grants to the prior and convent of St. Michael, that the three fairs and three markets, which they held under the charter of the kings of England at Marghas-bigan on land not their own, they ſhould in future hold at Marchadyon on their own land, near their grange. The fairs are ſtated to have been held, for two days each, at Midlent, at Michaelmas, and at the feſtival of the apparition of St. Michael in the Mount[z]. The market days are not ſtated. By the mention of three, the town appears to have been a place of great trade and importance. In the year 1331, a market on Monday and a fair for three days, at the feſtival of St. Andrew, was granted to Ralph de Bloyon[a]. There is now only one market, which has from time immemorial been held on Saturday, and is well ſupplied with butchers' meat, fiſh, vegetables, and poultry. Ready-made ſhoes are ſold in conſiderable quantities.

Two of the more ancient fairs, now held on Midlent Monday and Michaelmas day, are ſtill kept up; and there are two others held under Queen Elizabeth's charter, one on St. Barnabas day, the other on St. Andrew's, being the day of Ralph de Bloyon's fair. Theſe two fairs are very inconſiderable; the latter is held at the bottom of the town. The Midlent and Michaelmas fairs, which are for cattle, clothes, &c., are held near the old priory barn and farm (the ancient grange), in the village of Trevennor, adjoining Marazion.

Leland, ſpeaking of "Markeſin," as he calls this place, deſcribes it as a great "long town, burnid 3 aut 4 anno Hen. VIII. a Gallis." Tonkin and Hals relate, that at the time ſpoken of by Leland, a party of French ſoldiers landed from a fleet, then cruiſing in the channel, took poſſeſſion of Marazion, and that on the approach of John Carminow, or as Tonkin ſays, James Eriſey, Eſq., ſheriff of the county with the *poſſe comitatus*, they retreated to their ſhips, but not before they had ſet fire to the town. The charter of Queen Elizabeth attributes

[x] Dugdale's Monaſticon, I. 551.

[y] Ibid. Vol. II. p. 902.

[z] Some of the Britiſh monkiſh hiſtorians ſay, that St. Michael, the archangel, appeared about the year 495 on St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall; the Italians ſay, that it was on Mount Garganus in Italy; and the French writers that it was on Mount St. Michael in Normandy.

[a] Cart. 5 Edw. III.

the

South East View of St Michaels Mount

the decay of the town to a ſubſequent and ſimilar calamity; reciting that it was a trading-town of great note, but fell into decay in the reign of Edward VI., when it was burnt by the rebels; and that moſt of the public buildings and dwelling-houſes remained in ruins when that charter was granted, in 1595. The corporation of Marazion, which exiſts under this charter, conſiſts of a mayor, eight burgeſſes, and twelve capital inhabitants. It has been ſaid that the borough of Marazion formerly ſent members to parliament; but that after it became decayed and impoveriſhed, it neglected to return them as before. We cannot find any evidence of this, although Hals ſpeaks of it on the authority of the Tower records. Dr. Borlaſe, in his MS. collection, gives an account of two members, Thomas Weſtlake, Eſq. and Richard Myll, Eſq., being returned for Marazion in the year 1658, but it does not appear that they ever took their ſeats, as their names are not to be found in the liſts of that parliament.

Leland ſpeaks of a chapel in Marazion, and another in the ſand, near the Mount[b]: the latter probably was the ſame which Dr. Borlaſe ſpeaks of, by the name of the chapel of St. Catherine, on the chapel-rock, near Marazion; of the latter there are no remains. The preſent chapel in the town, we ſuppoſe to be the ſame which Leland deſcribes; and which, as it appears by the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter, was dedicated to St. Ervat. There are two meeting-houſes in the town; one belonging to the methodiſts; of the other we could not obtain any deſcription.

Adjoining to the pariſh of St. Hilary[c], oppoſite to the town of Marazion, and connected with it by a narrow cauſeway of pebbles, paſſable at low water, is the very ſingular pyramidical inſulated maſs of rocks, called St. Michael's Mount, which gives name to the adjoining bay. There has been much written on the ſubject of ſome ancient traditions, which tell us, that this mount was formerly attached to the ſhore, and ſurrounded with trees. Theſe traditions appear perfectly groundleſs[d]: Dr. Berger has ſhewn very ſatisfactorily, from the poſition of the

[b] Itin. VII. 117.

[c] The late J. Price, Eſq. of Penzance, in his MS. hiſtory of St. Michael's Mount, ſuppoſes that the church of St. Michael-on-the-Mount was the mother-church of this pariſh, and that St. Hilary is of much later date. This ſeems very probable, for it appears that the ancient cemetery for the town of Marazion was at the Mount; and that in the year 1313, they were firſt permitted to bury at St. Hilary, becauſe of the danger of the flux of the ſea near St. Michael's Mount. (See Polwhele, Vol. III. p. 15. of the Supplement.) Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſes that the diſtrict called Vennefire, given to the priory of St. Michael by Edward the Confeſſor, was what is now the pariſh of St. Hilary.

[d] The original name of the Mount, reſpecting which no two writers ſeem to agree, has been frequently brought forward in confirmation of this tradition. William of Worceſter ſays, that the Mount was called "Le Hore-rok in the Wodd," and adds the marvellous ſtory of 140 pariſh-

the ſtrata, that St. Michael's Mount could not have been ſeparated from the land, but by ſome great convulſion, far beyond the reach of tradition or hiſtorical record. The height of the Mount, from the level of the ſea to the platform of the tower of the chapel, is 231 feet. The whole of the iſland contains about ſeven acres of land: at the foot of the Mount is a level piece of ground, where is a wharf, and near it a conſiderable village.

It has been ſuppoſed, with great probability, by ſeveral writers[c], that this was the iſland called Ικτις, mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, whither the tin, when refined and caſt into cubic ingots by the Britons, who dwelt near the promontory of Belerium, was carried in carts over an iſthmus, only dry at low water. St. Michael's Mount certainly tallies with his deſcription, in the circumſtance of its connexion with the land of Cornwall at low water: and its ſituation with reſpect to the mining diſtrict, adds great ſtrength to the conjecture. Others, influenced in a great meaſure by the ſimilarity of name, have conjectured that by the iſland *Ictis*, Diodorus muſt have meant *Inſula Vectis*, now the Iſle of Wight; a very unlikely place, on account of its diſtance from the tin-mines, to have been made the depoſitory for the Britiſh tin to be brought thither in carts, with a view to its being tranſported to Gaul; when ſo many good ports were to be found ſo much nearer.

It appears that in Leland's time there were at the foot of the Mount certain houſes with ſhops for fiſhermen. Before the year 1700, the place had become ſo far decayed, that there remained only one cottage, inhabited by a widow-woman. In the years 1726 and 1727, Sir John St. Aubyn (the third baronet of that name) rebuilt the pier; in conſequence of which, ſeveral houſes were erected, the fiſheries revived, and the Mount became a place of conſiderable trade. There were in 1811, fifty-three houſes at the Mount, eight of which were then uninhabited. A ſtone pier had been built at Marazion early in the fifteenth century. An indulgence of forty days remiſſion of penance was granted by the Biſhop of Exeter, to all ſuch perſons as ſhould contribute to it. In 1425, Edward the Confeſſor's charter granted to the monks of St. Michael a harbour, called *Ruminella*, with its appurtenances. This has been ſuppoſed by ſome, to have been Romney in Kent; but it is much more probable that it was a haven at the Mount, although its ancient name has been wholly forgotten, as well as that of the diſtrict of Vennefire.

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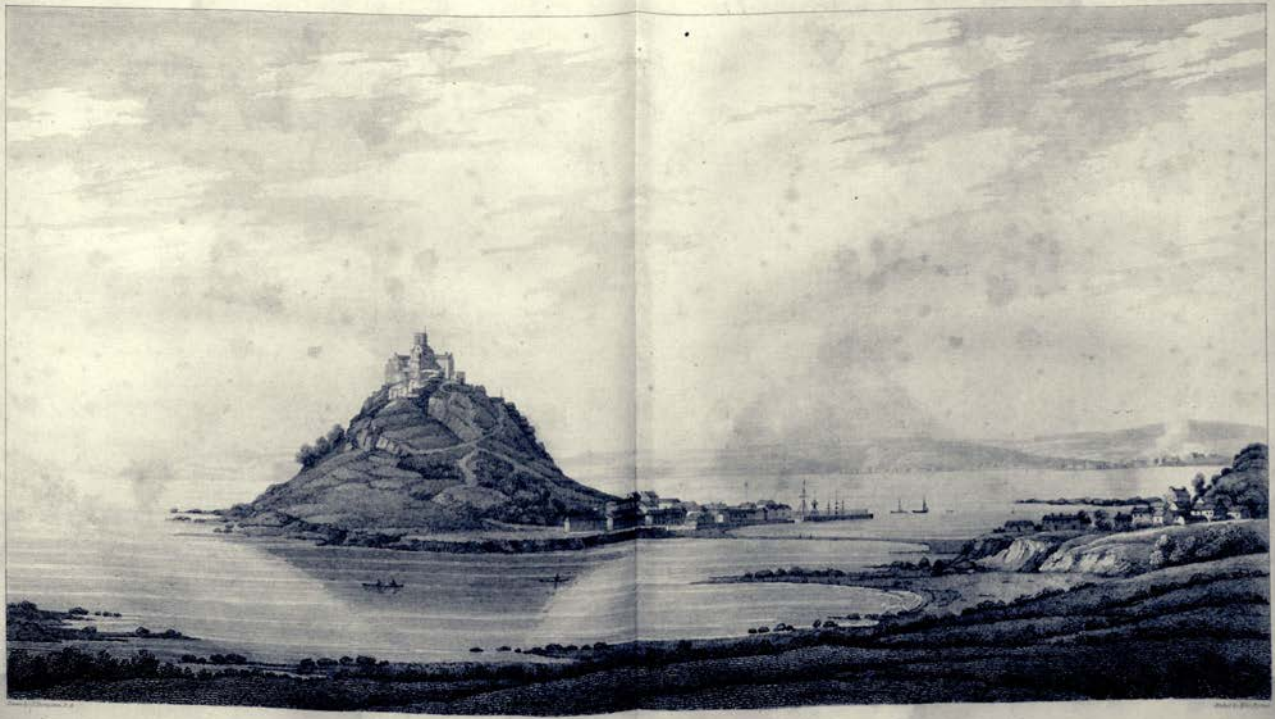
churches being ſwallowed up by the ſea, between that place and the Scilly Iſlands. Camden merely ſays, that the inhabitants called it "*careg cowſe*," [the grey or hoary rock].

[c] See Dr. Maton's Obſervations on the Weſtern Counties, Vol. I. p. 204; Major Rennell's Geographical Syſtem of Herodotus examined, p. 679; and Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins's Tract on the Tin-Trade of the Ancients in Cornwall, and on the *Ictis* of Diodorus Siculus.

A priory



East View of St. Michaels Mount.

A priory of Benedictine monks, afterwards changed to Gilbertines[d], was founded on St. Michael's Mount, previously to the year 1044, when King Edward the Confessor gave to the monks there dwelling, the Mount, with all its buildings and appendages. It appears by the charter, that there was at that time a castle[e] as well as a convent on the Mount. In the reign of Richard I., Henry de Pomeroy, being in the interest of John Earl of Cornwall, during Richard's imprisonment in Austria, took possession of St. Michael's Mount by stratagem, fortified it, and continued to hold it after the King's return; but on the approach of Archbishop Hubert Walter's army, assisted by the sheriff of Cornwall and the *posse comitatus*, surrendered the garrison without resistance, and threw himself upon the King's mercy. It is said that he died soon afterwards through grief, despairing of a pardon. It appears that in the year 1204, Henry de Pomeroy the younger gave sixty marks to be restored to certain possessions, in as ample a manner as his father enjoyed them, before he entered the castle on St. Michael's Mount. Besides this douceur to the King, he bestowed on the Knights Hospitallers the church of St. Maddern, in Cornwall[f]. After the surrender of Pomeroy, King Richard restored the convent to the Gilbertines, who had been dispossessed, and placed a small garrison of soldiers in the castle.

After the battle of Barnet-field, John Earl of Oxford, having fled into Wales, assembled a party of soldiers, and crossed over with them to the Cornish coast. On their arrival, they disguised themselves as pilgrims coming to pay their devotions, as was customary at the church of St. Michael[g]: under this pretence they got entrance to the castle, and soon overpowered the small garrison by which it was defended. Sir John Arundell, who was in the first instance sent against the Earl of Oxford, having summoned the castle without effect, made a vigorous

[d] As we are told, that Henry de Pomeroy procured entrance into the Mount under pretence of visiting a sister who was one of the religious of that place; it has been supposed by some, that there was a nunnery on the Mount, distinct from the priory: but it may be observed, that nuns formed a part of the establishment in all convents of the Gilbertines.

[e] The word *castellis* in the charter, can scarcely be considered as a word of course; it does not follow that there were no fortifications on the Mount (as Mr. Whitaker supposes) before Henry de Pomeroy's time, because there is no mention of them in history.

[f] Dugdale's Baronage, I. 498.

[g] Pope Gregory, in the year 1070, granted a remission of a third part of their penance to all persons who should visit the church of St. Michael-at-the-Mount, with oblations and alms. William of Worcester, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV., says that this grant was discovered in an old register of the convent, about the year 1440. This information appears to have been published with much diligence in every part of the kingdom; and it occasioned, as might have been expected, a great resort of pilgrims to St. Michael's Mount.

aſſault, but was repulſed, and loſt his life on the ſands between Marazion and the Mount[h]. A commiſſion was then iſſued, under the King's patent, empowering John Forteſcue, (one of the Eſquires of the body who ſucceeded Arundell in the ſheriffalty), Sir John Crokker, and Henry Bodrugan, Eſq.[i], to oppoſe John, Earl of Oxford, and the other rebels who continued to hold poſſeſſion of St. Michael's Mount, and to make depredations on the coaſt. The patent grants a free pardon to all perſons engaged in the rebellion, except the Earl, his ſons George, Thomas, and Richard, Lord Beaumont, and Sir * * * Burdett[k]. Forteſcue made an unſucceſsful attack on the caſtle; but at length, after a long ſiege, from the laſt day of September till the 15th of February following, the Earl, after demanding a parley, agreed to ſurrender it, on condition of a pardon to himſelf and his adherents. The King choſe to conſider this pardon as extending only to life; and he was impriſoned in the caſtle of Hamms in Picardy, till the year 1485, when he came over with the Earl of Richmond, and was in the action of Boſworth-field.

The next remarkable circumſtance connected with the hiſtory of St. Michael's Mount, is, that Perkin Warbeck, who repreſented himſelf to be Richard, the younger ſon of King Edward IV., ſuppoſed to have been murdered in the tower, having landed with a party of his friends from Ireland, in Whitſand-bay, in the month of September 1498, was admitted into the caſtle by the monks, who were favourable to the houſe of York; he immediately put the fortifications in a ſtate of defence; and ſoon afterwards marching with his forces to Bodmin, he left his wife, the Lady Katherine Gordon, at the Mount, as a place of ſecurity. She remained there till after the unſucceſsful termination of his enterpriſe, when King Henry ſent the Lord Daubeney to bring her thence to the royal preſence. The King is ſaid to have taken compaſſion on her misfortunes, and to have granted her a competent maintenance, which ſhe enjoyed till her death.

When the priory of St. Michael, which by Robert Earl of Cornwall had been made a cell to the monaſtery of St. Michael in Normandy, was ſeiſed into the hands of the crown during the wars with France, it was firſt given to King's College in Cambridge[l], afterwards to the monaſtery of Sion in Middleſex, to which it continued to be attached till the diſſolution. In 1533, it was given, with all its revenues (valued at 110l. 12s. per annum), to Humphrey Arundell,

[h] See the account of Trerice in Newlyn.

[i] Leland ſays, that Bodrugan was firſt appointed, and neglected his charge; but the record above-quoted proves that he was miſinformed.

[k] Rot. Pat. 15 Edw. IV. p. 2. In the printed calendar it is 13 Edw. IV.

[l] Rot. Pat. 20 Hen. VI.

Eſq., of Lanherne. This Arundell put himſelf at the head of a rebellion which aroſe in Cornwall, in the year 1549, on the ſubject of the reformation. Having left the Mount, of which he was governor, ſeveral Corniſh gentlemen, well affected to the King, took poſſeſſion of it; but it was ſoon recovered by Arundell, who immediately diſpatched a party of horſe and foot to beſiege it[m]. After ſome partial ſucceſſes, Arundell was defeated by Lord Ruſſell in Devonſhire, taken priſoner, and executed in London. The government and revenues of St.Michael's Mount were granted on leaſe by the King, to Job Militon, Eſq., ſheriff of Cornwall. The leaſe was renewed to his ſon William, and to William Harris, Eſq. of Heyne in Devonſhire, who married the widow of the latter. Arthur Harris, Eſq., ſon of William, died governor of the Mount, in 1628. In the year 1599, long before the expiration of Harris's leaſe, the fee was granted to Thomas Bellott and John Budden, as truſtees, it is probable, for Robert Earl of Saliſbury, to whom it was by them conveyed. William, the ſucceeding Earl of Saliſbury, alienated it to Francis Baſſett, Eſq. of Tehidy, afterwards Sir Francis Baſſett, Knt., who, in the year 1642, was required, by the King's commanders in the Weſt, to fortify the Mount for His Majeſty's ſervice; and in conſideration of the expences which would be incurred by ſo doing, they ordered that certain eſtates, formerly belonging to the priory of St.Michael's, and which had been reſerved by the Earl of Saliſbury, when he ſold the Mount to Mr.Baſſett, ſhould be ſequeſtered (the ſaid Earl being diſaffected to His Majeſty's ſervice) to the uſe of the ſaid Sir Francis[n]. Sir Arthur Baſſett ſucceeded his brother Sir Francis in the government of the Mount, before the month of November 1645, when the Duke of Hamilton was committed priſoner to his care[o]. According to Dugdale, the Mount was taken on the 15th of April 1646, by Col. Hamond. Whitlocke ſays, that it was ſurrendered on the 23d of April[p]. Lord Clarendon obſerves, that it was given up many months before it was neceſſary, by the advice of the Duke of Hamilton, then a priſoner at the Mount. It does not appear that it had ſuſtained any long ſiege during the civil war. Norden, writing not many years before, had obſerved, that it was "a place of noe great importance as a garriſon, having ſmall receyte of meanes to keep and defend it longe."[q] Major Ceely was governor of the Mount under Richard Cromwell, in 1659. About the time of the Reſtoration, the St.Aubyn family became poſſeſſed of the Mount, by purchaſe from the Baſ-

[m] MS. hiſtory of the Mount, by John Price, Eſq.
[n] MS. Hiſtory of the Mount, by J. Price, Eſq.
[o] Ibid.
[p] Memorials, p.297.
[q] MS. Hiſtory of the Mount.

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ſets: it is now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. The houſe, which is his occaſional reſidence, is ſituated at the ſummit of the rock: it partakes of the character both of a fortreſs and a monaſtery, being caſtellated and embattled; the internal part underwent great alterations in the courſe of the laſt century[o]. The dining-room was the refectory of the convent, which has been modernized, being fitted up with a remarkable frieſe, repreſenting, in ſtucco, the hunting of various animals: in the ſame room are the dates 1641 and 1660. The chapel has been newly fitted up in the Gothic ſtyle. "On the top of the tower, in one of the angles, are the remains of a moor-ſtone lantern, kept, (as Captain Groſe obſerves,) in all likelihood, by the monks, who had a tithe of the fiſhery, to give direction to the fiſhermen in dark and tempeſtuous weather. This is vulgarly called St. Michael's Chair, and will only admit one perſon to ſit down in it. The aſcent to it is dangerous; but it is ſometimes aſcended out of a fooliſh conceit, that whoſoever ſits therein, whether man or woman, will henceforth have the maſtery in domeſtic affairs."[p]

Jacobstow, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies twelve miles north-weſt of Launceſton, and ten nearly ſouth of Stratton, which is the poſt-office town. The only village in this pariſh is Sowacott or Southcott. The manor of Penhallam was formerly in the Nowells of Somerſetſhire. Norden, who wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, deſcribes it as the ſeat of Sir John Stawell (anceſtor of the Lords Stawell), then lately deceaſed. It was afterwards, for a conſiderable time, in the family of Phillipps of Hampton, in Stoke-Climſland, and ſold by them, about the year 1767, to George Brown, Eſq., of whom it was purchaſed, about the year 1802, by the Rev. Charles Dayman, the preſent proprietor. It is moſt probable that it came into Sir John Stawell's family by the match with the heireſs of the Corniſh family of Beaupré or Belloprato.

The barton of Plymſwood, ſome time the property and reſidence of Mr. Henry French, is now a farm-houſe belonging to Mr. Braund, who purchaſed it of Mr. Nicholas Cory, Mr. French's grandſon. The barton of Berry-Court, in this pariſh, within a moated ſite, appears to have been a place of ſome conſequence, but we have not been able to learn any thing of its hiſtory.

Lord Eliot is patron of the rectory. Digory Wheare, born at Jacobſtow in

[o] See Groſe's Antiquities, Vol. VIII. p. 35, where will be found a deſcription of the buildings, as they ſtood before the alterations, taken from a manuſcript of Dr. Borlaſe's.

[p] Ibid. p. 40.

1573,

1573, was appointed by Camden his firſt reader in hiſtory at Oxford. He publiſhed a treatiſe on reading hiſtory, a life of Camden, and other works.

ILLOGAN, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies about ten miles weſt of Truro, and about two miles north-weſt of Redruth, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Pool, and Portreath or Baſſets-Cove, where is a ſmall haven for the importation of coal and lime, and the exportation of copper-ore to the copper-works in Wales. The pier was begun in 1760, by a company who had taken a leaſe from the late Francis Baſſet, Eſq. The haven has been much improved by the company who now hold it under Lord De Dunſtanville: they have laid out 10,000*l.* on the pier, and a large ſum on making a road to the Gwennap mines. The manor of Tehidy, called in ancient records Tydy, Tihidi, Tyhudy, Tehedie, &c. &c., belonged, at a very early period, to a branch of the baronial family of Dunſtanville, from whom, about the year 1200, it paſſed in marriage to the Baſſets of Ipſden in Oxfordſhire, deſcended from a younger ſon of Ralph Baſſet, the juſticiary in the reign of Henry I. The Baſſet family diſtinguiſhed themſelves for their loyalty during the civil war in the ſeventeenth century. Sir Francis, then the head of the family, was vice-admiral of Cornwall, and governor of the Mount; his brother, Sir Arthur, ſucceeded him in the latter ſituation; Sir Thomas, another brother, was general of the Ordnance to Prince Maurice: he was knighted in 1644. John Baſſet, ſon and heir of Sir Francis, although he had never been in arms himſelf, was impriſoned, by order of the parliament, for his father's delinquency, as it was termed, and his own diſaffection; he was ſuffered to compound for his eſtates, and, in conſequence of the loſſes which he had ſuſtained on account of his loyalty, was obliged to ſell St. Michael's Mount to the St. Aubyn family. Francis Baſſet, the preſent repreſentative of this ancient family, was created a baronet in 1779: in 1796, he was advanced to the dignity of the peerage, as Baron de Dunſtanville; and in 1797, was created alſo Baron Baſſet of Stratton, with remainder to his only daughter and her heirs-male.

The manor of Tehidy is of extenſive juriſdiction, enjoys great privileges, and is rich in mines. Leland, ſpeaking of this neighbourhood, ſays, "Combe Caſtle "*ubi loci veſtigia*, and Pencombe a little foreland, Baſſett hath a right goodly "lordſhip caulled Treheddy by this Cumb." In the year 1330, William Baſſet, Eſq. had the King's licence to fortify his manſion of Tehidy[r]. The pre-

[r] Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. III. m. 10.

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ſent Tehidy houſe was built, about the year 1734, by John Pendarves Baſſet, Eſq. The eaſt front is of freeſtone raiſed on Illogan down[s]: there is a view of it in Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory. There are ſome good pictures at Tehidy: among the portraits are thoſe of General Maſſey by Vandyke, and Chief Juſtice Keylinge and his lady by Lely.

On the ſummit of a ſteep hill, in this pariſh, 697 feet above the level of the ſea[t], called Carn-Brê, ſuppoſed by Dr. Borlaſe and other writers to abound with various druidical remains[t], are the remains of a caſtle, which is mentioned by William of Worceſter in his Itinerary, written in the reign of Edward IV., as then the property of Sir John Baſſet, Knt. Dr. Borlaſe ſays, that there was a park at Carn-Brê.

The manor of Nancekute or Nancekeage, now the property of Lord de Dunſtanville, was purchaſed by his anceſtor of the Rolle family, about the year 1756. Nance was the ſeat of a branch of the family of Trengove or Trengoff of Warleggon, which, on ſettling here, took the name of the barton. They became extinct about the year 1720; the barton, which is now the property of Lord de Dunſtanville, has only a farm-houſe upon it.

Ralph Reſkymer, who died in the year 1465, was ſeiſed of the manors of Treloweth-Redruth, and Treloweth-Heyle. The barton of Treloweth, in this pariſh, which is not poſſeſſed of any manerial rights, belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the family of Robartes. The manor of Treſkillard, in this pariſh, is the property of Lord Grenville, in right of his lady, as heireſs of the late Lord Camelford: it is probable that it was part of the Mohun eſtates purchaſed by her anceſtor Governor Pitt. In the church and church-yard are ſeveral monuments of the family of Baſſet. Lord de Dunſtanville is patron of the rectory. There were formerly chapels in this pariſh dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, St. John the Baptiſt, and St. Conſtantine[u]. A new chapel has been lately erected at Trevenſon near Pool, at the expence of Lord de Dunſtanville, and endowed by His Lordſhip with ſome lands adjoining, now let at 42*l.* per annum: it was opened in 1809. There are ſome meeting-houſes belonging to the Weſleyan Methodiſts.

The plague was very fatal at Illogan in 1591, when 100 perſons died of that diſtemper, being ten times as many as the average of that period.[x]

[s] Dr. Berger's Paper in the Geological Tranſactions.

[t] See p. clxxxiv. of the General Hiſtory.

[u] Dr. Borlaſe's Notes from the Regiſters of the See of Exeter.

[x] Polwhele's Hiſtory of Cornwall, vol. iv. p. 68.

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An alms-houſe, for four widows or poor aged women, was founded about the year 1806 by the Hon. Miſs Baſſet, who gives annual allowances to the penſioners. A ſchool for poor children at Pool is ſupported by Lord de Dunſtanville.

St. John's, in the deanery and in the ſouth diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about three miles and a half from Plymouth-dock, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are the church-town and Tregenhawke.

The manor or reputed manor of Tregenhawke, in this pariſh, and Rame (held under the manor of Eaſt-Antony), was formerly in the Eliot family, by whom, in 1635, it was alienated to Richard Treville, merchant; from the Trevilles it paſſed, by coheireſſes, to the families of Croſs and Trelawney. A moiety of this eſtate was purchaſed in 1791 by the late William Graves, Eſq., uncle of the Right Hon. Lord Graves, by whom it is now poſſeſſed, and who has ſince purchaſed the remainder. Lord Graves has alſo the manor or reputed manor of Withnoe (now called Winnow), which was purchaſed by his uncle of Francis Wills, Eſq., of Wivelſcombe.

In the pariſh-church are ſome monuments of the family of Fiſher. The rectory is in the patronage of the Right Hon. R.P. Carew, as appendant to his manor of Eaſt-Antony, which extends over a conſiderable part of this pariſh.

St. Issey, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is ſituated on Padſtow harbour, about two miles and a half nearly ſouth of Padſtow, which is the poſt-office town, and about five miles north of St. Columb. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are, Tredinneck, Trenance, and Trevance.

The manor of Canaliſſey or Cannaligee belonged, for many years, to the family of Coleſhill[z], by inheritance, no doubt, from that of Hiwis, whoſe coheireſs they married, and who appear to have held a large eſtate in St. Iſſey 20 Edward III.[a] It afterwards paſſed, by a female heir, to the Arundells, in which family it continued till within theſe few years: it now belongs to Mr. Thomas Bidick. The barton, which was ſome time a ſeat of the Carthews, as leſſees, is now a farm-houſe.

Halwyn, in this pariſh, now called Old-town, was formerly a manor, on which was a magnificent ſeat of the Champernowns, acquired by a match with the heireſs of Hamely[b]. It paſſed to female heirs in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

[z] Eſch. 17 Ric. II. and 1 Ric. III. [a] Carew's Survey, f. 43.

[b] Arthur Hamely, the laſt heir-male of the elder branch of this ancient family, died 6 Hen. VI. (Eſch.)

The ſite of the barton, where are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of the manor-houſe, and of a chapel, in which ſome of the Champernown family were buried, is now the joint property of Joſeph Beauchamp, Eſq., Thomas Rawlings, Eſq., and William Stackhouſe, Eſq. The ſame gentlemen poſſeſs the manor of Tregenna, which belonged to the Arundells.

The manor of Trevorick belonged for ſeveral generations to the family of Corniſh, who had their ſeat there; afterwards to that of Williams. It is now the property of the heirs of the late John Williams Hope, Eſq.[b]

The extenſive manor of St.Ide, partly in this pariſh, and partly in thoſe of Little-Petherick, St.Ervan, Breock, Padſtow, and Mawgan, belonged ſucceſſively to the families of Hiwis, Coleſhill, and Arundell[c]; and, at a later period, to the Morices. It is now the property of Thomas Rawlings, Eſq. Blayble, in St.Iſſey, a ſmall farm, now belonging to its occupier, Mr. Richard Williams, is probably the Blaybol, which, at an early period, was the ſeat of a branch of the Arundells.

The church of this pariſh is called in ancient records Eglos-Crock. The great tithes are held under the church of Exeter by Mr.Hoiles of Dartmouth. The dean and chapter are patrons of the vicarage. Dr. Borlaſe ſpeaks of four chapels as having exiſted in this pariſh; and adds, that the ruins of two of them, thoſe at Halwyn and Zanzidgie, remained in his time.

ST.IVE, in the deanery, and in the middle diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies at the diſtance of four miles eaſt-north-eaſt from Liſkeard, which is the poſt-office town, and the ſame diſtance weſt-ſouth-weſt of Callington. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are Cadſon and Dinnerdake.

The manor of Trebicen, now Trebigh, which had been purchaſed by Abbot Suetricius for the abbey of Taviſtock, was taken away from that monaſtery by Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, as we are informed by the Survey of Domeſday. It was given either by King Stephen or Henry II. to the Knights Hoſpitallers, who had a preceptory here, of which there are now no traces. Henry de Pomeroy, and Reginald Marſh, are ſaid to have been great benefactors to this preceptory, which, after its firſt diſſolution, was reſtored by Queen Mary in 1557. In 1573, it was granted to Henry Wilbye and George Blythe; it was afterwards in the Wreys, who are ſaid by Kimber to have acquired this eſtate by marriage with an heireſs of the Killigrew family. Trebigh appears to have been the chief

[b] In Dr. Borlaſe's time, it belonged to John Williams, Eſq. M. P.

[c] Sir John Arundell poſſeſſed it 17 Jac. 1.

ſeat of the Wreys in the reign of Charles I., Sir William Wrey having been deſcribed of this place when created a Baronet, in 1628. The old manſion at Trebigh is now a farm-houſe: the manor and eſtate belong to Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart., whoſe family, ever ſince their match with the heireſs of Bourchier, have reſided at Tawſtock, in Devonſhire.

The manor of Denerdake, Dunerdake, or Dinnerdake, which had been forfeited by Sir William Vaux, was granted by King Edward IV. to Avery Cornburgh[e]. It was afterwards in the family of Tregian, and having been ſeized by Queen Elizabeth, (when its owner, Francis Tregian, was convicted of harbouring a Popiſh prieſt,) was granted to the Hunſdon family, re-purchaſed by the Tregians, but ſoon afterwards again alienated. After this it was in the Coryton family, and having paſſed with Newton-park, is now the property of Weſton Helyar, Eſq. Bichetone, in this pariſh, which gave name to an ancient family, was afterwards a ſeat of the Wreys, by whom it was ſold, in the ſeventeenth century, to the Eliots. Daniel Eliot, Eſq. began building a new manſion on this eſtate, but it was never completed, and there is now only a farm-houſe on it: the eſtate belongs to the Hon. William Eliot. The barton of Appledore, formerly called Appledorford, and eſteemed a manor, belonged to the Trevenor family, which became extinct in the male line in 1523.[f]: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. William Nottle, who purchaſed it of the Glanvilles of Catchfrench. Hay, in this pariſh, ſome time a ſeat of the Dodſons; Penharget, which belonged to the Morſheads; and Slade, which belonged to the Saltrons, are now all farm-houſes.

The Duke of Cornwall is patron of the rectory.

Mr. William Morſhead, of Penharget, by his will, bearing date 1739, gave all his lands called Keaſo[illegible] in this pariſh, for the education of poor children; but no benefit has ever been derived to the pariſh from this bequeſt.

ST. IVES, a market and borough-town in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, is ſituated on the ſhore of the Briſtol Channel, eight miles north-north-eaſt from Penzance; ſeven north from Marazion; thirteen north-weſt from Helſton; fourteen weſt from Redruth; and 277 from LONDON. This town, called in ancient records Porth-Ia, is ſaid to have taken its name from St. Hya or Ia, an Iriſh ſaint, who came over into Cornwall in company with St. Breaca and others, and was buried in the church at this place[g].

[e] Rot. Parl. v. 586. and vi. 83.

[f] The eſtate was inherited by the coheireſſes. (See p. clx.)

[g] William of Worceſter's Itinerary.

The market of St. Ives was originally granted by King Edward I., in 1295, to William Bottreaux, to be held on Thurſday, within his manor of La Nant[h]. The ſame charter granted two fairs; one at the purification, the other at the aſſumption of the Virgin Mary. Hicks's manuſcript makes mention of a market granted by King Henry VII.[i] The charter of Charles the Firſt grants two weekly markets at this town, Wedneſday and Saturday; but the Wedneſday market has of late been ſupplied with ſcarcely any commodities except vegetables. The ſame charter grants four fairs, May 10, July 20, September 26, December 3d, and the following day to each. Of late years there has been only one fair (the laſt Saturday in November), and that chiefly for ſhoes, ſweatmeats, &c. &c.

Leland, ſpeaking of St. Ives, ſays, "moſt part of the houſes in the peninſula be ſore oppreſſid or over covered with ſandes that the ſtormy windes and rages caſtith up there. This calamite hath continuid ther litle above 20 yeres." "The beſt part of the toun now ſtandith in the ſouth part of the Peninſula, toward another hille for defence from the ſandes."[k] Norden deſcribes the haven of St. Ives as much annoyed with ſands, and inſufficient to receive ſhips of any burden. "The town and port of St. Ives," ſays Carew, "are both of mean plight; yet with their beſt meanes (and often to good and neceſſarie purpoſe) ſuccouring diſtreſſed ſhipping. Order hath been taken," he adds, "and attempts made for bettering the road with a peere; but eyther want or ſlackneſſe, or impoſſibilitie, hitherto withhold the effect: the whiles plentie of fiſh is here taken and ſold verie cheap." In Holinſhed's Chronicle is the following mention of a light-houſe and block-houſe, near St. Ives. On "a little byland cape or peninſula, called Pendinas, the compas not above a mile, ſtandeth a Pharos or light for ſhips that ſail by thoſe coaſts in the night. There is alſo a block-houſe and a peer on the eaſt ſide thereof, but the peer is ſore choked with ſand, as is the whole coaſt from St. Ies unto St. Carantokes." There is ſtill a battery on the eaſtern ſide, and the old pharos, which ſtill exiſts, is uſed for depoſiting government ſtores. A new and commodious pier was conſtructed, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, between the years 1766 and 1770.[l] St. Ives is now a place of conſiderable trade, and has an extenſive pilchard-fiſhery. The principal export, except fiſh, is copper-ore; the imports are coals, ſalt, timber, iron, leather, groceries, &c. The principal trade is carried on at Hayle, three miles from the town, which is within the port of St. Ives. In the year 1705,

[h] Rot. Cart. 24 Edw. I.

[i] Extracts taken by Dr. Cardew. The manuſcript itſelf could not be procured. (See p. 5.)

[k] Itin. III. 21.

[l] Dr. Borlaſe.

the

the town of St.Ives contained 240 houſes; according to the laſt return to parliament, in 1811, it contained 712 houſes, 3281 inhabitants.

Sir Francis Baſſet, of Tehidy, who was member for St.Ives, procured from King Charles, in the year 1639, a charter of incorporation for this town, under which the body-corporate conſiſted of a mayor, twelve capital burgeſſes, and twenty-four inferior burgeſſes: a ſubſequent charter was granted by King James II. in 1685, under which the body-corporate conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, ten aldermen, and twelve common-council-men. Four of theſe are juſtices of the peace, and hold a ſeſſions. It appears that before the incorporation, the chief officer of this town was called the mayor or portreeve, and it is ſaid that one Payne, who held that office in the reign of Edward VI., was executed by order of Sir Anthony Kingſton, for being concerned in Arundell's rebellion[m]. Sir Francis Baſſet abovementioned, gave to the corporation of St.Ives a drinking-cup, on which is the following inſcription:—

If any diſcord 'twixt my friends ariſe,
Within the borough of beloved St.Ives,
It is deſyred that this my cupp of love,
To everie one a peace-maker may prove;
Then am I bleſt, to have given a legacie
So like my harte unto poſteritie.

Francis Baſſet, A°. 1640.

St.Ives has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Philip and Mary. The borough extends over the whole pariſh, and all houſeholders paying ſcot and lot, being about 340 in number, are entitled to vote.

The principal villages in the pariſh of St.Ives are Aire, Batavellan, Bovallan, Carrackdues, Corva, Helleſvean, Helleſveor, Penbeagle, Treloyhan, Trenwith, and Trowan.

The manor of Porth-Ia Prior, which belonged to the priory of Tywardreth, being ſituated partly in the pariſh of St.Ives and partly in St.Anthony in Meneage, and in other pariſhes, was one of thoſe annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. Another manor of Porth-Ia was ſucceſſively in the families of Hele, and of Robartes, Earl of Radnor, and was purchaſed, together with the manor of Dynas-Ia, and that of Lelant and Trevellow, of Vere Hunt, Eſq., repreſentative of the Robartes family, by the grandfather of Samuel Stephens, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. On the manor of Lelant and Trevellow is Tregenna

[m] Dr. Borlaſe's MSS.

caſtle,

caſtle, the ſeat of Mr. Stephens, built by his father, on an elevated ſite which commands a fine ſea-view. On the ſummit of a lofty hill, about a mile from this houſe, is a pyramid, erected by the late John Knill, Eſq., a bencher of Gray's-Inn, ſome time collector of the port of St. Ives, and afterwards ſecretary to Lord Hobart, when Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. On one ſide of the pyramid, which he intended for the place of his burial[n], is inſcribed "Johannes Knill;" on another, "*Reſurgam*;" on a third, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Mr. Knill, who died in 1811, directed that at the end of every five years, an old woman, and ten girls under fourteen years of age, dreſſed in white, ſhould walk in proceſſion, with muſic, from the market-houſe at St. Ives, to the pyramid, round which they ſhould dance, ſinging the hundredth pſalm; and for the purpoſe of keeping up this cuſtom, he gave ſome freehold-lands, which are veſted in the officiating miniſter, the mayor of St. Ives, and the collector of that port for the time being, who are allowed ten pounds for a dinner.

The manor of St. Ives, and Trelyan or Treloyhan, in St. Ives, which, from the circumſtance of having the great tithes attached to it, we ſuppoſe to have belonged to the College of Crediton in Devonſhire, was many years in the family of Praed, of whom it was purchaſed in or about the year 1807, by Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. The manor of Ludgvan-Lees has an extenſive juriſdiction in this pariſh: Leland, indeed, ſpeaks of its Lords as Lords of St. Ives. "The Lord Brooke was Lord of St. Ives, now Blunt, Lord Montjoy, and Lord Pawlet[o]."

The manor and barton of Trenwith, which was anciently the name of a diſtrict including the whole pariſh of Lelant, belonged in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor to Abbot Sitricius; when the Survey of Domeſday was taken, to the Earl of Cornwall: John de Beaufort, ſon of John of Gaunt, had a grant of it, and it continued in the noble family of Beaufort till the attainder of Edmund Beaufort, Earl of Somerſet, in 1471. The manor appears to have been long ago annihilated: the barton became the property of a family who are ſaid to have taken the name of Trenwith, in or about the reign of Henry VIII., and became extinct in the male line by the death of Mr. Thomas Trenwith, lieutenant in the navy, in the year 1796. The barton is now the property and reſidence of their repreſentative Mr. William Lander.

The church of St. Ives was built as a chapel to Lelant, by virtue of a bull from pope Alexander I., bearing date 1410; it was conſecrated by the Biſhop

[n] He was buried in London, where he died.

[o] See the account of Ludgvan.

of

of Exeter, on the 3d of February 1434.[p] St. Ives is a daughter-church to Lelant. The great tithes which belonged to the college of Crediton in Devonſhire, are veſted in Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., by purchaſe from the Praeds[q]. The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. Within the memory of man were the remains of a chapel near the Quay[r]. There were chapels alſo formerly at Brunian[s] and Higher-Tregenna: the foundations of the latter are ſtill viſible. In Holinſhed's Chronicle is mention of a chapel of St. Nicholas, on the very point of a peninſula called Pendinas, which had belonged of late to Lord Brooke, and then to Lord Mountjoy. This chapel, of which there are ſtill ſome remains, is mentioned in the *Liber Regis*. It muſt have been appurtenant to the manor of Ludgvan-Lees.

The Rev. Jonathan Toup, rector of St. Martin's, near Looe, the learned annotator on Suidas, and editor of Longinus, was born at St. Ives, where his father, of the ſame name, was lecturer. He was baptized January 5th, 1713-4. The plague was very fatal at St. Ives in the year 1647, in which year 535 perſons are ſaid to have died, between Eaſter and the middle of October[t]. The following remarkable entries appear in the churchwardens accounts at this place.

1730—Paid for horſes to carry the Prince of Mount-Lebanon and his retinue - - - - -	1	10	0
1734—To the Greek Biſhop, by order of the Mayor -	1	11	6

Mrs. Cheſton Hext, widow, in the year 1649 founded an alms-houſe for ſix poor people, and gave the ſum of 50l., out of the intereſt of which, 20s. per annum was to be given to the prieſt of the pariſh, and the remainder to the poor[u]. There is no trace of this alms-houſe.

A grammar-ſchool, for the inſtruction of youth, by a maſter and uſher, was founded in this town by King Charles's charter, in 1639; the Biſhop of Exeter, with the mayor and capital burgeſſes of St. Ives, having been appointed governors. This ſchool has not been kept up for many years paſt.

[p] Extract from Hicks's MS.

[q] They had before belonged to the Earls of Suffolk.

[r] Dr. Borlaſe ſays, that in the month of June 1770, a chapel called *St. Leonard's*, not far ſouth of the pier, then turned into a ſmith's ſhop. This chapel, nevertheleſs, might have been that of *St. Ante als Anſa*, prope ripam maris, in which was a gild or fraternity, as appears by the regiſters of the See of Exeter, anno 1495. (Borlaſe's Collections.)

[s] Ibid. [t] Extracts from Hicks's MS. [u] Ibid.

ST. JULIOTT, commonly called ST. JILT, in the hundred of Leſnewth and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about fourteen miles nearly weſt-north-weſt of Launceſton; about thirteen ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Stratton; and about ſix nearly north of Camelford, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are Beeney and Treſparrett.

The manor of Treſparrett or Treſparvett, in this pariſh, belongs to William Rawle, Eſq., in whoſe family it has been for many generations. Mr. Rawle has alſo the manor of Tremorill or Tremorvill, which belonged to the baronial family of Bottreaux[w]. The barton-houſe of this eſtate is called Small-hill, and is the property of Charles Chicheſter, Eſq., of Hall, near Barnſtaple. Hennett, formerly a ſeat of the Rawles, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Edward Lillicrap.

The curacy of St. Juliott is in the alternate preſentation of Sir Arſcott Ourry Moleſworth, Bart., and William Rawle, Eſq., who are impropriators of the great tithes. The rectory was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Taviſtock.

ST. JUST, called St. Juſt in Roſeland, to diſtinguiſh it from another pariſh of the ſame name, lies in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, three miles from Falmouth, acroſs the harbour; and eight miles nearly ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Tregony. St. Mawes, which is in this pariſh, is the poſt-office town. The manor of Tolverne, in Filley, formerly belonging to the Arundells (now the property of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart.) extends into this pariſh, as does that of Bohurra in St. Anthony, the property of Admiral Spry. The manor of Bogullos, *alias* St. Mawes, in St. Juſt, which formerly belonged to the Mohuns[x], is now the property of James Buller, Eſq., M.P. The barton of Roſecaſſa, formerly the ſeat of the Roſecaſſa family, and afterwards of that of Hugo or Hewgo, both extinct, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart. The coheireſſes of Roſecaſſa married into the families of Trefry and Woollacombe. There are the remains of a chapel attached to this barton. On the barton of Treveres or Treverys[y], where was formerly the ſeat of the family of Jack, afterwards of their repreſentatives (the Hookers), is now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., who inherited this eſtate and the advowſon of the rectory from the Tredenhams. It is ſaid that there was formerly a chapel of eaſe at a village in this pariſh called Lane: human bones have been dug up on its ſuppoſed ſite, and the adjoining field is called the chapel-cloſe.

[w] The laſt Lord Bottreaux died ſeiſed of it, 2 Edw. IV.

[x] Eſch. Eliz.

[y] Lord Bottreaux died ſeiſed of a manor of this name, 2 Edward VI.

In

In this parish is the borough-town of St. Mawes, adjoining to which are the villages of Bogullos and Bohurra, the manors of which have been already mentioned. Leland supposes that the patron Saint of this town was Mauduit or Machutus, a Welchman; others have been of opinion that Mawes is a corruption of St. Mary, and, indeed, the town in various ancient records is called St. Mawes *alias* St. Mary's, probably as having belonged to the priory of St. Mary at Plympton. Mr. Whitaker speaks of St. Mawes'-well in this town, and says, that there was a chapel close to it, turned into a dwelling-house, which, by its Gothic windows, exhibited some traces of its original use. This chapel was no doubt the same, which in the registers of the See of Exeter, is called the chapel of St. Mauduit: the inhabitants of St. Just had a licence to attend divine service in it[y].

St. Mawes has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1562: the right of election is vested in the freeholders and freemen of the borough, now about twenty in number. There is a weekly market on Fridays, now attended only by two or three butchers: there was formerly a fair on the Friday after the festival of St. Luke, but it has been some time disused.

The manor of St. Mawes, which belonged to the Nugent family, is now vested in the Marquis of Buckingham, in right of his mother the late Marchioness, who was heiress of Earl Nugent. It was determined in a suit at law with Admiral Spry, at the summer assizes in the year 1808, that the manor of St. Mawes extended over the whole creek and harbour, and that the Lord had a right to certain duties for anchorage, bushelage, &c., and was entitled to wrecks, &c. It was proved at the same time, that the fishery claimed by Admiral Spry, in right of his manor of Bohurra, was an open fishery; but that the Admiral had acquired by usage the right of fishery at St. Anthony mill-leat.

St. Mawes castle was built by King Henry the Eighth, for the protection of Falmouth harbour, in 1542, during the war with France. Mr. Trefry of Fowey, had the superintendance of the works, and at his request, Leland wrote some Latin inscriptions[z], to be placed on the building. Tonkin says, that after the dissolu-

[y] Dr. Borlase's Collections.

[z] "Henricus Oct. Rex Angl. Franc. et Hiberniæ invictiss. me posuit præsidium reipubl. terrorem hostib."

"Imperio Henrici naves submittite vela."

"Semper honos, Henrice, tuus, laudesque manebunt."

"Edwardus fama referat factisque parentem."

"Gaudeat Edwardo duce nunc Cornubia felix."—Itin. Vol. III. p. 77.

The two former inscriptions are not now to be seen. There are two others not mentioned by Leland.

diſſolution of monaſteries, the caſtle, with the lands which had belonged to the priory of Plympton, was given to Michael Vivian, Eſq., who was the firſt governor. Hals ſays, that it was given, in the firſt inſtance, (as he had been informed,) to Sir Robert Le Grice, a Spaniard, whoſe ſon, in Queen Elizabeth's time, ſold the inheritance to Hannibal Vyvyan, Eſq., of Trelowarren. It continued for ſeveral generations in the Vyvyan family. Sir Richard Vyvyan, who was a royaliſt, is ſaid to have been diſplaced by the parliamentary party during the civil war, Captain Rouſe having been appointed in his ſtead. It is probable that this was after the month of March 1646, when we are told by Whitlocke[a], that the governor of St. Mawes ſent to Sir Thomas Fairfax, offering to deliver up that fortreſs, and that Sir Thomas immediately ſent ſome forces to take poſſeſſion of it. Sir Viel Vyvyan is ſaid to have ſold the caſtle, and the annexed eſtates, in the reign of Charles II., to John Earl of Bath, who immediately made it over to Sir Joſeph Tredenham. Sir Joſeph was made governor of the caſtle by the King: after the revolution he was diſplaced, being ſucceeded by Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq., afterwards Lord Falmouth, who was removed in 1734, Major De Roen being then appointed by King George II. The preſent governor is General Nugent. The caſtle is not now fortified, but there is an open battery below, near the block-houſe. The caſtle eſtate is in moieties between the Marquis of Buckingham and James Buller, Eſq., M.P. A chapel has been lately erected at St. Mawes, at the expence of the late Marquis of Buckingham; it was finiſhed in July 1812: but has not been endowed or conſecrated.

ST. JUST, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, is ſituated eleven miles nearly ſouth-weſt of St. Ives, and about ſeven nearly weſt of Penzance, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, which is called St. Juſt, otherwiſe La Frowda, are Betallack, Boſavern, Brea, Kelinack, Pendeen, and Trewellard.

The manor of Kelinack, or Killenick, belonged ſucceſſively to the families of Longeland[b] and Hankford; from the latter, it paſſed by a female heir to the

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Over the front-door, which faces the entrance of the harbour,

"Semper vivat Aia Regis Henrici Octavi qui an°. 34 fui regni hoc fieri fecit."

On the outſide of the wall of the half-moon battery, in front of the caſtle,

"Honora Henricum Octavum Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regem excellentiſſimum."

[a] Memorials, p. 203.

[b] John Longeland died 3 Ric. II., ſeiſed (jointly with Iſabella his wife) of the manor of Keleynek, held of Robert Chambron. Eſch.

Bour-

Bourchiers, Lords Fitzwarren and Earls of Bath. This manor has been diſmembered: it was ſold piecemeal under a decree of the Court of Chancery about the year 1720.

Pendeen, a ſeat of the Borlaſes, and the birth-place of Dr. Borlaſe the Corniſh hiſtorian, is now a farm-houſe, the property of his grandſon John Borlaſe, Eſq. Betallack, ſome time a ſeat of the Uſticks, is now a farm-houſe, belonging to Lord Falmouth. Boſvargus, the ſeat of a family of that name, was inherited by the learned Jonathan Toup, rector of St. Martin's, near Looe: it is now a farm-houſe, belonging to Mr. Nicholls of Looe, who married one of his nieces. Brea, ſuppoſed to have been the original ſeat of the family of Brea or Bray, is now a farm-houſe, belonging to William Ellis, Eſq.

The great tythes of St. Juſt, which were appropriated to Glaſeney-College, are now veſted in John Borlaſe, Eſq. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. In this pariſh are the ruins of Chapel-Carne-Brê, built on a ſingularly large *cairn*. On the plain above Cape-Cornwall, which is in this pariſh, are the remains of an ancient chapel called Parken chapel, forty-five feet by twelve, with a chapel-yard[d]. Dr. Borlaſe ſpeaks of a third at Breh, which had been converted into a dwelling-houſe.

ST. KAINE or ST. KEAN, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, (called in ancient records Lametton,) lies about two miles and a half ſouth of Liſkeard, which is the poſt-office town, and about ſix miles north of Looe. The manor of Lametton, as parcel of the poſſeſſions of Sir Robert Treſilian, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, was granted after his attainder, by King Richard II. to his ſon-in-law John Hawley[e] of Dartmouth, whoſe daughter (an heireſs) brought it to the Copleſtones[f]. The barton was the chief ſeat of that ancient family in Cornwall. In the reign of James I. it belonged to the Harris's[g] of Mount-Radford, in Devonſhire, from whom it paſſed ſoon afterwards, by marriage, to the Raſhleighs: it is now the property of William Raſhleigh, Eſq., M.P. The manor-houſe is occupied by a farmer. The Rev. Wymond Cory is patron of the rectory. In this pariſh is the celebrated well, of which mention has been already made.

[d] Dr. Borlaſe's MS Collections.

[e] Rot. Pat. 13 Ric. II.

[f] It is probable that it was ſold at the time that it is ſaid to have coſt John Copleſtone, Eſq., thirteen manors in Cornwall to procure the Royal pardon. (See Prince's Worthies.) The pardon is enrolled, and bears date 4 Eliz. Aug. 20.

[g] Extent. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

KEA, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies not far from Truro: the church[i], which ſtands alone, is about two miles nearly ſouth-eaſt of that town. The principal village is Calennick: part of Chaſewater, which lies chiefly in Kenwyn, is in this pariſh.

The manor of Landegy (which was the ancient name of the pariſh) belonged at an early period to the Archdeknes[k]; from whom it paſſed by female heirs to the Courtneys and Carews. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the manors of Landegy and Lanner were amongſt thoſe forfeited by Francis Tregian, and which were granted to Cary Lord Hunſdon, and afterwards re-purchaſed by Francis Tregian the younger. Before the year 1620, they had been ſold by Charles Tregian, brother and heir of Francis Tregian the younger, to William Coryton[l], Eſq., anceſtor of John Tillie Coryton, Eſq., the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Albalanda or Blanchland, partly in this pariſh and partly in Kenwyn, paſſed in marriage with Johanna, daughter and heir of Otho de Albalanda, (whoſe anceſtors had long poſſeſſed it,) to John Boſcawen[m], Eſq., of Tregothnan; from whom it has paſſed, by lineal deſcent, to the preſent noble owner Lord Viſcount Falmouth. Tonkin ſays, that the firſt copper-mines which were worked with ſucceſs in Cornwall, were thoſe on this eſtate. Nanſavellan, the barton of an eſtate, called in ſome records a manor, was an ancient ſeat of the Albalanda's, and afterwards of the Boſcawens: it is now a farm-houſe, belonging to Lord Viſcount Falmouth. Gudern or Godren, for many generations the ſeat of the Bawden family, as leſſees under the Boſcawens, is now a farm-houſe of Lord Falmouth's.

Kelliou or Killiow was for many years the ſeat of a family of that name, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive heirs female, to the families of Vivian and Haweis. It is now the property of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Eſq., who has purchaſed the fee, and has a leaſe from the widow of the late David Haweis, Eſq. Seviock, in this pariſh, ſome time the ſeat of the family of Alleyne or Allen, is now the property of Michael Allen, Eſq.: the houſe is unoccupied. Curlyghon or Carlyon, ſome time the ſeat of a family of that name, paſſed by a female heir

[i] This church is a new ſtructure: the old church was ſituated on the river. The tower, which is ſtill ſtanding, is a fine object from the grounds at Tregothnan.

[k] The Bodrugans held lands under Archdekne, as of his manor of Landegy. 2 Edw. II.

[l] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

[m] It was held 17 Jac. I., by Boſcawen of Trevanion, as of his manor of Reſtronguet, and by Trevanion, of Launceſton-Caſtle. (Ibid.)

to

to Haweis: the leaſe is now veſted in Mrs. Urſula Haweis, widow: the fee belongs to R.L. Gwatkin, Eſq., by purchaſe from the executors of the late David Haweis, Eſq.

The pariſhes of Kea and Kenwyn form an united benefice (a vicarage), in the patronage of the Biſhop of Exeter. The great tithes which were appropriated to the college of Glaſeney are now veſted in Lord Falmouth.

An alms-houſe for "ſuch poor people of the pariſh of Kea and of the communion of the church of England (not receiving pariſh pay), as the ſaid houſe would conveniently hold, (being eight in number)," was founded by the will of Mr. John Lanyon, bearing date 1724, and endowed with an eſtate in Gwennap, worth about 50l. per annum.

KENWYN, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, adjoins the town of Truro, a conſiderable part of the ſuburbs of which are in this pariſh[o]. The church lies about three-quarters of a mile north-weſt of the town. The principal detached village in this pariſh is Chaſewater, (between Truro and Redruth,) a ſmall part of which is in the pariſh of Kea. At Twelveheads, in this pariſh, were formerly copper-works.[p]

The manor of Allet, Edelet, or Edles, was at the time of the Domeſday Survey held by Algar, maſter of the horſe, under Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall. It was afterwards in the families of Lanſladron and Hamely. From the former, two-thirds deſcended to the Arundells of Trerice, who held that portion in the reign of James I.[q] The other third was divided between Boſcawen and Trevilian. This manor belonged, ſome years ſince, in equal portions, to Lord Falmouth, Sir William Lemon, Bart., and Lord Galway; the latter, who inherited from the Arundells of Trerice, has ſold his ſhare in lots, retaining the under-ground profits, and his right of common. The wood called Three-Lords-Wood, is ſolely the property of Lord Falmouth. The manor of Newham, which formerly belonged to the Bodrugans, and on the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan was granted to the Trevanions, is now, by a late purchaſe from the Rev. William Pye, the property of R. A. Daniell, Eſq. Tregarrick, in this pariſh, formerly called a manor, was the ſeat of a family of that name, whoſe heireſs married

[o] In this pariſh was the ſite of the Dominican Friery, ſaid to have been founded by the Reſkymers, and granted by Edward VI. to William Aglionby, Eſq.

[p] Dr. Borlaſe's Collections.

[q] Extent. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

Trenowth,

Trenowth, and a coheireſs of Trenowth married Boſcawen. This eſtate, now the property of Lord Falmouth, has been in the Boſcawen family about three centuries. Lord Falmouth has a manor of this name in the pariſh of Roche, which paſſed by a different title. Boſvigo, in this pariſh, is the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart., whoſe grandfather purchaſed it, in 1741, of Richard Sholl. The barton of Boſwylick, for ſeveral generations a ſeat of the family of Hacche, is now the property of William Harris, Eſq., by purchaſe from Henry John, Eſq. Treworder, formerly a ſeat of the family of Coven, and Chyncooſe of that of Haweis, are now farm-houſes. Treworder is the property of William Slade Gully, Eſq., and Mr. Joſeph Ferris; and Chyncooſe of Mr. Nicholas Brown.

Kenwyn, although a ſeparate pariſh, is conſolidated as a benefice with Kea, as before deſcribed. The Exeter regiſters mention a chapel dedicated to St. George in this pariſh.

The manor of Tregavethan, which is nearly ſurrounded by the pariſh of Kenwyn, is deemed extra-parochial, has its ſeparate officers, and maintains its own poor; it is deſcribed in Martyn's Alphabetical Liſt as in the pariſh of Kea, and, indeed, the inhabitants pay their taxes to the aſſeſſor of that pariſh. This manor belonged to the Tregodicks, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive ſales, to the families of Croſſe, Bawden, Vincent, and Knight: it is now the property of the Marquis of Buckingham, whoſe maternal grandfather (Earl Nugent) became poſſeſſed of this and ſeveral other eſtates, in conſequence of his marriage with the widow of John Knight, Eſq., of Goſfield-Hall, in Eſſex. The barton, which had been retained by the Tregodicks, paſſed by a female heir to the Laughernes. Captain Digory Laugherne, who commanded a troop of horſe for the King, having been ruined in his fortunes by the civil war, ſold this barton in the reign of Charles II. to the Vincents. John Laugherne, brother of Digory, who was a lieutenant of horſe in the King's army, is ſaid to have been more than ſeven feet ſix inches high, and of remarkable ſtrength. The barton-houſe, which was the ſeat of the Tregodicks and Laughernes, has been pulled down. There are now ſeveral farm-houſes on the eſtate, which is divided into ſmall tenements, held under the manor. Near the manor-houſe was a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, with a cemetery: the ruins of the chapel remained in Dr. Borlaſe's time[r]. Roſeeth, within the manor of Tregavethan, was a ſeat of the Coſens; Nicholas Coſen, of this place, was Sheriff of the County in 1660. Roſeeth is now a farm-houſe, the property of Francis Enys, Eſq.

[r] MS. Collections.

ST. KEVERNE, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about ten miles eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from Helſton, which is the poſt-office town, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth of Falmouth. The principal villages, excluſive of the church-town, are Coverack, Porthalla, and Porthouſtock, three fiſhing-coves, at the former of which is a good pier for ſmall veſſels; Arrowan, Grugith, Gwinter, Roſcorwell, Roſnithen, Roſewick, Traboc or Treraboc, Tregarne, Tregowris, Treleever, Trenance, Trevallack, Trevalſoe, Treyoothen, and Trewillis. There is a ſhow-fair for cattle at St. Keverne, on the Tueſday after Twelfth-day.

The manor of Lan-Keverne or St. Kyeran, the Lan-Achebran of the Domeſday Survey, belonged to a College of Canons, called in that Survey the Canons of St. Achebran. It was afterwards parcel of the poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of Beaulieu in Hampſhire, who had a cell at this place. Leland, ſpeaking of St. Keverne, ſays, "ther is a ſanctuary with x or xii dwelling howſes, and therby was a ſel of monkes, but now goon home to ther hed hows." [t] The manor of Lan-Keverne was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Francis Earl of Bedford [u]: it was afterwards in the family of Bogan, from whom it paſſed by marriage to the late Thomas Vyvyan, Eſq., of Trewan, in St. Columb, and is now the property of Vyel Vyvyan, Eſq., of Trelowarren. Tregoning, the immediate ſite of the priory, where are ſome ſmall remains of monaſtic buildings, is now the property of Mr. Jacob Lory, by purchaſe from Arſcot Beckford, Eſq., who bought it of the Bogans.

The manor of Roſenithon belonged at a remote period to the family of Seneſchall [v], and was afterwards in that of Serjeaux, from whom it paſſed by female heirs to the Veres, Earls of Oxford [w]: it is now in moieties, one of which belongs to the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., the other to Walter Ralegh Gilbert, Eſq., in right of his wife, as ſiſter and heireſs of the Rev. John Hoſken. The manor of Tregarne Condurra [x], extending into St. Anthony and ſeveral neighbouring pariſhes, belonged in ancient times to the Earls of Cornwall. Having been for many generations in the Arundell family, it was purchaſed, in 1737, of the coheireſſes of Richard Arundell, Eſq., of Lanherne, by the grandfather of Sir William Lemon, Bart., the preſent proprietor, who has alſo the manor of Trythance, purchaſed of the Trefuſis family in 1786. The manor of Trenoweth-Chammon, ſo called, probably, from having belonged to the family of Chamond, is now the property of the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. The manor of Treraboc or Traboc, was parcel

[t] Itin. VII. 118. [u] Tanner. [v] 2 Edw. II. [w] Eſch. Ric. II. Edw. IV.

[x] Tregarne is a village in this pariſh. Condurra is in St. Anthony.

of the poſſeſſions of the prior and convent of St. Michael, and was included, with other appurtenances of that monaſtery, in the leaſe to the Millitons and Harris's, and in the grant to Robert Earl of Saliſbury, whoſe ſon and ſucceſſor ſold it, in 1651, to Mr. John Gregor, anceſtor of Francis Gregor, Eſq., of Trevarthenick, the preſent proprietor.

The barton of Treleage is the property of Vyel Vyvyan, Eſq., by inheritance from the family of Bogan. The barton of Trebarvath, to which a manor was formerly attached, belonged at an early period to the family of Archdekne[y]: it is now a farm-houſe, the property and reſidence of Mr. Richard Lory. There was in former times a manor of Roſewick, to which the church of Landewednack was an appendage. This manor, in the reign of Edward I., was conveyed by John de Ripariis to William de St. Margaret: it was afterwards in the Carminows, from whom it paſſed to the Reſkymers. The ſite of this manor was, moſt probably, at Roſwick in this pariſh, the lands in which ſtill pay a high rent to a manor called Tretheves, Roſwick, and Lucies, in the neighbouring pariſhes of Ruan-Minor and Grade, belonging to Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart.

The barton of Tregowris, ſome time a ſeat of the Hoſkens, is now a farm, belonging to Mr. Ralegh Gilbert before-mentioned. The barton of Treland, ſome time a ſeat of the Haymes, is now a farm, the property and reſidence of Mr. James. Trembroſe or Trembraſe, ſucceſſively a ſeat of the Geares and Hills, is now a farm of Sir Carew Vyvyan's. Trelayſe, many years a ſeat of the Kenſom family, was ſold by George Kenſom, Eſq., about the year 1660, to Sampſon Sandys, Eſq.; it now belongs to the Rev. John Kempthorne, under the will of his grandfather, the Rev. Sampſon Sandys, rector of Landewednack. Lanarth, now the ſeat of Lieutenant-Colonel William Sandys, has been in his family for more than a century. Hals relates a ſtory of the miraculous preſervation of an anceſtor of this gentleman and ſeven other perſons, of St. Keverne, who were driven to ſea in an open boat, in the year 1702; and after beating about for four days and three nights, reached the coaſt of Normandy, where they landed and were made priſoners; but on the circumſtance coming to the knowledge of the King (Louis XIV.), were generouſly releaſed, and after an abſence of two months, ſafely landed at Portſmouth, whence they returned to St. Keverne, having been long given over as loſt.

In the pariſh-church are memorials of the families of Bogan, Sandys, and Squier: and a marble ſlab inſcribed to the memory of Mr. Edward Pearce, ſurgeon, by his brother, the preſent Dean of Ely.

[y] Eſch. Ric. II. and Edw. IV.

The rectory of St. Keverne, which had been appropriated to the priory of Beaulieu, was many years in the family of Hill.. The great tithes were ſold by this family about the middle of the laſt century, for a term of 999 years, to the occupiers of the ſeveral eſtates. The advowſon of the vicarage is veſted in Mr. James Paſcoe. There were formerly chapels at Tregowris, Traboc, Gwinter, Chynals, Treleaſe, and Nambol: the walls of ſome of theſe were ſtanding within the memory of man. The regiſters of the See of Exeter record alſo a chapel at Leſteader[a]. In a petition to parliament in the reign of Edward IV., mention is made of John Vyvyan, Eſq., of Trelowarren, and his wife Honor, (the heireſs of Ferrers), going on a pilgrimage to the chapel of St. James, at Tregowris.

There is an endowed charity-ſchool at St. Keverne, for reading, writing, and arithmetic, the maſter of which has a ſalary of 15l. per annum; and ſix reading-ſchools, with ſmall ſalaries. The income which forms the endowment of theſe ſchools ariſes from the rent of three ſmall parcels of land, and the intereſt of 150l. ſtock, amounting together to 26l. 10s. per annum. Part of the land was given by Sampſon Sandys, Eſq., in 1698; the remainder was purchaſed with a moiety of 200l., given to the ſchools by John Hoſken, Eſq., of Tregowris, in 1770.

St. Kew, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about eight miles nearly north-north-weſt from Bodmin, ſeven ſouth-weſt from Camelford, ſix nearly eaſt from Padſtow, and three and a half from Wadebridge. The principal villages in this pariſh are Amble or Ammell, Pendogget, Tregelles or Tregelliſt, Trelill, and Trewethern.

The manor of Lanow, in old records called Lanow-Seynt and Landoho, (which was the ancient name of the pariſh,) was given, with the church, by King Edgar to the priory of Plympton, for the ſupport of two canons, the keeping up of alms-giving, and the entertainment of pilgrims[a]. It was, not long afterwards, reſumed by the crown, the priory having been diſſolved, and was given by King Henry I. to William Warlewaſt, Biſhop of Exeter, by whom the priory was re-founded, and again endowed with this manor. After the diſſolution of monaſteries, King Henry VIII. granted it to John Wollacombe, Clerk, and Roger Prideaux, Gent.[b] It was ſoon afterwards in the Bevilles, from whom it paſſed, by marriage, to the Grenvilles. Sir Beville Grenville ſold it to the Attorney-General Noy; but John Earl of Bath, diſputing his father's right of alienation, had a ſuit at law with his heirs; after a time the Noys made over their

[a] Dr. Borlaſe's Collections.
[b] Record in the Augmentation-Office.
[a] Rot. Parl. I. p. 461.

claim to Mr. Chriſtopher Davies, who at length is ſaid to have been induced to accept a ſum of money by way of compromiſe, and to have relinquiſhed this manor to the Earl[c]. Some time afterwards it became the property of the Pitts of Boconnoc, and now belongs to Lord Grenville, in right of his wife, as ſiſter and heir of the laſt Lord Camelford. Lord Grenville has alſo the barton of Polterworgie, now a farm-houſe, which was a ſeat of the Bevilles[d]; the manor of Tregeare, on which was a ſeat of the Penkevills[e]; and thoſe of Allett and Ammell. The latter belonged to the Mohuns[f], and paſſed by the ſame title as Boconnoc.

The manor of St. Kew has been long in the Moleſworth family, and now belongs to Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart. The manor of Penpons or Penpont, now diſmembered, belonged anciently to a family of that name, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Arundells of Tolverne. The barton is, by a late purchaſe, the property of Mr. Richard Groſe, whoſe family had long been tenants of the eſtate. The manor of Treharrick belonged to a family of that name, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Cavalls in the reign of Henry VII. About the year 1700, Thomas Vivian, Eſq., of Trenowth, to whom it had paſſed by inheritance from a coheireſs of Cavall, diſmembered the manor, and ſold the barton to Mr. John Petar. It is now the property of Mr. Abraham Hambly, who has lately built a new houſe on the eſtate for his own reſidence.

Bokelly[g], the ancient ſeat of the Carnſews, which Leland calls "a praty houſe, with fair ground and praty wood about it," was ſold by that family, about the time of the civil war to the Tregagles: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart., who is poſſeſſed alſo of the bartons of Pengenna and Rooke. The latter was for ſeveral generations the ſeat of a branch of the Treffry family. Tatane, the property and reſidence of Mr. John Curgenven, is ſaid to have been among the firſt poſſeſſions of the Moleſworths in this county. Trewane, a ſeat of the Nicholls family, is now a farm-houſe, the property of the Rev. R. G. Grylls of Helſton, by inheritance from the Glynns of that town, to whom it had been bequeathed by the heireſs of Nicholls, who married Nicholas Glynn, Eſq. of Glynn. Near the church is Shiſdon, formerly belonging to the Treffry's, lately the ſeat of William Clode, Eſq., Major in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, and now of Henry Braddon, Eſq.

[c] Hals. [d] Norden. [e] Hals. [f] Eſch. Eliz. and Car. I.

[g] William of Worceſter, in his Itinerary, (temp. Edw. IV.) ſpeaks of a dilapidated caſtle near Bokelly, called Kelly's-bury; it is probable that this is what is now called Kelly-rounds, in the adjoining pariſh of Egloſhayle.

In the pariſh-church are conſiderable remains of painted glaſs, and memorials of the families of Cavall, Webber of Middle-Amble, and Treffry of Rooke. In the pariſh-regiſter, which has been well kept, is an entry of the burial of Elizabeth Fradd, aged 103, March 3, 1803.

The impropriate rectory of St. Kew, which belonged to the priory of Plympton, and certain lands called Corker's-land, (from the family of Corker, who poſſeſſed ſome time ſince the rectorial eſtate,) are veſted in Sir Arſcot O. Moleſworth, Bart. Lord Grenville is patron of the vicarage, which, in the thirteenth century, was endowed with the great tithes of certain lands in this pariſh. There was formerly a free chapel at Chapel-Amble, dedicated to St. Adhelm; and alſo a chapel in this pariſh dedicated to St. Wenn.[h]

KILKHAMPTON, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about three miles and a half north-north-eaſt from Stratton, which is the poſt-office town. There was formerly a market at this place, which in the year 1301 was proved to have been held by preſcription, as appears by the *quo warranto* roll of that year. There are now three fairs, on Holy Thurſday, the third Thurſday after, and Auguſt 28: the firſt and laſt are conſiderable cattle-fairs.

The manor of Kilkhampton is ſuppoſed to have belonged to the Grenville family, from nearly the time of the Conqueſt; Dugdale ſays, that they were ſeated here in the reign of William Rufus. Richard de Grenville, who came over with William the Conqueror, is ſaid, in the pedigrees of the family, to have been a younger brother of Robert Fitzhaman, Earl of Carbill, Lord of Thurigny and Granville, in France and Normandy; and to have been lineally deſcended from Rollo, Duke of Normandy. It is on record, that Richard de Grenville held certain knight's fees at Bideford in Devonſhire, in the reign of Henry II. We have not found any record of the Grenvilles' poſſeſſions at Kilkhampton, of an earlier date than the *quo warranto* roll before-mentioned; but it appears that it had at that time been long in the family: they continued to reſide at Stowe, in this pariſh, for many generations, and frequently ſerved the office of ſheriff for the county. William Grenville or Grenfield, (as the name was at that early period generally written), ſon of Sir Theobald, became Archbiſhop of York, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an able ſtateſman; he died in 1315. Sir Richard Grenville, ſon of Roger, (who was himſelf a captain in the navy, and loſt his life, as Carew tells us, in the unfortunate Mary Roſe,) was a celebrated military and naval

[h] Dr. Borlaſe's MS. Collections.

commander in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars under the Emperor Maximilian againſt the Turks, for which his name is recorded by ſeveral foreign writers. In the year 1591, being then Vice-Admiral of England, he was ſent in the Revenge, with a ſquadron of ſeven ſhips, to intercept the Spaniſh galleons; when falling in with the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of fifty-two ſail, near the Tercera iſlands, he repulſed them fifteen times in a continued fight, till his powder was all ſpent: his ſhip, which ſunk before it arrived in port, was reduced to a hulk, and himſelf covered with wounds, of which he died two days afterwards, on board the veſſel of the Spaniſh commander[1]. Sir Richard's grandſon was the brave and loyal Sir Beville Grenville. This diſtinguiſhed officer was one of King Charles's generals in the Weſt, and ſhared the glories of the ſucceſsful campaign in Cornwall in the autumn of 1642; in the ſummer of the following year he loſt his life at the battle of Lanſdowne, near Bath. Sir Richard Grenville, who had been created a baronet in 1631, was, after his brother's death, made General of all the King's forces in the Weſt. He was an active and zealous officer, and ſo particularly obnoxious to the parliamentary party, that he was perpetually the ſubject of abuſe to their journaliſts, who ſeldom ſpoke of him but by the appellation of *Skellum* Grenville. During the diſſenſions between the civil power and the military in 1645, Sir Richard Grenville was ſuperſeded and impriſoned by the advice of Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon. That noble author gives a very unamiable character of Sir Richard, who is repreſented as having been in the higheſt degree oppreſſive, tyrannical, and unprincipled; but other writers attribute much of this to the perſonal enmity which ſubſiſted between them. Sir Richard Grenville died, in reduced circumſtances, at Ghent, in the year 1658; leaving no male iſſue, the title became extinct. Sir John Grenville, ſon of the brave Sir Beville, ſucceeded to the Kilkhampton eſtates: at a very early age he had a command in his father's regiment, and was left for dead in the field at Tewkſbury. He was appointed Governor of the Scilly Iſlands when they revolted from the parliament, and was one of the chief inſtruments in effecting the reſtoration of King Charles II. He gave the living of Kilkhampton to Nicholas Monk, and employed him to influence his brother (the general) in favour of the exiled monarch; having ſucceeded in his negociations, he had the ſatisfaction of being the bearer of the King's letters to General Monk, and to the parliament. In April 1661, Sir John Grenville was created Lord Grenville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, Viſcount

[1] An account of the fight was publiſhed in 1591, by Sir Walter Ralegh.

Lanſ-

Lanſdowne, and Earl of Bath. On the death of his grandſon, under age, in 1711, theſe titles became extinct, and the Kilkhampton eſtate paſſed to his aunt and coheireſs Grace Grenville, who married George Lord Carteret, and was afterwards (being then a widow) created by King George I. Counteſs of Granville, with remainder to her ſon John, who inherited that title and the Kilkhampton eſtate. On the death of Robert, the ſecond Earl of Granville, in 1776, that title became extinct, and the Kilkhampton eſtate paſſed, under his will, to his nephew Henry Frederick Thynne, ſecond ſon of Lord Viſcount Weymouth, who had married his ſiſter Louiſa. Mr. Thynne was created Lord Carteret in 1784, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of Kilkhampton, the remainder of which, as well as the title of Carteret, is veſted in Lord George Thynne, ſecond ſon of the Marquis of Bath.

John Grenville, Earl of Bath, in the reign of Charles II., built a magnificent manſion at Stowe, in this pariſh, of which ſcarcely a veſtige remains. It ſtood on an eminence, overlooking a well-wooded valley; but not a tree near it, ſays Dr. Borlaſe, to ſhelter it from the north-weſt. That writer ſpeaks of it as by far the nobleſt houſe in the weſt of England, and ſays, that the kitchen offices, fitted up for a dwelling-houſe, made no contemptible figure[k]. It is a ſingular circumſtance, that the cedar wainſcot, which had been bought out of a Spaniſh prize, and uſed by the Earl of Bath for fitting up the chapel in this manſion, was purchaſed by Lord Cobham at the time of its demolition, (the houſe being then ſold piecemeal,) and applied to the ſame purpoſe at Stowe, the magnificent ſeat of the noble family of Grenville in Buckinghamſhire, where it ſtill remains. Defoe, in his Tour through Great Britain, ſpeaking of Stowe in Cornwall, ſays, that the carving of the chapel was the work of Michael Chuke, and not inferior to Gibbon's. Ilcombe, now a farm-houſe belonging to Lord Carteret, is deſcribed by Norden as the reſidence of a younger branch of the Grenvilles.

Alderſcombe, formerly a ſeat of the Orchards, is the property of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morriſon, nephew of the late Paul Orchard, Eſq., of Hartland-Abbey. Elmſworthy, ſome time a ſeat of the Weſtlakes, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. Galſworthy of Hartland. The laſt of the Weſtlakes died, in very indigent circumſtances, about the year 1772, having been reduced to the ſituation of a pariſh pauper. It is a ſingular circumſtance, that he was twice pricked for ſheriff after he was an inhabitant of the poor-houſe.

In the pariſh-church are monuments of the Grenville family, and memorials of the Orchards of Alderſcombe, the Weſtlakes of Elmſworthy, and the Waddons

[k] MS. Notes to Carew's Survey.

of

of Tonacombe, in Morwinſtow. On the monument of Sir Beville Grenville, which is ſurrounded by military trophies, is the following inſcription:

" Here lyes all that was mortal of the moſt noble and truly valiant Sir Beville Grenville, of Stowe, in the county of Cornwall, Earl of Corbill, and Lord of Thorigny and Granville, in France and Normandy, deſcended in a direct line from Robert, ſecond ſon of the warlike Rollo, firſt Duke of Normandy, who, after having obtained divers ſignal victories over the rebels in the Weſt, was at length ſlain, with many wounds, at the battle of Lanſdowne, July 5, 1643. He married the moſt virtuous Lady, Grace, daughter of Sir George Smith, of the county of Devon, by whom he had many ſons, eminent for their loyalty and firm adherence to the crown and church; and ſeveral daughters, remarkable examples of true piety. He was indeed an excellent perſon, whoſe activity, intereſt, and reputation, was the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affection ſo public, that no accident which happened could make any impreſſions on him, and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at leaſt ſeeming to do ſo; in a word, a brighter courage, and a gentler diſpoſition, were never married together, to make the moſt cheerful and innocent converſation." Vide Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion.

" To the immortal memory of his renowned grandfather, this monument was erected by the Right Honourable George Lord Lanſdowne, Treaſurer of the Houſehold to Queen Anne, and one of Her Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, &c., in the year 1714."

" Thus ſlain thy valiant anceſtor did lye,
When his one bark a navy did defy,
When now encompaſs'd round the victor ſtood,
And bath'd his pinnace in his conquering blood,
Till all his purple current dryed and ſpent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument:
Where ſhall the next famed Granville's aſhes ſtand,
Thy grandſire fills the ſeas, and thou the land."

Martin Llewellin.

Vide Oxford Univerſity Verſes, printed 1643.[1]

Sir

[1] A collection of verſes, by the Univerſity of Oxford, on the death of Sir Beville Grenville, was printed in 1643, and reprinted in 1684. To theſe are annexed King Charles's Letters to Sir Beville Grenville, and to the county of Cornwall; and a patent of Charles I., which grants to the county of

Sir Beville Grenville was forty-eight years of age at the time of his death, as appears by the following record of his birth in the pariſh regiſter at Kilkhampton.

" Bevell, the ſonne of the worſhipfull Bernarde Greynville, Eſquire, was borne and baptized at Brinn, in Cornwall, A°. D^ni^. 1595."

In the margin, " Marche 1595, borne the 23d daye, baptized the 25th daye of Marche."

His brother Sir Richard's baptiſm is thus entered; " Richard, the ſon of Barnard Grainvile, Eſq., baptiz'd 26 June 1600."

Lord Carteret is patron of the rectory of Kilkhampton. In the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter, mention is made of a chapel at Brightley, in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Catherine[m].

LADOCK, (vulgarly called Laſſick,) in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about four miles north-weſt of Grampound, about ſix north of Tregony, and about ſeven north-eaſt of Truro, which is the poſt-office town. The principal village in this pariſh is Bedock *alias* Beſock.

The manor of Ladock belonged ſucceſſively to the Carminows, Courtenays, and Mohuns of Boconnoc[n]; having paſſed with that eſtate, is now the property of Lord Grenville, who has alſo the manors of Trethurfe and Nanſough in this pariſh. The barton of Trethurfe was the ſeat of a family of that name, one of whoſe coheireſſes married Courtenay of Lanrake: it now belongs to the Earl of Cork, and Stephen Poyntz, Eſq., as repreſentatives of Kelland Courtenay, Eſq., the laſt heir male of that branch of the family[o]. The barton of Nanſough, which belonged formerly to the family of Wiſe, is now the property and reſidence of Mr. Charles Andrew.

The manor of Bedock *alias* Bezock, was one of thoſe ſeized by the crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as the property of Francis Tregian, who was convicted of harbouring Cuthbert Mayne, the Popiſh prieſt, and granted to Cary Lord Hunſdon: it was re-purchaſed by Francis Tregian the younger in the reign of James I., and not long afterwards alienated, and came into the Arundell family.

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of Cornwall a trade to Denmark, the great Duke of Muſcovy, and the Levant. Martin Llewellyn was a poet and phyſician, and was ſome time principal of St. Mary Hall in Oxford: in the latter part of his life he reſided at High-Wycomb; died there in 1682, and lies buried in the north aiſle of the chancel.

[m] Dr. Borlaſe's Collections. [n] Eſch. Ric. II. and Eliz. [o] See p. cxxxi.

Lady

Lady Frances, widow of the Honourable Richard Arundell, (uncle of the laſt Lord Arundell of Trerice,) gave it to her nephew William Viſcount Galway, whoſe ſon, Robert Viſcount Galway, ſold it, in 1780, to Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., the preſent proprietor.

Hay, a ſeat of the Randylls, and afterwards ſucceſſively of the families of Tregian and Bone, belonged at a later period to the Hearles, and is now the property of Samuel Stephens, Eſq., who married the repreſentative of one of the coheireſſes of that family.

Lord Grenville, and the repreſentatives of Mr. Courtenay, have the alternate patronage of the rectory. There is the ſite of a decayed chapel at Venton-Laſſick.

The Rev. John Eliot, rector of Ladock and Truro, who died in 1760, having bequeathed his property to be diſpoſed of in charitable uſes, the truſtees applied it in part towards endowing ſix charity-ſchools in this county, one of which was at Ladock, with five pounds per annum each. This diſpoſition was confirmed by a decree of chancery in 1764.

LALANT or LELANT, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, is written in old records La Nant: it lies on the Hayle, three miles to the ſouth-eaſt of St. Ives, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are Brunian, Trecroben, Tredreath or Lower Lalant town, Trembetha, and Trink. Norden ſpeaks of Lalant as having been "ſomtyme a haven towne, but then of late decayed, by reaſon of the ſande which had choaked the harbour and buried much of the lands and howſes: many deviſes," ſays he, "they uſe to prevent the *obſorpation* of the churche." The principal population of this pariſh is now at Lalant town, higher up the Hayle, towards Trevethow. The tradition is yet current, that there was a conſiderable town near the church, and that the trade of the Hayle was on the Lalant ſide, till the ſands drove the inhabitants farther to the ſouth. So lately as the year 1780, the ſand was almoſt as high as the church-yard wall, and its boundaries ſcarcely diſcernible; but by planting ruſhes, the ſands have become ſtationary, and the fence is now viſible. There is a cattle-fair at Lalant on the 15th of Auguſt.

Samuel Stephens, Eſq. of Tregenna, has a manor which is called Lalant and St. Ives. This we ſuppoſe to have been the eſtate which was confirmed to the monaſtery of Tywardreth, by Robert de Cardinham, in the reign of Richard I., by the name of *Villa* de la Nanta and Tredrait.

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The Trevethow eſtate, called the manor of Lalant and Trevethow, belonged to the baronial family of Bottreaux[p], and afterwards ſucceſſively to thoſe of Godolphin[q] and Praed. The great-grandfather of the preſent proprietor (William Praed, Eſq., M.P.) being a younger ſon of the Mackworths of Glamorganſhire, took the name of Praed, on ſucceeding to the eſtates of the laſt heir male of the laſt-mentioned family, who died in 1717. Trevethow, the ſeat of the Praeds, has of late years been moſtly uninhabited, except a part which is occupied by the tenant of the demeſnes; the preſent owner reſiding chiefly at his ſeat at Tyringham in Buckinghamſhire.

The manor of Trembethow is ſaid to have been the ſeat of John Hals, one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry V., and to have been by him ſold to the Godolphins[r]: in the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was in the family of Mohun: it is now in ſeveralties, one-third being the property of William Praed, Eſq., another of Arthur Champernowne, Eſq., and the remaining third divided between Samuel Stephens, Eſq., the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, and F. H. Rodd, Eſq., as heirs of the family of Hearle.

Goonwin or Gunwin, formerly a ſeat of the Pawleys, for whom there are memorials in the pariſh-church, (bearing date 1625, 1721, &c.) paſſed afterwards to the Praeds: the old manſion has been taken down, and two farm-houſes built on the ſite.

The church of St. Uny Lalant, ſaid to have been the burial-place of the ſaint to whom it is dedicated, (a brother of St. Herygh,) is the mother-church of St. Ives and Tawednack. The church was given or confirmed by Robert de Cardinham to the monaſtery of Tywardreth, in the reign of Richard I.[s], but afterwards became appropriated to the college of Crediton in Devonſhire. The rectorial eſtate having been in the ſeventeenth century veſted in the Maynard family, was inherited by the Hobarts: the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire ſold it to Humphrey Mackworth Praed, Eſq., and it is now the property of William Praed, Eſq., except the great tithes of St. Ives, which were purchaſed by Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. The vicarage is in the gift of the Biſhop of Exeter. The glebe conſiſts of fifty acres; but of theſe about eight only are cultivated, the remainder being covered with hillocks of ſand.

LAMORRAN, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies three miles and a half nearly ſouth-weſt from Tregony, and about five nearly

[p] Eſch. 2 Edw. IV.
[q] Eſch.
[r] Bowles's "Short Account of the Hundred of Penwith."
[s] Dugdale's Monaſticon, I. 586.

ſouth-eaſt from Truro, which is the poſt-office town. The only village in this pariſh, except the church-town, is that of Tregennah.

The manor of Lamorran belonged, as early as the year 1327, to the family of Halep, from whom, before 1383[t], it had paſſed to the Trevenors: before 1556 the coheireſſes of Richard Trevenor had brought it into the families of Roſcarrock and Chamond[u]: John Verman, Eſq. died ſeiſed of it in 1658, as appears by his monument in the church; his family continued to be poſſeſſed of it till about the beginning of the laſt century, when it paſſed to the Sparks[w]. Sir John Moleſworth, Bart. was lord of the manor in 1736: it is now the property of Lord Falmouth, having been purchaſed by his father, the late Lord, of the Moleſworth family. The manor-houſe is occupied by a farmer. Lord Falmouth is patron of the rectory, the advowſon of which has always been annexed to the manor.

LANDEWEDNACK, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies in the diſtrict of Meneage, about nine miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Helſton, which is the poſt-office town, and about fourteen ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Falmouth. The only village, except the church-town, is a cluſter of houſes near the Lizard-Point, called Lizard town.

The manor of Trethevas or Tretheves, Lucies, and Roſſwick, extending over this pariſh, Ruan-Minor and Grade, was ſucceſſively in the families of Carminow and Reſkymer[x]; at a later period (from 1631 to 1768) in that of Robinſon, by whom it was ſold in the laſt-mentioned year to Thomas Fonnereau, Eſq.: it is now the property of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., by whom it was purchaſed after Mr. Fonnereau's death.

The advowſon of the rectory was formerly an appendage to the manor of Roſſwick[y], the ſite of which manor appears to be in the pariſh of St. Keverne: it is ſtill in the Robinſon family. The ancient font, and ſome remarkable inſtances of longevity at Landewednack, have been elſewhere ſpoken of[z]. The Lizard-Point, the Soapy-Rock, and Kynans-Cove[a], are in this pariſh.

[t] The Haleps continued to reſide in this pariſh, at Trewonwell, as late as the reign of Edward IV., when the family became extinct in the male line. The coheireſſes married Boſcawen, Treſuſis, Trevanion, and Borlaſe.

[u] Dr. Borlaſe's Parochial Collections. [w] Ibid.

[x] Eſch. Edw. IV.

[y] It appears that John de Ripariis ſold the church of Landewednack, with the manor of Roſſwick, to William de St. Margaret, in the reign of Edw. I. (Eſch. 34 Edw. I.)

[z] See p. xlix, and the account of ancient fonts. [a] See p. clxxxiv.

LANDRAKE or LANRAKE, in the deanery and in the ſouth diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies three miles north-north-eaſt of St. Germans, which is the poſt-office town, and four weſt-north-weſt of Saltaſh. The ſmall village of Wotton-Croſs is in this pariſh, and part of Tidiford, where an extenſive trade in lime-burning is carried on. The other part of Tidiford is in St. Germans. There are two cattle-fairs in this pariſh, July 19, and Auguſt 24.

The manor of Lanrake, which is called by Tonkin the very beſt in the county, belonged at an early period to the family of St. Margaret[a]; in the ſeventeenth century it was the property of Serjeant Maynard, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Hobarts: the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire gave it in marriage with his daughter to Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. The manor-houſe is occupied by a farmer.

Wotton, in this pariſh, the ſeat of an ancient family of that name, whoſe heireſs brought it to a branch of the Courtenays, and afterwards of the family of Rowſe, is now the property of Francis Dogherty, Eſq., in right of his wife, who was heireſs of the family of Blake. There are no remains of the old manſion. The Earl of Buckinghamſhire is impropriator of the great tithes which belonged to the priory of St. Germans, and patron of the vicarage, as repreſentative of the Maynard family.

LANDULPH, in the deanery and in the ſouth diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, is ſituated on the banks of the Tamar, two miles north from Saltaſh, and five ſouth-eaſt from Callington. Plymouth-dock, which by water is about five miles from Landulph, is the poſt-office town. The only village of any conſequence in this pariſh, except the church-town, is Car-Green.

The manor of Landulph was at an early period in the baronial family of D'Alneto, Dawney, or Danny, from whom it paſſed by a female heir to the Courtenays: after the firſt attainder in the Courtenay family, it was in the temporary poſſeſſion (by ſucceſſive grants from the crown) of Ralph Aſhton and Thomas Grayſon[b]: on the attainder of Henry Marquis of Exeter, it was finally alienated from the Courtenay family, and annexed with other eſtates to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. In conſequence of the ſale of crown-lands during the interregnum in the ſeventeenth century, this manor became for a while the property of Sir Gregory Norton. The manor of Ellbridge, Tellbridge, or Thelbridge, was in the reign of James I. the property of James Croſman, who had purchaſed it of Nicholas Skelton[c]; it was held under the manor of Aſhetorre, and

[a] Eſch. 29 Edw. I.

[b] Temp. Edw. IV. and Ric. III., Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. Nos. 573 and 1658.

[c] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I. in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

is now the property of Mrs. Bluett, having of late paſſed with the Halton eſtate. Clifton, in this pariſh, ſuppoſed to be one of the franchiſes deſcribed by Carew, was the ſeat of a younger branch of the Arundells of Trerice. Thomas Arundell (ſon of Sir John Arundell, by Anne Moyle) built the houſe about the year 1500; and it continued in the Arundells till about the year 1620: it is probable that it was afterwards in the Killigrews, it being certain that it was in the ſucceſſive poſſeſſion of Sir Nicholas Lower and Sir Reginald Mohun, who married the daughters of Sir Henry Killigrew; the former died without iſſue. Clifton, which was inherited by the Mohuns, was ſold, after the death of the laſt Lord Mohun, to Thomas Pitt, Eſq., grandfather of the firſt Lord Camelford; and having paſſed with Boconnoc and other eſtates in this county to Lady Grenville, was purchaſed in 1807 by the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago, rector of Landulph, who is the preſent proprietor. The old manſion remains, with its hall, chapel, &c., but much dilapidated: it is occupied as a farm-houſe

In the pariſh-church is the following inſcription, upon a ſmall braſs tablet: "Here lyeth the body of Theodore Paleologus, of Peſaro in Italy, deſcended from the Imperial line of the laſt Chriſtian Emperors of Greece, being the ſon of Camillo, the ſon of Proſper, the ſon of Theodoro, the ſon of John, the ſon of Thomas, ſecond brother of Conſtantine Paleologus, the eighth of that name, and laſt of the line that reigned in Conſtantinople, till ſubdued by the Turks, who married with Mary, the daughter of William Balls of Hadlye in Suffolk, Gent., and had iſſue five children, Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy. He departed this life at Clyfton, the 21ſt of January 1636."

Thomas, brother of Conſtantine Paleologus, of whom Mahomet II., Emperor of the Turks, gave this character,—"that in the great country of Peloponneſus, he had found many ſlaves, but never a man but him[a]," after defending the caſtle of Salmonica a whole year againſt the Turks, made his eſcape from that fortreſs, when all hope of relief had been abandoned, and fled into Italy, where Pope Pius II. allowed him a penſion till his death. It is probable that Theodore, the deſcendant of Prince Thomas, who lies buried at Landulph, ſought an aſylum in England, in conſequence of the hoſtility ſhewn towards the Greeks by Pope Paul V., and his ſucceſſor Gregory XV. We have not been able to learn what became of the ſons of this deſcendant of the Imperial line: his daughter Dorothy was married at Landulph, to William Arundell, in 1656, and died in 1681; and his daughter Mary, who died unmarried, was buried there in 1674, as appears by the pariſh regiſter.

[a] Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

The

The rectory of Landulph is in the patronage of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall.

LANEAST, in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the north diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about ſeven miles nearly weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town. There are only two ſmall villages in this pariſh, except the church-town, Badgall and Treſpearn. The manor of Laneaſt is the joint property of Mr. Sampſon Rowe and William Baron, a minor. Mr. Rowe's father purchaſed it of the truſtees of the repreſentatives of the Arundells of Trerice, who long poſſeſſed the manor by inheritance from the family of Durant[d]. The church of Laneaſt was formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceſton: the great tithes are now veſted in Mr. George Bennett; the ſmall tithes, out of which the ſum of 7l. per annum is payable to the perpetual curate, belong to Mr. Baron and Mr. Cock, who preſent to the curacy alternately.

LANHYDROCK, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about two miles and a half ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Bodmin, which is the poſt-office town, and three miles north-north-weſt of Loſtwithiel. In this pariſh are the village of Trebyan, on the road from Bodmin to Loſtwithiel, and part of Reſpryn[e] or Reprin, where is a bridge over the Fowey, on the road from Bodmin to Liſkeard and Plymouth. The manor of Lanhydrock, which extends into the borough of Bodmin, and the pariſh of Cardinham, belonged at an early period to the Glynns, one of which family brought it as a marriage portion to the Lytteltons: the heireſs of Lyttelton married Trenance; in 1620, Lyttelton Trenance, Eſq. ſold it to Sir Richard Robartes, who was created a baronet and afterwards a baron, by King James I. His ſon John (Lord Robartes) attached himſelf to the parliament during the civil war, and was one of the generals in the weſt: his eſtates were in conſequence ſeized by the King, and were granted to Sir Richard Grenville. Lanhydrock-houſe, which had been garriſoned by its owner, was taken by Sir Richard Grenville, who was at that time one of the King's generals in the weſt, not long before the ſurrender of Eſſex's army in 1644[f]. Upon the decline of the King's affairs, Lord Robartes became again poſſeſſed of Lanhydrock, which was his chief country-ſeat, and made great improvements in the houſe and park[g]. During the protectorate of Cromwell he led a retired life, and having concurred heartily in

[d] Nicholas Arundell was ſeiſed of it 3 Edw. IV.

[e] The other part is in the pariſh of St. Winnow.

[f] It was taken poſſeſſion of Auguſt 11th.

[g] The great avenue was planted in 1648: the ſingular gateway, which was begun before the civil war, was not completed till ſeveral years afterwards, as appears by the ſeveral dates of 1636, 1642, and 1658.

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the Reſtoration, was received into the favour of King Charles II., became ſucceſſively Lord Privy Seal, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and Preſident of the Council, and in 1679 was created Viſcount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor. Tonkin ſays, that he originally took the title of Earl of Falmouth, which he bore ſix days[b]. John Earl of Radnor died in 1685, and lies buried at Lanhydrock. Mary Vere Robartes, ſiſter of Henry Earl of Radnor, brought Lanhydrock, and the greater part of the Corniſh eſtates, in marriage to Thomas Hunt, Eſq., of Mollington in Cheſhire, whoſe grand-daughter, relict of the Honourable Charles Bagenal Agar, is the preſent proprietor. Lanhydrock-houſe, the ſeat of Mrs. Agar, is an ancient quadrangular building, fitted up in the ſtyle which prevailed in the early part of the ſeventeenth century. In the gallery, which is 116 feet in length, and ornamented with a variety of Scripture ſubjects on the cieling and cornices, is a portrait of the firſt Earl of Radnor, (from which there is an engraving, now very rare,) with other family pictures.

The manor of Treffry, in this pariſh, which extends into the borough of Bodmin and pariſh of Lanivet, was the property and ſeat of the ancient family of that name, afterwards of Place in Fowey: it continued in that family as late as the reign of Charles I., but has been long attached to the Robartes eſtate, and is now the property of the Honourable Mrs. Agar. There is now only a farm-houſe on the barton.

In the pariſh-church is the monument of Lady Eſſex Speccot, daughter of John Earl of Radnor, who died in 1689; and a tablet of ſlate for George and Jane Carminow, on which are verſes in Latin and Engliſh, the latter beginning with the following play on the family name: "The care of mine I owe to Carminow." George Carminow died in 1599, Jane Carminow in 1609. The Carminows had a ſeat at Lanhydrock. The tithes of this pariſh having been appropriated formerly to the priory of Bodmin, are now veſted in Mrs. Agar, who has the appointment of the curate. There was an ancient chapel at a place called Ford-farm in this pariſh.

LANIVET, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies two miles and a half weſt of Bodmin, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Bodwanick, Bokiddick, Lamorick, St. Inganger, Trebell, Tregullon, Tremoore, and Woodly. Part of the village of St. Lawrence alſo is in this pariſh.

About a quarter of a mile from the pariſh-church are the remains of a monaſtery of the Benedictine order, called St. Bennets. We have no certain account of this religious houſe, which is ſaid to have been a nunnery ſubordinate

[b] See p. lxxxiii.

to

to ſome foreign monaſtery, ſome ſay Mount Caſſine, in Italy; others Clareval, in Burgundy. Credys, in Padſtow, was a cell to St. Bennets, and is now veſted in the twelve men of the pariſh of Lanivet, as they are called, who are truſtees of the pariſh-lands. St. Bennets, which had long been a ſeat of the Courtenays, was ſold by Martha Courtenay, in 1710, to Bernard Pennington: after an intermediate ſale, it was purchaſed, in 1720, by Mr. Richard Groſe, great-grandfather of Mr. Nicholas Groſe, the preſent proprietor. The remains of the monaſtery are inhabited by ſome of Mr. Groſe's labourers: we cannot learn who is the preſent proprietor of the manor of Lanivet, which belonged to the monaſtery of St. Bennets, and after the Reformation to the Chivertons.

The manors of Bodwanick and Reſperie or Reperie, which belonged for many generations to the Arundells, is now, by purchaſe from Lord Arundell, the property of E. J. Glynn, Eſq. The manors of Roſewarrick, Tremoore, and Bodwithgie, (the latter of which is partly in Luxulion,) are the property of the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the Robartes family. Tremoore or Tremeere, had been at an early period in a family of that name, whoſe heireſs married into the St. Aubyn family. The barton of Tremeere was for many years a ſeat of the Courtenays of Trethurfe, the laſt heir male of whom died in 1761. William Poyntz, Eſq., whoſe mother was one of the coheireſſes of the Courtenays, has lately ſold this eſtate, which is now, by purchaſe from Paynter, the property of E. J. Glynn, Eſq.: the houſe is occupied by a farmer.

In the pariſh-church are monuments of the Courtenays of Tremere; on that of Richard Courtenay, who died in 1632, is the following inſcription:

They livd and dyed both in Tremere,
God hath their ſouls, their bones lie here.
Richard with Thomſen his lovd wife
Livd 61 years, then ended life.

The Rev. Nicholas Phillipps, the preſent incumbent, is patron of the rectory. The Exeter regiſters make mention of a chapel in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Budock. At St. Congar, in this pariſh, ſaid to have been in ancient times the reſidente of a hermit, was a chapel and well, dedicated to that ſaint. St. Congar barton was ſome time a ſeat of the Lukeys.

There are certain lands in Lanivet, Padſtow, and other pariſhes, moſt of which belonged to the monaſtery of St. Bennets, and now producing about 110l. per annum, veſted in twelve feoffees, called the twelve men of the pariſh, for the uſe of the poor: theſe feoffees maintain certain poor perſons in an ancient alms-houſe, and a charity-ſchool under the ſame roof, the maſter of which is allowed a ſalary of 8l. per annum, and an habitation.

LANLIVERY, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies two miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of Loſtwithiel, which is the poſt-office town, and about five miles ſouth of Bodmin.

The manors of Penkneth, Pentneth, or Penknight, Penlyne and Reſtormell, belong to the duchy of Cornwall. The two former were among the manors given by the Conqueror to Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall: no mention is made of Reſtormell or Loſtwithiel in the ſurvey of Domeſday. Reſtormell caſtle was a ſeat of the Cardinans, and was probably built by them. We find it, in the year 1264, in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Tracy, who married the heireſs of that ancient baronial family. Among the documents of the Arundell family is a deed, dated at Reſtormell, by which the ſaid Thomas Tracy ſurrendered the caſtle of Reſtormell, and the barony of Cardinham, to Ralph Arundell, to be held on behalf of Simon de Montfort, as a ſecurity againſt his enemies, who had threatened them with deſtruction[i]. Reſtormell caſtle, not long afterwards, came into the poſſeſſion of the Earls of Cornwall. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, died ſeiſed of the manor, caſtle, and park of Reſtormell in 1300. As William of Worceſter ſpeaks of Reſtormell caſtle as having been the reſidence of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, it is probable, that as he ſeems to have been the firſt Earl who poſſeſſed it, he was the only one who inhabited it[k]; although it has ever ſince continued to be annexed to the duchy. Thomas de la Hyde was made governor of Reſtormell caſtle in the year 1307[l]: in 1331, William de Bottreaux reſigned the command of it to John de Carminow[m]. Reſtormell park was leaſed to the Earl of Bedford in 1559. So early as the year 1337, this caſtle is de-

[i] The following is a copy of the original:

"Omnib3 xp̃i fidelib3 has lr̃as viſuꝝ vel audituꝝ Dñs Thom̃ de T'cy ſalt̃m in dño Novit univſitas vr̃a Quod d̃ns Rad̃-de Arundell de conſenſu & petic̃one nr̃a cepit caſtrū nr̃m de Roſtormel cū ptiñ ſuis cū tota baronia nr̃a de Kardinan cū ptiñ ſuis in manu dñi Symonis de Monte forti Comitis Leyc̃ & ſeñ Anglie ut tarem ꝑiculū & dampna inimicoꝝ meoꝝ qui dc̃m caſtrū ingredi volebant et dc̃am baroniam meam pro poſſe ſuo deſtrue. Et eciam dc̃m caſtrū cū dc̃a baronia in manu dc̃i Comitis remanere quouſq; ſi in aliquo deliqui dño regi vel dc̃o d̃no S. de Monte forti ſatisfaciam competenꝫ. In cujꝰ rei Teſtimoniū lr̃as meas ſigillo meo ſignatas fi' feci patentes. Dat̃ ap̃d Roſtormel die dñica pxi' poſt feſtum apl̃oꝝ Petri & Pauli anno. r̃. r̃. xlix°."

It appears that in the 48th and 49th years of Henry III., many caſtles were delivered up to Simon de Montfort for ſecurity. (See Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i.)

[k] Mr. Polwhele ſays, that Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, kept his court at Reſtormell.

[l] Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 639.

[m] Dugdale's Baronage, I. 629.

ſcribed

ſcribed in an official ſurvey[n] as conſiderably out of repair: the details of the ſurvey do not convey the idea of much magnificence or extenſive accommodation; there were a hall, a chapel, three chambers, and three upper chambers, within the gates; without the gate, another hall and a chapel, two chambers and five upper chambers, beſides the kitchen, &c. Leland ſpeaks of the baſs court of Reſtormell caſtle as ſore defaced in his time; "the fair large dungeon," ſays he, "yet ſtondith, a chapel caſt out of it, a newer work than it, and now onrofid." Carew, ſpeaking of the ruinous condition of this caſtle, ſays, "Certes it may move compaſſion, that a palace ſo healthfull for aire, ſo delightfull for proſpect, ſo neceſſary for commodities, ſo fayre for building, and ſo ſtrong for defence, ſhould in time of ſecure peace, and under the protection of his naturall princes, be wronged with thoſe ſpoylings, then which it could endure no greater at the hands of any forrayne and deadly enemy, &c." Norden, who wrote about the ſame time, thus laments over the ruins of Reſtormell: —"The whole caſtle begin-neth to mourne, and to wringe out harde ſtones for teares, that ſhee that was imbraced, viſited and delighted with greate princes, is now deſolate, forſaken and forelorne: the cannon needes not batter, nor the pioner to undermine, nor powder to blow up this ſo famous a pyle, for time and tirranie hath wrowght her deſolation: her water pypes of lead, manie and of great uſe, are cutt up, the coveringe lead gone, the planchings rotten, the walls fall downe, the fayre and large chymnye peeces, and all that would yeld monie or ſerve for uſe, are con-verted to private men's purpoſes; and theſe remayneth a forlorne ſhowe of honor, not contentinge anie compaſſionate eye to behold her lingrynge decayes. Men greyve to ſee the dying delayes of anie brute creature, ſo may we mourne to ſee ſo ſtately a pyle ſo longe a fallinge; if it be of noe uſe, the carcaſe would make ſome profit; therefore, if it deſerve, let her fall be no longer delayde, els will it dropp peece-meale downe, and her now profitable reliques will then ſerve to little or no uſe. Ther is one Mr. Samuel hath it now by leaſe." Notwith-ſtanding its ruinous condition, ſuch was its commanding ſituation, that it was deemed expedient in the civil war ſo far to repair this caſtle, as to make it a place of defence; and it became firſt a garriſon belonging to the parliament. Previouſly to the capitulation of Eſſex's army in 1644, it was taken by Sir Richard Grenville for the King, on the 21ſt of Auguſt[o]. The Parliamentary Survey[p], taken in 1649, deſcribes Reſtormell caſtle as utterly ruined, conſiſting merely of the outer walls, which were not worth the expence of taking down. The ruined walls of this caſtle, covered with ivy, ſtill remain, ſituated on the edge of a lofty

[n] Extent of the duchy of Cornwall in the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, 11 Edw. III.
[o] Walker's Hiſtorical Diſcourſes. [p] In the Augmentation Office.

hill[q]. Beſides the chapels before-mentioned, there was one in the park, at the foot of the hill, dedicated to the Holy Trinity[r]; on or near the ſite of the latter is a houſe, ſome time ago called Trinity, now Reſtormell houſe, occupied by John Hext, Eſq., as tenant to the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who has a leaſe of the manor, caſtle, and park[s]. Reſtormell park was diſparked by King Henry VIII., together with other parks in Cornwall, at the inſtance of Sir Richard Pollard[t]. The manor of Polhorman, which was part of the large poſſeſſions of Sir Robert Treſilian, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and was granted with other manors, after his attainder, to Sir Humphry Stafford[u], has been for many generations in the family of the preſent proprietor, the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, whoſe anceſtors have long had their ſeat at Pelyn in this pariſh. The Kendalls of Pelyn are deſcended from Walter, third ſon of John Kendall of Treworgy, who married a daughter and coheir of Robert Holland, an illegitimate ſon of the Earl of Exeter.

The manor of Bodardle or Bodarle belonged, in the reign of Richard I., to Robert de Cardinham; and it is moſt probable, that it is was before in the Fitz-Williams by the match with whoſe heireſs he acquired his large poſſeſſions in this county: in 1259 it was conveyed by Iſolda de Cardinham, who had been the wife of Thomas Tracy, to Oliver de Dinaunt, in whoſe poſterity it continued for ſeveral generations; it was afterwards in the family of Robartes, Earls of Radnor, and is now the property of their repreſentative, the Honourable Mrs. Agar. The manor of Polchoath, a ſmall portion of which lies in Lanlivery, and the other part in Loſtwithiel and St. Winnow, is now alſo the property of Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the Robartes family.

The manor of Steckſtinton, which, by the name of Tregeſteynton, belonged to the Carminows of Boconnoc, and paſſed from them to the Courtenays[x], belongs now to Lord Grenville, in right of his lady, having paſſed by the ſame title as Boconnoc.

In the pariſh-church are memorials for ſeveral of the family of Kendall of Pelyn[y]. The church of Lanlivery, called ſometimes Lanvorck, or the church

[q] See a more particular account of its remains under the head of Ancient Caſtles, in the firſt part of this Volume.

[r] Probably this was the hermitage deſcribed, as that of brother Robert, in the ſurvey quoted in note [n], which ſtates that one of the bells in the chapel, within the walls, weighing 100lbs., had been removed from that hermitage.

[s] This leaſe was in the Sawles. Richard Sawle, Eſq. ſold it to Thomas Jones, Eſq., by whom it was bequeathed to William Maſterman, Eſq., M. P.: both theſe gentlemen reſided at Trinity; the latter changed the name to Reſtormell: Francis Gregor, Eſq., and Francis Glanville, Eſq., who married the coheireſſes of Mr. Maſterman, ſold the leaſe to Lord Mount-Edgcumbe.

[t] Carew's Survey, p. 23. [u] Rot. Pat. 12 Ric. II., pt. 1. m. 6. [x] Eſch. 10 Ric. II.

[y] The earlieſt date is that of Walter Kendall, 1547.

of

of St.Vorck, which had been given to the monks of Tywardreth by Baldwin, ſon of Thurſtan, was confirmed to them, in the reign of Richard I., by Robert de Cardinham[y]. Lord Mount-Edgcumbe is now impropriator of the great tithes which had been appropriated to the monaſtery of Tywardreth. The advowſon of the vicarage was granted to Walter Kendall, Eſq., and his heirs, in the reign of Henry VIII., by the prior of Tywardreth, ſubject to the annual payment of four marks to that monaſtery[z]. It is now veſted in his deſcendant, the Rev. Nicholas Kendall of Pelyn. There were formerly chapels at Bodardle dedicated to St.Nicholas, and at Poldew dedicated to St.Peter, beſides that in Reſtormell park already mentioned.

LANREATH, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies four miles and a half north-eaſt from Fowey, five miles and a half ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from Loſtwithiel, and the ſame diſtance weſt-north-weſt from Looe, and ſeven ſouth-weſt from Liſkeard, which is the regular poſt-office town. There are cattle-fairs at Lanreath on Whit-Tueſday, and November 18; a third has, of late, been held three weeks after Shrove-Tueſday.

The manor of Lanreath, called, in ancient records, Lanrethou, belonged, as early as the reign of Edward I., to the family of Serjeaux, one of whoſe coheireſſes brought it to the Paſhleys: about 1512 it belonged to the heirs of John Chudleigh[a]: it was ſoon afterwards in the family of Chamond, from which it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to thoſe of Trevanion[b] and Grylls: it was purchaſed of the latter, early in the laſt century, by the anceſtor of Frederick Buller, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. Court, the barton of this manor, on which is now a farm-houſe[c], was formerly the ſeat of the Grylls family, anceſtors of the Rev. R. G. Grylls of Helſton.

The manor of Botelett was, at an early period, in the baronial family of Bottreaux[d], afterwards ſucceſſively in thoſe of Robartes, Earl of Radnor, and Treville: the coheireſſes of the latter brought it to Brigadier-General Trelawney, and Mr. Croſs: the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney is now proprietor of one moiety of this manor; the other is, at preſent, in the poſſeſſion of Sir John Leth-

[y] Dugdale's Monaſticon, I. 586.
[z] Borlaſe's Heraldic MSS.
[a] Record in the Augmentation Office. See p. 26.
[b] Hugh Trevanion died ſeiſed of it 16 Eliz.
[c] Belonging to the repreſentatives of Mr. Pryn, by whom it was purchaſed, of the Buller family, about the year 1766.
[d] The laſt Lord Bottreaux died ſeiſed of it 2 Edw. IV. It belonged to Lady Haſtings in the reign of Henry VIII.

bridge, Bart. The manor of Treyer or Treheire was, in the reign of Henry VIII., the joint property of Sir Peter Edgcumbe, and John Talcarne: of late years it has been the joint property of the Glynns and Raſhleighs: in conſequence of an exchange made, not long ago, the whole is now the property of E. J. Glynn, Eſq. Trewen, ſome time a ſeat of the Dandys, and Trecan, a ſeat of the Lowers, are now both farm-houſes.

In the pariſh-church there is a handſome monument for Charles Grylls, Eſq., barriſter at law, who died in 1611, and memorials for others of the family. There was formerly a chapel at Trefrawl in this pariſh, of which there are ſome remains. The advowſon of the rectory was purchaſed in the early part of the laſt century of the Grylls family by J. F. Buller, Eſq., and is now veſted in John Buller, Eſq. of Morval.

In 1711, John Buller, Eſq. founded a ſchool for poor children, and endowed it with the intereſt of 100l., producing five per cent.

Lansalloes, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies three miles eaſt from Fowey, and two miles and a half weſt from Polperro, the weſtern ſide of which is in this pariſh: the latter is the poſt-office town. Polperro, called by Leland Poulpirrhe, and deſcribed as "a little fiſchar town with a peere," has a ſmall market on Friday, and a holiday fair on the 10th of July (St. Peter's day, old ſtyle). A mock mayor is elected on the occaſion by a mock council of aldermen, and the fair generally continues the greater part of a week with much revelry. The ſituation of this little town, the other part of which is in the pariſh of Talland, is ſingularly romantic; the houſes being ſituated on the ſides of two ſteep rocky hills, which form a very narrow valley; a ſmall river, which divides the two pariſhes, runs between. There is a harbour at Polperro for veſſels of 150 tons burden; the trade is chiefly for coals and lime-ſtone: grain is occaſionally exported. There is a pilchard-fiſhery at Polperro, and an extenſive hook and line fiſhery, which ſupplies Bath, Plymouth, &c. with large quantities of fine whiting, pipers, dories, plaice, turbot, &c. There was formerly a chapel at Polperro dedicated to St. Peter*, of which there are ſome remains called the chapel-houſe, on the brow of the weſtern hill, above the town.

The principal villages in the pariſh of Lanſalloes, excluſive of the church-town, (where is a holiday fair, formerly held on Valentine's day, now on Eaſter Tueſday,) are Tregavithick, Tregew or Tregue, and Trenewan.

* Dr. Borlaſe's Collections from the Exeter Regiſters.

The

The manor of Lanſalloes was one of thoſe which, at the time of the Domeſday ſurvey, was held under the Earl of Cornwall, by Richard, anceſtor of the Fitz-Richards and Fitz-Williams: at an early period it was in the family of Boligh, from which it paſſed, by a female heir, to that of Killiow: a deſcendant of the latter ſold it to John Speccot, Eſq., of Penheale, under whoſe will it paſſed to the Longs: this manor, with that of Raphel, and the advowſon of the rectory, are now the joint property of John Carpenter, Eſq., of Mount-Tavy, near Taviſtock, and the heirs of the late Thomas Phillipps, Eſq., by deſcent from Sir Jonathan Phillipps, and the Rev. William Phillipps. The manor of Raphel or Raffell, formerly Rathwell, was anciently in the family of Hywis[f], from whom it paſſed, by a female heir, to the Coleſhills: Sir John Coleſhill died ſeiſed of it in 1483[g]: it was not long afterwards in the Copleſtones, by whom it was ſold to the Speccots.[h]

The manor of Tregavithick was purchaſed of the Avery family, in 1751, by the Rev. Joſhua Howell, and is now the property of his ſon, the Rev. J. F. Howell, one of the canons reſidentiary of Exeter, who poſſeſſes alſo the barton (purchaſed of Maſcy in 1760), and ſeveral other farms in this pariſh. The barton of Great-Tradford, formerly eſteemed a manor, belonged for more than two centuries to the family of Wenmouth, the laſt of whom died in 1786; after which the eſtate was diſmembered.

The manor of Polvethan, partly in this pariſh, and partly in St. Veep, belongs to William Raſhleigh, Eſq., of Menabilly, M. P. The barton of Weſt-Lanſalloes, or High-Town, belonging to Mr. Raſhleigh and the Rev. J. C. Millett, was many years a ſeat of the Tingcombe family, the laſt of whom died in 1729. Great-Killiow, the ſeat of the Killiows, extinct in 1711, belongs to Frederic William Buller, Eſq., under whom Mr. Zephaniah Job has a leaſe of the barton: the houſe is in ruins. Eaſt-Cluſion is the property of John Hearle, Eſq., of Tregony, whoſe family have poſſeſſed it about a century: the houſe is now occupied by a farmer. The manor or barton of Hall, the greater part of which is in Pelynt, extends into this pariſh.

LANTEGLOSS-JUXTA-CAMELFORD (ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from a pariſh of the ſame name near Fowey), lies in the hundred of Leſnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, about a mile and a half diſtant ſouth by weſt from the borough of Camelford, which is in this pariſh. The principal villages in the pariſh are,

[f] Eſch. Edw. I. and Edw. III. [g] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. [h] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

Fenter-

Fenterwanſon, Forda, Helſton, Trefrew, Tregoodwell, Tremagenna, Trevia, and Trewalder.

The manor of Helſton, in Trigg, is one of the ancient duchy manors, and moſt of the lands in the pariſh are holden of it. The ſite of this manor is ſaid to be what is called St. Syth's, or Michaelſtow-Beacon, where are the veſtiges of an ancient camp. The deer-park at Lanteglos, which was diſparked by King Henry VIII., is held on leaſe under the duchy by John Wallis, Eſq., of Bodmin. Helſbury park, partly in this pariſh and partly in Advent, is held on leaſe under the duchy by the Duke of Bedford. Fentonwoon, in this pariſh, was, for many years, the ſeat of a family of Wallis, now extinct[i]: it was ſold by their repreſentatives, in 1801, to Lovell Todd, Eſq., by whom it was purchaſed, in 1812, by John Phillipps Carpenter, Eſq., whoſe ſon is the preſent proprietor. Fentonwoon is now occupied as a farm-houſe. The Duke of Cornwall is patron of the rectory of Lanteglos. The Exeter Regiſters ſpeak of a chapel of St. Andewin (perhaps Advent) in this pariſh.

Camelford was made a free borough by Richard, King of the Romans, who granted the burgeſſes a market on Friday and a fair at the feſtival of St. Swithin: this was confirmed by King Henry III. in 1259. The market is ſtill held on Friday for corn and proviſions. There are now four fairs for cattle, Friday after March 10, May 20, June 17 and 18. The corporation of Camelford conſiſts of a mayor and eight burgeſſes or aldermen, incorporated by charter, 25 Charles II. This borough has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward VI.: the right of election is veſted in the corporation and ten freemen: Sir Francis Cottington, afterwards Secretary of State, was one of the repreſentatives of this borough in the laſt parliament of King James I.: Sir Charles Scarborough, the celebrated phyſician, was one of its repreſentatives in the reign of James II. A new town-hall was built a few years ago at the expence of the Duke of Bedford: the firſt ſtone was laid June 26, 1806. There was an ancient chapel at Camelford, oppoſite the Bell Inn, dedicated to St. Thomas[k]. The tenement of Tregarth, valued at 40l. per annum, was bequeathed, in 1679, by Sir James Smyth, for the erecting a ſchool-houſe, and maintenance of a ſchool: a new ſchool-houſe is now about to be erected by the corporation.

The neighbourhood of Camelford is ſuppoſed by ſome writers to have been the ſite of a memorable battle between King Arthur and his nephew Modred, in which the latter was killed on the ſpot, and Arthur received his mortal wound.

[i] See p. clxii. In the pariſh church is a memorial for Digory Wallis, of Fentonwoon, who died in 1560.

[k] Dr. Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the See of Exeter.

Camelford is ſuppoſed alſo to have been the Gafulford of the Saxon Chronicle, or, as ſome ancient hiſtorians write it, Gavelford, where King Egbert had a battle with the Britons in the year 823.[l]

LANTEGLOSS, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, is ſeparated from the town of Fowey by the river. The principal villages in the pariſh are, Bodinneck, Polruan, and Higher and Lower Trevick.

Leland calls Polruan "a good fiſchar towne, where is a tower of force marching again the tower on Fowey ſide. There was ons, as is ſaid, a chaine to go over the haven from tower to toure[m]." Polruan furniſhed one ſhip and ſixty mariners to the Engliſh fleet before Calais, in the reign of Edward III.[n] There was formerly a market at this village on Tueſdays, and a fair at the feſtival of the Holy Trinity, granted to Philip Daubeny in 1291.[o] Bodinneck is deſcribed by Leland as "a poore fiſhar village, where was the paſſage or *trajectus* to Fowey."[p]

The manors of Lantegloſs, Hall, Tolcarne, and Bodinneck, belonged to the Mohuns; the three laſt appear to have been inherited from the Fitz-William family, whoſe heireſs married Sir Reginald Mohun in the early part of the fourteenth century[q]. They are now, in right of his lady, the property of Lord Grenville; having been purchaſed by her anceſtor, Thomas Pitt, Eſq., with the Boconnoc eſtate. The manor of Lantegloſs is ſpoken of, in a document of the reign of Henry III.[r], as having belonged to Ralph de Sulloia: about the year 1512 it was the property of Henry Bromond[s]. The barton of Hall, which had been the chief ſeat of the Mohuns before they removed to Boconnoc, and moſt probably at an earlier period of the Fitz-William family, was ſold by Warwick Lord Mohun to the Kekewichs. This manſion, which ſuſtained much injury in the civil war, was taken on the 13th of Auguſt, 1644, by Sir Richard Grenville, and made a garriſon for the King[t]; what remains of it is now fitted up as a farm-houſe.

[l] See Sax. Chron., and Leland's Collectanea, I. 130. [m] Itin. III. p. 37.

[n] See Hakluyt, vol. i. p. 118, from the Roll of the Great Wardrobe.

[o] Rot. Cart. 20 Edw. I. [p] Itin. VII. p. 121.

[q] There were two Fitz-Williams, probably brothers, in the reign of Henry II., one of whom, Robert, (known to have been the elder ſon of Robertus Filius Willielmi), held 71 knight's fees; the other, Richard, held what was probably a younger brother's fortune, 5 fees. The ſole heireſs of Robert appears to have brought the whole of his 71 fees to Robert de Cardinham: it is probable that Richard was anceſtor of the Fitz-Williams of Hall, who became extinct in the male line in the reign of Edward III.

[r] Among the letters miſſive in the Record Office at the Tower.

[s] Record in the Augmentation Office. See note p. 26 [t] Walker's Hiſtorical Diſcourſes.

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The manor of Polruan belonged to the Daubeny family as early as the year 1291, and till the year 1420: it appears to have been soon afterwards in that of Molins, and to have been inherited by the Lords Hungerford. This manor, together with Uſſe or Uſke, are the property of William Raſhleigh, Eſq., M. P. of Menabilly, whoſe anceſtor, John Raſhleigh, Eſq., poſſeſſed them in the reign of James I.[t] The manor of Lamellin paſſed in marriage with the heireſs of a family of that name to the Trelawneys, of whom it was purchaſed by the Bullers. After the death of J. F. Buller, Eſq., it was alienated on a leaſe of 999 years to Joſeph Copley, Eſq., who, in 1768, ſold it to the Rev. Joſhua Howell, father of the Rev. J. F. Howell, canon reſidentiary of Exeter, who purchaſed the fee, and is the preſent proprietor. Lamellin, which was the ſeat of the Lamellins, and afterwards of the Trelawneys, is now a farm-houſe.

The manor of Trethake, in this pariſh, was divided between Edward Hobſon, Eſq. of Chicheſter, and Jonathan Trelawney, Eſq. of Coldrinnick, in 1679. The whole is now the property of David Howell, Eſq., a minor. Trelawney's part, conſiſting of the barton of Treneer in Lantegloſs, and Penkelly in Pelynt, became the property of Mr. Howell's father, by exchange with the late Edward Trelawney, Eſq. of Coldrinnick, for the manor of Maders, and the barton of South-Paderda in St. Germans. Hobſon's part, conſiſting of the barton of Trethake and Trethake-mills, was purchaſed by the late Mr. Howell of the repreſentatives of Hobſon, in 1802.

The barton of Trevorder is in moieties, one of which has been ſucceſſively in the families of Wallis, Fiſher, Beale, and Williams, having paſſed by marriage and deviſe, and is now the property of the Rev. Jonathan Williams; the other was ſucceſſively in the families of Maydhope, Poe, Chiverton, and Trelawney: it is now, by exchange for eſtates in St. Germans, the property of David Howell, Eſq. Lanlawren, ſome time a ſeat of the Hawkeys, afterwards ſucceſſively the property of the families of Sawle and Fiſher, is now (in conſequence of two ſeveral purchaſes made by himſelf and his father) the property of the Rev. J. F. Howell. The manor of Polvethan, chiefly in Lanſalloes, extends into this pariſh.

In Lantegloſs church are ſome memorials of the Mohun family, particularly Thomas Mohun, who died in 1400, being grandſon of Sir Reginald, who married the heireſs of Fitzwilliam; and John Mohun, Eſq., and Ann his wife, who died within twenty-four hours of each other, in the year 1508, "ex infirmitate vocatâ *Sudee*" (the ſweating ſickneſs). There is a monument alſo for Captain Benjamin Young of the Royal navy, who died in 1649. There were formerly chapels at Polruan, dedicated to St. Saviour and the Holy Trinity; the ruins of

[t] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

the

the former, which was annexed to Lantegloſs church, ſtill remain on a hill, which is called from it St.Saviour's hill. There were chapels alſo at Lanlawren *alias* Penſidon; at Hall; and at Bodinnick, one dedicated to St.John the Baptiſt.[t]

The church of Lantegloſs, which appears to have been, at an early period, annexed to the manor of that name[u], was given by Robert de Boyton, in the reign of Edward I., to the hoſpital of St.James at Bridgewater[w]. The great tithes are now veſted in Lord Grenville, who is patron of the vicarage.[x] William of Worceſter ſays, that St.Willow the Hermit and Martyr was beheaded at Lantegloſs, near the place where Walter Hart, Biſhop of Norwich, who was the ſon of a miller at this place, was born.[x]

LAUNCELLS, in the hundred of Stratton and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about a mile and a half eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from Stratton, which is the poſt-office town; and between ſeven and eight weſt from Holſworthy in Devonſhire. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Can-Orchard, Grimſcott, and Heſham.

At Launcells was a cell of Auſtin canons, belonging to the abbey of Hartland in Devonſhire, which, in the year 1537, was leaſed, by King Henry VIII., to Sir John Chamond[y], and became the ſeat of that family. In the pariſh-church is the monument of John Chamond, the laſt of the family, who died in 1624. Sir John Chamond the elder had been "knighted at the Sepulchre[z]:" his ſon, Sir John Chamond the younger, lived to a great age; Carew ſays, that he ſerved in the office of a Juſtice of Peace almoſt ſixty years, that he knew above fifty ſeveral judges of the Weſtern Circuit, and that he was uncle and great uncle to at leaſt 300 perſons. The barton of Launcells, which had been for a conſiderable time in the Orchard family, was leaſed by the late Paul Orchard, Eſq., for a long term of years, to the late Rev. Cadwallader Jones, and is now the ſeat of Joſeph Hawkey, Eſq., who married his widow.

The manor of Norton-Rolle, to which the bailiffry of the hundred of Stratton was annexed, belonged to the abbot and convent of Newenham[a]. This manor, and that of Yellow-Leigh, were many years in the family of Rolle. Norton-Rolle paſſed by inheritance, with other eſtates, to Lord Clinton; Yellow-Leigh is now the property of Mrs. Mary Harris, who reſides at Eaſt-Leigh in this pariſh, formerly a ſeat of the Rolles. The manor of Thorlebeare or Thurlibear

[t] Borlaſe's Collections from the Exeter Regiſters.
[u] See the Letter Miſſive quoted in p. 183.
[w] Rot. Cart. 11 Edw. I.
[x] See his Itinerary.
[y] Record in the Augmentation Office.
[z] Carew.
[a] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

came into the family of Arundell of Trerice, by marriage with the heireſs of Durant. It has paſſed with the Trerice eſtate, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

The extenſive manor of Mitchell-Morton, partly in this pariſh, and extending into the pariſhes of Kilkhampton, Morwinſtow, and Jacobſtow in Cornwall, and Week St.Pancras in Devonſhire, belonged, before the year 1660, to the family of Smith, and was divided amongſt its coheireſſes. Two-thirds, having paſſed through ſeveral hands by purchaſe, are now the property of Wrey J'Ans, Eſq. of Whitſtone. The remaining third, with the barton, belonged many years to the Orchard family, and is now veſted in the Rev. F. H. Morriſon, as heir of the late Paul Orchard, Eſq. The manor of Anderdon was the property and reſidence of a family of that name; John Anderdon, Eſq. ſold it to Edmund Speccot, Eſq.; about the year 1700, Edmund Spoure, his deſcendant[b], ſold it to Nicholas Rowlands of Launcells; it is now the property of the Rev. Charles Orchard. The manor of Grimſcott, which had been formerly in the Langdons, was purchaſed by Edmund Speccot, Eſq., of John Cory, Eſq. of Whaleſborowe, and ſold by Edmund Spoure, Eſq., about the year 1700, to John Grenville, Earl of Bath: it is now divided into ſmall tenements, charged with high rents to the Rev. F. H. Morriſon, as heir of the late Mr. Orchard.

Tre-Yeo in Launcells, ſaid to have been the ancient ſeat of the Yeos, is now the property and reſidence of Robert Kingdon, Eſq. Norton, formerly a ſeat of the Arſcotts, is now a farm-houſe belonging to the Rev. F. H. Morriſon.

There is the ſite of an ancient chapel at Morton[c], and another at Eaſt-Leigh. The Rev. F. H. Morriſon is impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the abbey of Hartland, and patron of the vicarage.

There is an almſhouſe at Launcells for four poor perſons, endowed with a rent charge of 2l. 2s. per annum, iſſuing out of an eſtate at Holſworthy: it is ſaid to have been founded by one of the Chamond family.

LAUNCESTON, in the north-diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, an ancient market and borough town, formerly called Dunheved, lies on the great mail-coach road from London to the Land's-end, about 214 miles from the former, and 84 from the latter.

[b] The heireſs of the Speccots married Henry Spoure, who died in 1666, as appears by his monument in Launcells church.

[c] Dr. Borlaſe, in his MS. Collections, makes mention of a cell of Cluniac monks at Morton: we have not been able to find any other authority for this.

The

Drawn by J. Farington, R.A.

Etched by Louisa Byrne.

Launceston Castle.

Published June 1 1811, by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

The manor and honor of Launceſton[d], which had a very extenſive juriſdiction[e], belonged from time immemorial to the Earls of Cornwall, who had their chief ſeat at Launceſton caſtle. It was taken from the native Earls by William the Conqueror, and given to his half brother Robert Earl of Morteyne, whom he made Earl of Cornwall. It paſſed with the earldom[f]; and when Cornwall was erected into a duchy, was annexed to it by act of parliament.

Walter Reynell was caſtellan of Launceſton in the reign of Richard I.[g] Hubert de Burgh, who had large poſſeſſions in Cornwall, was made governor of the caſtle, and ſheriff of the county, by King John[h]. William de Bottreaux was governor in the reign of Edward II.[i] From its ſtrong poſition, and its ſituation at the entrance of the county, this caſtle became an important poſt during the civil war. It was originally in the hands of the parliament, being commanded by Sir Richard Buller, who, on the approach of Sir Ralph Hopton with the King's forces, quitted the town, and fled[k]. In 1643 Sir Ralph was attacked by Major-General Chudleigh, without ſucceſs[l]. In the month of Auguſt 1644, it was ſurrendered to the Earl of Eſſex[m], but fell into the hands of the Royaliſts again, after the capitulation of the Earl's army. In 1645 the Prince of Wales made ſome ſtay in Launceſton[n]. In the month of November, the ſame year, Launceſton was fortified by Sir Richard Grenville, who, being at variance with Lord Goring (another of the King's generals), cauſed proclamation to be made in all the churches of Cornwall, that if any of Lord Goring's forces ſhould come into Cornwall, the bells ſhould ring, and the people riſe to drive them out[o]. Not long after this, Sir Richard Grenville, having refuſed to take the chief command of the infantry under Lord Hopton as generaliſſimo, was

[d] In records of the reigns of King John and Henry III., it is called Launſatton, and Lanzaneſton.

[e] In a MS. extent of the duchy of Cornwall (dated 17 Jac. I.), in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., is an account of the numerous manors and lands in Cornwall and Devonſhire, held under Launceſton caſtle, chiefly by the ſervice of performing garriſon-duty in it in time of war. Blount, in his "Ancient Tenures," has printed from the Pleas of the Crown ſome of theſe ſervices. One eſtate was held by the ſervice of perſonal attendance in the caſtle of Launceſton for forty days in time of war with an iron ſkull-cap and a Daniſh hatchet or pole-ax. It appears by a ſurvey of the duchy of Cornwall, 11 Edw. III., (in the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office,) that the great land-holders, who held ſeveral fees of the honor of Launceſton, were bound in time of war to defend as many *kernels* of the caſtle, each with one man, as they held fees.

[f] See an account of the ſucceſſion of the Earls of Cornwall, p. lxxii.

[g] Polwhele's Hiſtory of Cornwall, II. 89. [h] Dugdale's Baronage, I. 693.

[i] Ibid. I. 629. [k] Clarendon. [l] Vicars.

[m] Whitlocke. [n] Sanderſon's Life of King Charles I. [o] Clarendon.

committed to the priſon at Launceſton, Colonel Baſſet being then the governor: he was ſoon afterwards removed to the Mount[p]. In the month of March 1646, the garriſon of Launceſton was ſurrendered by Colonel Baſſet to Sir Thomas Fairfax.[q]

During the interregnum, the caſtle and park[r] being put up to ſale, by authority of the then ruling powers, were purchaſed by Robert Bennet, Eſq.[s] After the Reſtoration, Sir Hugh Pyper, for his good ſervices, had a grant of the caſtle as leſſee, and was made conſtable and keeper of the goal. It continued in the family till the death of Hugh Pyper (his grandſon), in 1754. The Duke of Northumberland is now leſſee of the caſtle; Edward Coode, Eſq. of the park.

An official ſurvey, taken in the year 1337[t], ſpeaks of Launceſton caſtle as being then in a very ruinous ſtate. It deſcribes a hall with two chambers; a ſmaller hall, called the Earl's chamber, with another chamber and a ſmall chapel adjoining; a larger chapel; another ſmall hall; a few other rooms; and two priſons, one of which was called *larder*. There were then two rooms in the tower, on the keep, much out of repair. Carew, whoſe Survey was publiſhed in 1602, ſpeaking of Launceſton caſtle, ſays; "The baſe court compriſeth a decayed chappell, a large hall for holding the ſhire aſſizes, the conſtable's dwelling-houſe, and the common gayle." The ſurvey of 1650[u] deſcribes the caſtle as being then much out of repair, the hall and chapel level with the ground; only one old tower (then a priſon) in reaſonable repair: the ſoldiers had carried away the lead that covered it. No other part of the caſtle then remained but the gate-houſe, inhabited by the conſtable. George Fox, the celebrated quaker, who was impriſoned in this caſtle for ſeveral months, deſcribes in his journal a moſt filthy dungeon, in which he was ſome time confined, called Doomſ-dale. There are now ſcarcely any remains of Launceſton caſtle, except the keep, which Leland deſcribes as "the ſtrongeſt, though not the biggeſt he had ever ſeen in any aunciente worke in Englande:" this has been particularly deſcribed under the head of Ancient Caſtles. The town in Henry the Eighth's time was walled, and had three gates and a poſtern. "Dunevet, otherwiſe Lawnſton, is a walled towne," ſays Leland, "ny yn cumpas a myle, but now ruinus. On the

[p] Clarendon. [q] Perfect Occurrences, March 6, 1646.

[r] Deſcribed in an old Survey (ſee note [t]) as containing a league in circuit, and capable of maintaining forty deer.

[s] Record in the Augmentation Office.

[t] Extent of the duchy of Cornwall, in the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, 11 Edw. III.

[u] In the Augmentation Office.

north

north ſide of the towne is a caſtel ſtonding on a hyé hille with yn the ſayd towne, hath 3 rownd wardes. Part of the caſtel ſtanding north-weſt ys parcel of the walle of the towne. Ther be withyn this town 3 gates and a poſtern; alſo a gate to go owt of the caſtel ynto the old parke. The wall of Dunhevet ys hy larg and ſtrong and defenſably ſet." The walls and the weſt gate have been pulled down; the north and ſouth gates remain: over the latter is the town-gaol.

The town of Dunhevet (now Launceſton) was made a free borough in the reign of Henry III., by Richard Earl of Cornwall, who granted various privileges to the burgeſſes, and a piece of ground to build their guildhall upon, to be held of him and his heirs, by the annual render of a pound of pepper[u]. The town was incorporated by Queen Mary in the year 1555, the corporation conſiſting of a mayor, eight aldermen, and a recorder. This borough has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward I.: the right of election is veſted in the corporation and free burgeſſes, the number of voters being only ſixteen. John Anſtis, Eſq., Garter-King of Arms, (who made large collections from public records, relating to the county of Cornwall, and is ſaid to have compiled a hiſtory of this town, which he left behind him in manuſcript,) was one of its repreſentatives in parliament in the reign of Queen Anne.

The market at Launceſton is held by preſcription. In the reign of King John the burgeſſes gave five marks for the King's licence to change their market-day from Sunday to Thurſday[w]. There are now two market-days, Thurſday and Saturday; the former is the principal market, and well ſupplied with corn and proviſions of all ſorts; the other is only for butchers'-meat. There are fairs on Whit-Monday, July 5, November 8, and December 11, for bullocks; and on the firſt Thurſday in March, and the third Thurſday in April, for cattle of all ſorts, free of toll. There is an extenſive manufactory of ſerges at Launceſton.

In the thirty-ſecond year of Henry VIII.'s reign, an act of parliament paſſed for the encouragement of re-building certain decayed towns, of which Launceſton was one. Norden obſerves, that though this ſtatute took little effect, the town was "much repayred in buyldings, and increaſed in wealth of late yeares." The number of houſes in the town of Launceſton, in 1801, was 226, that of inhabitants 1483; in 1811 the number of houſes 278, that of inhabitants 1758. Theſe numbers do not include the population of St. Stephen or St. Thomas.

When the act of parliament paſſed (in the year 1540) for aboliſhing the privilege of ſanctuary, except in churches and church-yards, Launceſton was one

[u] The borough extends as far as Poulſton bridge, and into the pariſh of Lawhitton.

[w] Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer.

of the eight towns which were made ſanctuaries for life, for all criminals excepting ſuch as had been guilty of murder, rape, highway robbery, burglary, houſe-burning, or ſacrilege. This continued till the reign of James I., when the privilege of ſanctuary was wholly aboliſhed.

The aſſizes for the county were formerly held wholly at Launceſton, as hath been already particularly ſtated[x]; they have for more than half a century been held alternately at Launceſton and Bodmin. It ſeems by a paſſage in Leland[y], that the quarter-ſeſſions alſo were formerly held at Launceſton. The county-gaol, before-mentioned, was repaired and improved[z], when the new gaol was built at Bodmin; and is made uſe of by the county at the aſſizes.

The barton of Hurdon, near this town, formerly eſteemed a manor[a] was the property of John Carpenter, Eſq.; now, by purchaſe, of Edward Coode, Eſq. The manſion is occupied as a farm-houſe.

In the pariſh-church of Launceſton, (dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen,) the architecture of which has been already ſpoken of, are memorials for the families of Lawrence, Pyper, and Vyvyan of Treſmarrow, a younger branch of the Trelowarren family. In the epitaph of Sir Hugh Pyper, Knt., he is deſcribed as "lieutenant-governor of the royal citadel and iſland of Plymouth, captain of the caſtle of Exeter, conſtable of the caſtle of Launceſton, alderman and repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Dunheved, &c. &c. He ſerved in the civil wars as an enſign, lieutenant, and captain, under Sir Richard and Sir Beville Grenville, at the ſiege of Plymouth, the battles of Stratton and Lanſdowne, where he was wounded in the neck[b] and thigh, and ſhot through the ſhoulder: his eſtates were ſequeſtered by the rump parliament for his loyalty to his maſter and injured ſovereign King Charles I. He died July 14, 1687, ætat. 76."

In the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter, mention is made of the chapel of St. Thomas, in Launceſton caſtle; of the chapels of St. Giles, Treſunny, Walrington, and Laneaſt[c], in the pariſh of Launceſton; and of the chapels of St. Catherine, St. Sidwell, and St. Mary Magdalen at Launceſton[d]. St. Catherine's, which ſtood a little without the town (weſt-north-weſt), had been deſecrated in Leland's time, and has been long ſince pulled down; that of St. Mary Magdalen

[x] See p. ix. [y] Itin. VII. p. 213.

[z] Page x; when that part was printed, we were not aware of this circumſtance.

[a] In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was a Chancery ſuit (Smythe againſt Baker) relating to a portion of this manor, deſcribed as in Launceſton and South-Petherwin.

[b] Tonkin ſays, that he had his throat cut from ear to ear.

[c] The latter is become a pariſh-church. [d] Borlaſe's MS. Collections.

has become the pariſh-church of Launceſton. The church-yard was conſecrated in Biſhop Voiſey's time[c], which marks the date of its becoming parochial. In the Exeter Regiſters is recorded an indulgence for contributing to the ſupport of a company of minſtrells of St. Mary Magdalen, in Launceſton. It appears by the Launceſton charters, that there were chapels alſo at this place, dedicated to St. John and St. James: of theſe there are no traces.

The impropriate tithes, which belonged to the priory of Launceſton, are veſted in the Duke of Northumberland. The mayor and corporation are patrons of the curacy.

There is a grammar-ſchool at Launceſton, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 16l. per annum, payable out of the duchy of Cornwall; an additional endowment of 10l. per annum was given, in the year 1685, by George Baron, Eſq., whoſe deſcendants have the right of nominating ten boys, to be educated free of expence. There was formerly a hoſpital for lepers, near Poulſton bridge, dedicated to St. Leonard. The income, ariſing from certain fields which had belonged to this hoſpital, (about 25l. per annum,) is now veſted in the corporation, and applied to charitable uſes.

Adjoining to the town of Launceſton, of which they appear to form a part, are the pariſhes of St. Stephen and St. Thomas. St. Stephen's is in the Survey of Domeſday, called Lanſtavetone. The church of St. Stephen was collegiate before the Conqueſt, and filled with ſecular canons. King Henry I. gave this college to the church of Exeter. Hals ſays, that Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to the college of St. Stephen, and that he uſed all his influence with King Stephen to get the biſhop's ſee again removed to Cornwall, and that St. Stephen's ſhould be the cathedral church; but this was ſucceſsfully oppoſed by William Warlewaſt, Biſhop of Exeter, who being then reſident at Lawhitton, on his firſt triennial viſitation, ſuppreſſed the college of ſecular canons, and in its ſtead founded a priory of Auſtin monks in the pariſh of St. Thomas, about half way between St. Stephen's and the caſtle. This priory flouriſhed till the general diſſolution of religious houſes, when its revenues were eſtimated at 354l. 11½d. clear yearly value. Not many years ago there were conſiderable remains of the conventual buildings, which have ſince been wholly deſtroyed. Leland deſcribes it as in the weſt part of the ſuburb, "under the hill, by a fair wood ſide; an arrow ſhot northward from the caſtle." It is probable, that the Saxon gateway of the White Hart Inn had been part of Biſhop Warlewaſt's building, removed on occaſion of the demolition of the priory. When Leland viſited Cornwall, Sir Gawen

[c] He was made Biſhop in 1520.

Carew had the cuſtody of the priory. The immediate ſite is now the property of ——— Hill. It ſeems probable that it was the town of St. Stephens or Newport, to the burgeſſes of which various privileges were granted by the name of Launceſton, there being contemporary charters to the burgeſſes of Dunheved, now Launceſton. Newport has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward VI. The right of election is veſted in freeholders, whether reſident or not, and in the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot: the number of electors is about thirty-five. Two officers, called *vianders*, are the returning officers. The manor of Newport or Launceſton, which belonged to the Morice family, is now the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

There are three fairs in the pariſh of St. Stephen, May 12, July 31, and September 25, for horned cattle and ſheep. The manor and barton of Newhouſe, in the pariſh of St. Stephen, formerly a ſeat of the Langfords[f], has been lately advertiſed for ſale by Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart., together with the great and ſmall tithes of St. Stephen's.

The pariſh-church of St. Stephen was rebuilt at the expence of Charles Cheney, Lord Viſcount Newhaven, M.P. for Newport, as appears by an inſcription at the entrance. The nomination of the miniſter is veſted in the inhabitants.

Mr. John Horwell, who died about the year 1717, founded a ſchool for the maintenance and education of twelve poor boys; the maſter of which has a ſalary of 15l. per annum; but we have not been able to obtain any further particulars reſpecting the endowment. The Duke of Northumberland is the principal feoffee.

The barton of Carnedon, in the pariſh of St. Thomas, was purchaſed in 1690, of John Blighe, Eſq., by John Cloberry, Eſq. It is now the property of Thomas Bewes, Eſq., whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it, in 1715, of Nicholas Clark, to whom it had been ſold in 1700 by the truſtees, for paying Mr. Cloberry's debts. Carnedon is now a farm-houſe.

The barton of Trediđon belonged anciently to a family of that name, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the families of Windſor and Jolliffe. The latter poſſeſſed it for ſeveral generations: it was afterwards many years in the family of French; and is now the property and ſeat of George Francis Collins Browne, Eſq., who purchaſed it, in 1805, of the Rev. Simon Webber.

The church of St. Thomas was appropriated to the priory of Launceſton: the eſtates in this pariſh are now tithe-free. The pariſhioners nominate the perpetual curate.

In this pariſh is an ancient fortification called Keſtle or Caſtle wood.

[f] Norden.

LAW-

LAWHITTON, in the deanery and in the north diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about two miles ſouth-eaſt of Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town; eight miles north of Callington; and about ten miles from Taviſtock in Devonſhire. There was formerly a market at Lawhitton, on Wedneſday, granted in 1312 to the Biſhop of Exeter, together with a fair at the feſtival of St. Michael[g]; both long ago diſcontinued. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are Carſantec, Luccombe, and Tregeda.

The manor of Lawhitton was given by Edward the Elder, about the year 905, to the Biſhops of Crediton: on the union of the ſees, it became annexed, as it has ever ſince continued, to the biſhopric of Exeter, under which it is held on a leaſe for lives. The leaſe was for many generations in the family of Bennet, and when the crown lands were put up to ſale during the uſurpation, the leſſee, who was a colonel in the parliamentary army, purchaſed the fee. At the Reſtoration the Bennets reverted to their former ſituation, as leſſees. In Biſhop Lavington's time, the leaſe having expired through neglect, the Biſhop put in the life of his only daughter, afterwards married to the late Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, chancellor of the church of Exeter. The Bennet family had a ſeat in this pariſh, called Hexworthy, with a conſiderable freehold eſtate: this is now the property and reſidence of Edmund Prideaux, Eſq., a relation of the Bennets by marriage[h]. There is another manor in this pariſh, belonging to the ſee of Exeter, called Sheers-Barton. According to the cuſtom of this manor, lands are granted for three lives without widowhood; in the manor of Lawhitton, the leaſes are with widowhood.

In the pariſh-church is a memorial for Richard Bennet, "Counſellor at Law," 1619, and a monument of artificial ſtone in memory of Richard Coffin, the laſt heir-male of the Bennet family, who died in 1786: he took the name of Coffin from his mother, who was heireſs of the Coffins of Portlege. The rectory of Lawhitton is in the patronage of the Biſhop of Exeter.

LESNEWTH, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies five miles north-north-eaſt from Camelford, which is the poſt-office town, and about fourteen weſt-north-weſt from Launceſton. The principal village in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, is Treworrell. The manor of Leſnewth, to which the rectory of Leſnewth is annexed, was, in the reign of Charles I., in

[g] Rot. Cart. 5 Edw. II.

[h] The laſt Mr. Bennet's father married a daughter of Edmund Prideaux, Eſq., of Place.

the family of Dennis[i]. It is now the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq., in whose family it has been nearly a century. The manor of Helset, in this parish, formerly belonging to the family of Colyn[k], was purchased of Charles Rashleigh, Esq., about the year 1787, by the Rev. Digory Jose, and is now the property of his son Mr. John Jose. Grylls, formerly a seat of the Betensons, is now a farm-house, the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq.

ST. LEVAN, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, lies about eight miles south-west of Penzance, and about three miles south-east from the Land's-end. The principal villages in this parish are, Bosistow, Raughton, commonly called Rafton, Trebean, Trengothal, and Treryn or Treen. Raughton and Bosistow, both some time seats of the Davies family, and the latter, at an earlier period, of the Bosistows, are now farm-houses. Treryn or Treen castle[l] is in this parish. In this parish is St. Levan's well, with an oratory; and at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, the site of an old chapel, called Port-chapel; and a mile to the eastward, that of another, called Chapel-Curnow.

LEWANNICK, in the deanery and in the north-division of the hundred of East, lies five miles south-west from Launceston, which is the post-office town, and nine north-west from Callington. The principal villages in this parish are Hicks's mill, Pollyfont, Trenhorne, and Trevadlock.

The manor of Trelaske belonged to the Uptons, whose coheiresses brought it to two brothers of the Lower family, in the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Lower, Esq., who died in 1703, sold the barton and a moiety of the manor to John Addis, Esq., whose son, in 1720, purchased the other moiety of William Plowden and others. William Addis, Esq., in 1741, bequeathed the whole to Nicholas Swete Archer, great uncle of Samuel Archer, Esq., the present proprietor.

The manor of Tinney-hall, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, belonged to Mrs. Dorothy Beaumont, who bequeathed it to her nephew John Speccot, Esq., of Penhele. Having been devised by the latter to Thomas Long, Esq., who died about the year 1730; it is now, by the issue of a suit at law, with the husband of Mr. Long's daughter, the property of his heir at law, the Rev. Charles

[i] Esch. Car. I.

[k] Esch. Edw. IV. In the reign of James I. it belonged to Humphrey Brown and Thomas Southcott, Esq. (Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub.)

[l] See p. clxxxiv.

Sweet, of Kentiſbury, in Devonſhire. The manor of Trevell has been diſmembered; all the proprietors of eſtates within it being poſſeſſed of manerial rights on their own lands.

The manor of Pollyfont, which had been parcel of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Minſter *alias* Talcarne, has, ſince the Reformation, been annexed to the rectory of Minſter. The manor of Trefriże, partly in this pariſh, belongs to the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. Upton, ſome time the ſeat of Richard Wadge, Eſq., is now a farm-houſe, the property of F. H. Rodd, Eſq., of Trebartha Hall.

The great tithes of Lewannick, which were formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceſton, were purchaſed, in 1807, of the Honourable William Eliot, by the preſent proprietor William Hocken, Eſq., of Trewanta Hall, in this pariſh. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. There is the ſite of a decayed chapel at Pollyfont.

LEZANT, in the deanery and in the north diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about three miles and a half ſouth of Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town, ſix miles and a half nearly north of Callington, and about ten north-weſt of Taviſtock, in Devonſhire [m]. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Larrick, Roſane, Trebollet, Treburley, and Trewarlet.

The manor of Lawhitton extends over the greater part of this pariſh. The ſmall manor of Trebollet is in ſeveralties, having been ſold by the coheirs of Walter Kendall, M.D., who acquired it by marrying the widow of Edmund Herle, Eſq., of Landew, in this pariſh. Landew, which had before been the ſeat of a younger branch of the Trefuſis family, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Herles, is now a farm-houſe, the property and reſidence of Mr. William Bant. Northmore Herle, Eſq., the laſt of that family, bequeathed his eſtates in this pariſh, to his half-ſiſters, the daughters of Dr. Kendall.

Trecarrell, formerly a ſeat of the family of that name, was in Carew's time, divided between three coheirs. "Maſter Chriſtopher Harries," ſays he, "owneth a part of Trecarrel (the project and onſet of a ſumptuous building), as coheir to the laſt gentleman of that name." King Charles I., upon his entrance into Cornwall, on the firſt of Auguſt 1644, ſlept at Trecarrell, then the ſeat of ——— Manaton, Eſq.[n]: it belonged afterwards to the Wortleys. On the ſale of Lady

[m] Lezant is ſeparated from Devonſhire by the Tamar, the banks of which, ſkirted by the Catter-Mather Rocks, clothed with coppice, are here highly pictureſque. The ſouth ſide of the pariſh is bounded by the little river Innys, which falls into the Tamar, at a place called Innysfoot.

[n] Walker.

Bute's property, in this neighbourhood, it was purchaſed by Mr. Thomas Sargent, the tenant, and is now the property of his nephew, Mr. Anthony Geake, by whom it is occupied as a farm-houſe. The old hall and chapel are ſtill remaining.

Botonet, in this pariſh, deſcribed by Norden as a ſeat of the Lowers, has, ſince his time, paſſed through various hands: the old manſion has been pulled down; the barton belongs to Mr. George Sargent.

An extent of the duchy of Cornwall, dated 17 Jac. I., deſcribes an eſtate called Tymberthan *alias* Temple-park, then the joint property of Richard Edgcumbe, Eſq., and Richard Connock (who had ſucceeded Sir John Chiceſter), to which eſtate the bailiwick of the hundred of Eaſt was annexed. We ſuppoſe this to be Timbrelham in Lezant.

In the pariſh-church is a monument for the family of Trefuſis of Landew. The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. There was formerly a chapel in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Lawrence; another at Landew, dedicated to St. Bridget, and a third at Trecarrel (the walls of which are now ſtanding), dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.[n]

LINKINHORNE, in the deanery, and in the north diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about ſeven miles ſouth from Launceſton; about the ſame diſtance north-north-eaſt from Liſkeard, and four miles nearly north from Callington, which is the poſt-office town. Beſides the church-town, there are three ſmall villages in the pariſh, Rilla-mill, Rillaton, and Upton.

The manor of Rillaton, and that of Carnadon-Prior, in which the church ſtands, ſaid to have been antiently called the manor of Linkinhorne, are parcel of the duchy of Cornwall. The former was annexed to it in the reign of Edward III., together with the Bedelry of Eaſt-Wivelſhire. Carnadon had belonged to the priory of Launceſton, and was one of the manors annexed to the duchy by King Henry VIII., in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. On Carnadon, commonly called Carraton downs, is ſome of the higheſt ground in the county: it was on theſe downs that King Charles I. drew up his forces on the 2d of Auguſt, 1644, the day after he had entered Cornwall, and here he was joined by Prince Maurice.[o]

The duchy manors of Stoke-Climſland and Climſland-Prior, extend into this pariſh. There was formerly a manor of Newland in Linkinhorne, which came to the Peverells, in or about the reign of Edward I., by inheritance from

[n] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.
[o] Walker's Hiſtorical Diſcourſes.

the

the Dynhams[p], one of which, with a moiety of the manor of Rillaton-Peverell in this pariſh, was ſucceſſively in the families of Hungerford and Haſtings: this manor is not now known; a ſmall eſtate of the name is held under the duchy. The manor of Rillaton-Peverell was in ſeveralties in 1728, between the heirs of Vincent and Dennis[q], and ſince in the Darleys, as heirs of the Vincents, and in the Morſheads. We cannot learn who is the preſent proprietor of this eſtate; yet it appears that the late Humphrey Lawrence, Eſq. gave a deputation for it in 1792.

The manor of Pengelly or Rillaton-Pengelly is the property of F. H. Rodd, Eſq., whoſe father purchaſed it, in or about the year 1803, of the Raſhleigh family. The manor of Padreda, which was the ſeat of the Lampens, was ſold by that family about the year 1680; in 1728 the barton, which before that time appears to have loſt its manerial rights, was the property of James Tillie, Eſq.[r]; it now belongs to J. Tillie Coryton, Eſq., the old manſion being occupied as a farm-houſe.

The manor of Trefrize or Trefry's was formerly of conſiderable importance, and extended over ſeveral eſtates in this pariſh, Lewannick, and Northill. It has been ſuppoſed that it belonged to the family of Trefry; if ſo, it was moſt probably at a remote period, and a diſtinct family from that of Treffry in Lanhidrock[s]. We can find no records which deſcribe it as the property of Trefry: the laſt ſole poſſeſſor was Sir Henry Trecarrell, of Trecarrell in Lezant; it afterwards became divided among his three coheirs, one of whom was Chriſtopher Harris, of Trecarrell; but his ſhare did not continue long in the Harris family. In 1620 it was divided between Sir Francis Vyvyan, Thomas Kendall, Eſq., and John Ley *alias* Kempthorne[t]; in 1728 between Sir Francis Vyvyan, Bart., Thomas Waddon, Eſq., and Captain Pyper[u]. The heireſs of Pyper married Vyvyan, and the whole manor became veſted in the Vyvyan family. It is now the property of the Rev. S. Carew Vyvyan, Bart. Various eſtates, parcel of the demeſnes of the manor, have been ſold, and are now the property of Mr. John Peter, Mr. John Foot, and others.

The writer of the MS. hiſtory of Linkinhorne, already quoted, written in the year 1728, ſpeaks of *Trefrize* or Trefrys, as having been the ſeat of the great Lord Trefrey; and ſays, that there were the remains of the hall, with great windows; that there was a chapel about a quarter of a mile from the barton,

[p] See Orig. 7 Edw. II. Rot. 12.
[q] MS. Hiſtory of Linkinhorne of that date, by W. Harvy.
[r] Harvy's MS. [s] See p. cliv.
[t] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.
[u] Harvy's MS.

near

near a well, called Lower-Halwell in the Chapel-park, the ruins of which were then to be ſeen; that Sir Henry Trecarrell, the poſſeſſor of Trefrize, was a great builder; but that, in conſequence of the loſs of his only ſon[u], he left his great buildings at Trecarrell in Lezant unfiniſhed, and dedicated his fortune to pious uſes, building the church of St. Mary Magdalen at Launceſton, and the tower and north ſide of the church at Linkinhorne. The immediate ſite of Trefrize barton now belongs to Mr. Joſeph Garland: there are no remains of the houſe or chapel.

A ſmall manor in this pariſh, called Carnedon-Lyer, has long been in the Trelawney family, and is now the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart.

The church of Linkinhorne, dedicated to St. Meliora, was given to the prior and convent of Launceſton, by Reginald, ſon of King Henry I. The monks, not ſatisfied with having procured the appropriation of the great tithes, endeavoured to get the vicarage alſo into their own hands; and had obtained, under pretence of poverty, the Pope's bull for that purpoſe; but it having been repreſented to the convocation, that they poſſeſſed eſtates to the amount of 1000l. per annum, the bull was annulled[w]. The great tithes, ſome time after the Reformation, became veſted in the Lampen family, by whom thoſe on the eaſt ſide of the Lynher were ſold, about the year 1680, to Cloberry; and thoſe on the weſt ſide to James Tillie, Eſq., from whom they have deſcended to J. Tillie Coryton, Eſq.: the former are now the property of ——— Lyons, Eſq. Robert Lydſtone Newcombe, Eſq., of Exeter, is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Carnadon-Prior dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt.[x]

There is a free-ſchool for all the children of this pariſh, founded in 1710 by Charles Roberts, and endowed with the intereſt of 705l. 14s. 1d., two-thirds of which is appropriated as a ſalary for the ſchoolmaſter who teaches the boys; the remainder for that of a ſchoolmiſtreſs.

The remarkable ſtones called the Cheeſewring, already ſpoken of, and the Hurlers, are in this pariſh; the former on a hill called Stows, on the common of

[u] The tradition is, that the child was drowned in its infancy in a baſin of water, whilſt the nurſe-maid went to fetch a towel; that Sir Henry Trecarrell, by his ſkill in aſtrology, before the birth of the child, foretold its untimely death, if it ſhould be born at that hour; and that he heartily begged the woman who was with his wife, to delay the birth; but it could not be. (Harvy's MS.)

[w] See Rot. Parl. III. 505.

[x] Dr. Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter. Harvy's MS. ſpeaks of a chapel at Carneden-Lyer.

Rillaton

Rillaton manor: the Hurlers are on the common of the manor of Carnadon-Prior. Sharp-Tor, already ſpoken of, from which there is a remarkably fine view, is alſo in this pariſh.

LISKEARD, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, is an ancient borough and market-town, ſituated about 225 miles from London, and 16½ from Plymouth-Dock.

Liſkeard was made a free borough in 1240, by Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who beſtowed on the burgeſſes the ſame privileges which he had already granted to thoſe of Launceſton and Helſton. His ſon Edmund, in 1275, granted them the fee of the borough, with the profits ariſing from the markets, fairs, &c., ſubject to a rent of 18l. per annum, which rent King William III. granted to Lord Somers; it is now paid to Lord Eliot, who purchaſed it of the late Lord Somers.

The date of the original charter of incorporation is not known. Queen Elizabeth's charter of 1580 confirms the right of the mayor and burgeſſes[y], and provides that the corporation ſhall conſiſt of nine burgeſſes, to be called the common-council of the ſaid borough, whereof one for the time being ſhall be yearly choſen mayor, and have power to chooſe a ſteward and recorder; and that the mayor and recorder be juſtices of the peace, within the borough, &c. This borough has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward I. The right of election is veſted in the corporation and freemen, the number of electors being now about 45. In the liſt of repreſentatives for this borough, we find the name of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke.

Leland ſpeaks of the market at Liſkeard as "the beſt in Cornwall, ſavyng Bodmyn." In his time the market was held on Monday, and there are ſtill three great markets on that day; Shrove-Monday, the Monday after Palm-Sunday, and the Monday after St. Nicholas's day. Browne Willis ſays, that in his time the market at Liſkeard much exceeded that of Bodmin; it was then held, as it now is, on Saturday[z]. It is moſt amply ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions; a great portion of which is purchaſed for the ſupply of the market at Plymouth-Dock. There are three large cattle fairs; Holy-Thurſday, the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, and St. Matthew's-day, O.S. (October 2.) Liſkeard is one of the four towns

[y] In the courſe of the proceedings on the election caſe in 1803, when the rights of the corporation were confirmed, it appeared from records, that there was a mayor in the reign of Richard II.

[z] Queen Elizabeth's charter granted two markets, to be held on Monday and Saturday; and two fairs, to be held at the feſtivals of the Aſcenſion and St. Matthew.

for

for the coinage of tin; but there has been no coinage held there of late years. Browne Willis ſpeaks of Liſkeard as the largeſt town in Cornwall, containing, as he was informed, a thouſand houſes. He muſt have been much miſinformed[z], as the population appears, by the pariſh-regiſter, to have been conſiderably increaſed within the laſt century. In 1801, there were in the town of Liſkeard 323 houſes, and 1860 inhabitants; in 1811, 364 houſes, and 1975 inhabitants, according to the returns made to parliament at thoſe periods.

In the town of Liſkeard was a nunnery of poor Clares, founded and endowed by Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, of which we have not been able to procure any further account. A great part of the conventual buildings, known by the name of the Great Place, ſtill remains, converted into dwelling-houſes: the chapel is now a bake-houſe.

The principal villages in this pariſh are, Dabwalls, about two miles and a half to the weſt; Lamellin, a mile to the ſouth-weſt; Trevelmond, about four miles weſtward; and Treweedland, about four miles to the ſouth-eaſt of the town. The pariſh has five diviſions; the borough, conſtitution-lands, north, ſouth, and weſt ſides.

A battle was fought near Liſkeard, on the 19th of January 1643, between Sir Ralph Hopton and the parliamentary forces, in which the latter were defeated. Sir Ralph marched into Liſkeard with his army that night[a]. King Charles, on his entrance into Cornwall in 1644, halted at Liſkeard on the 2d of Auguſt, and ſtayed there till the 7th.[b]

The manor of Liſkeard is part of the ancient poſſeſſions of the Earls of Cornwall, and was one of thoſe annexed to the duchy by act of parliament, in the reign of Edward III. It is not improbable that the manor-houſe or caſtle was built by Richard King of the Romans, who occaſionally reſided in it. A ſurvey of the year 1337[c] calls it a manor-houſe, and deſcribes it as having a hall, chapel, and ſix chambers, all out of repair. William of Worceſter, who viſited Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV., ſpeaks of Liſkeard caſtle in his Itinerary, as then ſtanding, and one of the palaces of the Duke. Leland, ſpeaking of this caſtle, ſays, it is "now al in ruine; fragments and pieces of waulle yet ſtonde: the ſite of it is magnificent and looketh over all the towne." Carew ſuppoſes the caſtle of Liſkeard to have been of no great antiquity. "Of later times," ſays he, "the caſtle ſerved the Earl of Cornwall for one of his houſes; but now that *later* is

[z] Unleſs he has by miſtake ſaid houſes inſtead of inhabitants.

[a] Heath. [b] Dugdale.

[c] Extent of the Duchy of Cornwall, 11 Edw. III. in the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office

worm-eaten, out of time and uſe." In the ſurvey of crown-lands[d], taken by order of parliament in 1649, Liſkeard caſtle is deſcribed as much ruined and in decay, the materials being not worth the taking down: it was then held at the will of the lord, by John Harris, Eſq.: within the ruined walls was an old ſchool-houſe for the manor. The ſite of the caſtle, with the manor, was ſold ſoon afterwards, by order of parliament, to Ralph Margery and Thomas Rawlins. There are no remains of the caſtle, which ſtood on the north ſide of the town. The park deſcribed in the ſurvey of 1337 above-quoted, as a new park, in which were then 200 deer, was diſparked by King Henry VIII.; the land which it comprized, (ſtill called the Park,) was leaſed to Sir Warwick Hele, in 1619: this eſtate is now on leaſe to Lord Eliot.

The manor of Liſkeard-Coleſhill takes its name from the family of Coleſhill, who poſſeſſed it in the fifteenth century[e]: Emanuel Langford had five parts out of ſix in 1620[f]: at a later period it was in the Pypers, from whom it paſſed, by a female heir, to the Vyvyans: it is now the property of Samuel Kekewich, Eſq., by bequeſt from John Trehawke, Eſq., who purchaſed it of the Vyvyans.

The manor of Hagland, ſituated almoſt wholly within the borough, which is ſaid to have belonged to a chantry-chapel at Launceſton, was for many generations in the Connocks, and is now veſted in Mrs. Arminel Inch and her ſiſter, as deviſees of the late Mrs. Connock of Treworgy. The manor of Lamellin or Lamelwyn, which belonged formerly to the Whaleſborowe family, is the property of Lady Morſhead, relict of the late Sir John Morſhead, Bart. The manor of Cartuther, the property of Samuel Kekewich, Eſq., extends into this pariſh, but lies chiefly in Menheniot. The manor of Furſdon, the ſite of which is in Liſkeard, although it extends into ſeveral, and ſome of them diſtant pariſhes, belongs to Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Eſq., whoſe grandfather purchaſed it of the Trefuſis family. The manor of Trevilles, belonging to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the Robartes family, extends into this pariſh: the ſite is in St. Pinnock.

Tremabe in Liſkeard, formerly a ſeat of the Langfords[g], is now a farm-houſe. Landreſt, formerly a ſeat of the Harris's[h], is now a farm-houſe, belonging to John Harris, Eſq., of Mount-Radford in Devonſhire.

In the pariſh-church at Liſkeard, is a memorial for Joſeph Wadham, who died in 1707, "being the laſt of that family, whoſe anceſtors were the founders of Wadham college in Oxford." The church of Liſkeard was appropriated to the

[d] In the Augmentation Office.
[e] Eſch. Hen. V. and Ric. III.
[f] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.
[g] Norden.
[h] Ibid.

priory of Launceſton, to which it had been given by Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, natural ſon of King Henry I. An attempt was made by the monks to get the vicarage alſo into their hands, and they procured the Pope's bull for that purpoſe; but it was afterwards annulled [j]. The impropriate rectory was granted, in 1565, to John Harris [k]. The greater part of this eſtate has lately been ſold in parcels by his deſcendant, John Harris, Eſq., of Mount-Radford. Peter Frye Hony, LL.B., the preſent incumbent, is patron of the vicarage.

There was formerly a chapel in Liſkeard park, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which there was a great reſort of pilgrims. It was determined in the reign of Edward II., that the incumbent of the pariſh-church had no right to the oblations made at this chapel [l]. There was formerly, alſo, a chapel at Lamellin [m]; and there is the ſite of a decayed chapel, which has been long in ruins, at Lean-hill, about three miles ſouth-eaſt of Liſkeard. There are three meeting-houſes in Liſkeard, belonging to the independents, quakers, and methodiſts: the former was originally built, by the Johnſon family, for the Preſbyterians. Defoe, in his tour through Great Britain in the early part of the laſt century, ſpeaks of it as a large new-built meeting-houſe; and obſerves, that there were only three more in Cornwall. A volume of poems by the Rev. Henry Moore, ſome time miniſter of this meeting, was publiſhed after his death, under the ſuperintendence of Dr. Aikin.

There is a grammar-ſchool at Liſkeard, ſupported by the corporation, with a ſalary of 30l. per annum. Dean Prideaux and Walter Moyle were educated at this ſchool [n]. A charity-ſchool for poor children, in which ten girls are now taught, was founded by the truſtees of the charitable donation of the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760, and endowed by them with 5l. per annum. One of Mr. Buller's ſchools, endowed out of the Long annuities, ſome time ſince run out, was at Liſkeard.

LOSTWITHIEL, LOSWITHIEL, or LESTWITHIEL, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, is an ancient borough and market town, ſituated ſix miles from Bodmin, about 28 from Plymouth, and 236¼ from London. Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſes Loſtwithiel to have been the reſidence of Withiel the firſt Earl of Cornwall; and that he had his palace at Penkneth, now part of the borough, but in the pariſh of Lanlivery, on the oppoſite ſide of the brook. For

[j] See Rot. Parl. III. 505.
[k] Records in the Augmentation Office.
[l] Inq. ad quod damnum. 9 Edw. II.
[m] Dr. Borlaſe's Collections from the Exeter Regiſters.
[n] Polwhele's Language, Literature, &c. of Cornwall, p. 58.

ſome

ſome time after the Conqueſt, we do not find it among the poſſeſſions of the Earl of Cornwall: it is moſt probable, that, though not mentioned by name, it was among the poſſeſſions which Richard held under the Earl, at the time of the Domeſday ſurvey. It is certain, that in the reign of Richard I., his deſcendant Robert de Cardinham was lord of this town, it being on record that he gave ten marks to the crown for the privilege of eſtabliſhing a market here [o]. In the early part of Henry III.'s reign, Andrew de Cardinham gave the borough of Loſtwithiel to the prior and convent of Tywardreth, ſubject to ſuit of court, to him and his heirs: it appears, nevertheleſs, to have been afterwards in the Earls of Cornwall, and to have been annexed to the duchy by King Edward III., with the manor of Penkneth [p]. Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, made Leſtwithiel, including Penkneth, a free borough. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, his ſon, appears to have been the chief benefactor to this town; he erected handſome buildings, at a great charge, for his Exchequer, for a ſhire-hall, &c. ordaining that the coinage [q] and ſale of tin ſhould be at Loſtwithiel only, and that all the county-meetings ſhould be held there. Theſe privileges, after his death, were ſoon diſregarded, for we find that, in 1314, the burgeſſes of Loſtwithiel complain, that the men of Bodmin, Truro, and Helſton, had cauſed tin to be ſold at thoſe towns; and that the prior of Bodmin had then lately procured the county-meetings to be held at Bodmin. On their petition to parliament, they got redreſs; but it is moſt probable, that their excluſive poſſeſſion of theſe privileges was of ſhort duration. The county-elections, however, continue to this day to be held here, and the Epiphany and Midſummer quarter-ſeſſions.

It appears doubtful, whether there was ever a palace of the Earls of Cornwall at Loſtwithiel [r]; the building which is ſuppoſed to have been the palace, was, no doubt, the ſame that was erected by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, for his court of Exchequer, with a hall, &c.: in this hall, which is yet ſtanding, were held the Stannary parliaments: here is alſo the Stannary court, with a priſon adjoining, the only one in the county belonging to the Stannaries, uſed occaſionally by the county during the ſeſſions. The county-elections and the ſeſſions

[o] See Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 272.

[p] It was nevertheleſs granted for life to William Tamworth, one of the King's Eſquires of the Body, in the reign of Richard II., as we find by Pat. 10 Ric. II.

[q] It had been originally one of the four coinage towns. Of late years there has been no coinage here.

[r] The Survey of the Duchy of Cornwall, 11 Edw. III., in the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, deſcribes no palace or manor-houſe: a great hall and the priſon are deſcribed.

are held at the town-hall, in the Fore-ſtreet, which was built by Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, in 1740: at other times it is occupied by the writing-ſchool.

The town of Loſtwithiel was incorporated by James I. in 1623; the charter was renewed by King George II. in 1732. The corporation conſiſts of ſeven capital burgeſſes, one of whom is annually elected mayor, and ſeventeen aſſiſtants. This borough has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward I.: the right of election is veſted in the corporation. Addiſon the poet was ſome time one of its repreſentatives. The market is on Friday, by preſcription: a corn-market, free of toll, has lately been eſtabliſhed. There are three fairs for the ſale of horſes, bullocks, ſheep, &c.; July 10, September 4, and November 13. The number of houſes in Loſtwithiel in 1801, was 125; that of inhabitants, 743: in 1811, the number of houſes was 137; that of inhabitants, 825.

Loſtwithiel was, in the ſummer of 1644, the head-quarters of the Earl of Eſſex's army: previouſly to this, a battle had been fought near the town, in which Sir Richard Grenville, commanding ſome of the King's forces, was defeated by Lord Robartes's brigade. Dugdale relates, that the church of Loſtwithiel was profaned by Eſſex's ſoldiers, and injured by an exploſion of gun-powder.

Partly within the borough of Loſtwithiel is the manor of Polchoath, belonging to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the Robartes family.

In the pariſh-church is a memorial for Triſtram Curtys, Eſq., who died in 1423: this ancient family, ſince extinct, occaſionally repreſented the borough from the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry V.: this Triſtram Curtys was member for Loſtwithiel in the ninth year of King Henry V.: Leland ſpeaks of his deſcendant, as "a man of 100 marks land, dwelling between Blowghan and Penknek by Loſtwithiel." The curious font has been already ſpoken of. The church of Loſtwithiel was appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, is patron of the vicarage, which is endowed with the great tithes; but from the ſmall extent of the pariſh, which comprizes only a few meadows and orchards adjoining the town, they are of ſmall value.

There is a grammar-ſchool in this town, eſtabliſhed by the corporation about the year 1770; the maſter has a ſalary of 30l. per annum. There is alſo a writing-ſchool, to the maſter of which the corporation allows a ſalary of 10l. per annum. One of the ſchools, endowed with 5l. per annum, for the education of poor children, by the truſtees of Mr. St. John Eliot's charitable donation, is at this place.

Samuel Auſtin, a native of Loſtwithiel, (born in 1606,) publiſhed a work called "Urania,

"Urania, or the Heavenly Muſe;" his ſon, of the ſame name, publiſhed ſeveral things in verſe and proſe.[s]

LUDGVAN, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies about three miles north-eaſt from Penzance, which is the poſt-office town, and nearly the ſame diſtance nearly north-weſt from Marazion. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Bowgyhere, Carvoſſen-Downs, Crowliſs, Ludgvan-Lees, and Tornewidden. About half a mile below the church-town, croſſing the road to Marazion, is a vallum, thrown up in the civil war by the parliamentary forces, when they beſieged St. Michael's Mount.

The manor of Ludgvan-Lees was granted by Richard Earl of Cornwall to the family of Ferrers, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to thoſe of Champernown and Willoughby (Lord Brooke). The coheireſſes of the latter brought it to Pawlet and Blount (Lord Montjoy): it now belongs to the coheirs of the late Duke of Bolton. The barton of Tremenhere is the property of John Rogers, Eſq., of Penroſe, who has an occaſional reſidence at Traſſow or Treraſſow, in this pariſh.

In the pariſh-church lies buried the learned Dr. Borlaſe, author of "The Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of Cornwall, and Obſervations on the Scilly Iſlands[t]," who was for 52 years rector of this pariſh, as appears by a Latin inſcription on his tomb, already partially obliterated. Dr. Borlaſe communicated ſeveral papers to the Royal Society, which are printed in their Tranſactions; and had prepared for the preſs, and began printing, a treatiſe concerning the Creation and Deluge. Dr. Borlaſe was alſo for 40 years vicar of his native pariſh, St. Juſt: he died Auguſt 31, 1772, in the 77th year of his age. The advowſon of the rectory is an appendage of the manor of Ludgvan-Lees. There were chapels, formerly, at Trewell, Ludgvan-Lees, and on the tenement of Collurian[u]: the latter, of which there are ſome ſmall remains, was dedicated to St. Thomas, and acquired the corrupted name of Tubmas-Chapel.

The ſum of 6l. per annum, being the intereſt of monies bequeathed to this pariſh for charitable uſes, has been long appropriated to the teaching of poor children.

Dr. Oliver, an eminent phyſician at Bath, who wrote on the waters of that celebrated place, and died in 1764, was of the family of Oliver of Treneere, and a native of this place.

[s] Anthony Wood.
[t] See p. 4.
[u] Dr. Borlaſe's MS. Collections, from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

LUXU-

LUXULION, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about four miles weſt-by-ſouth from Loſtwithiel, which is the poſt-office town; about the ſame diſtance north-north-eaſt from St. Auſtell; ſix miles and a half north-weſt-by-north from Fowey; and eight and a half ſouth-by-weſt from Bodmin. The principal villages in this pariſh are, the church-town, Coanſe, Higher and Lower Mennadue or Menerdue, and Treſkilling.

The manor of Luxulion was in the Raſhleigh family as early as the reign of Charles I., having been purchaſed of the Couches; this is now the property of William Raſhleigh, Eſq., M.P. Another manor of Luxulion, which belongs to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the Robartes family, was in the Collins family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth[x]. It was purchaſed, in the year 1628, by Richard Lord Robartes, of Nicholas Kendall, Eſq. and others. Mrs. Agar has alſo the manor of Bodwithgy (which belonged at an early period to the Cardinhams[y], and is ſaid by Hals to have been a ſeat of the Prideaux family); it was purchaſed by her anceſtor, John Robartes, of the Carminows, in the year 1583: this manor extends into Lanivet.

The duchy manor of Grediowe is partly in this pariſh. The manor of Prideaux belonged to the ancient family of that name, who had a caſtle on the ſite of the barton. It paſſed, with the heireſs of the elder branch, to the Hearles of Northumberland, the laſt of whom gave his eſtates to his ſiſters-in-law, the daughters (by the ſame mother) of Walter Kendall, M.D.[z] Prideaux is now the property and ſeat of John Coleman Raſhleigh, Eſq. It was purchaſed, in or about 1806, of the repreſentatives of Dr. Kendall's daughters, by Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq., who (about twelve months afterwards) ſold it to his nephew, the preſent proprietor.

The church of Luxulion was appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth: the great tithes are now in ſeveralties, one moiety belonging to Mr. Henry Udy; three-eighths of the other to Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq.; and one-eighth to Miſs Sophia Roberts. J. C. Raſhleigh, Eſq. is patron of the vicarage, by purchaſe from the Rev. N. Kendall, of Pelyn.

MABE, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies four miles and a half weſt from Falmouth, and two miles and a half north-weſt from Penryn, which is the poſt-office town. The only village in this pariſh, beſides the church-town, is Lower-Spargo.

The manor of Carnſew, in this pariſh, belonged to an ancient family of that name, who removed to Bokelly, in St. Kew. One of the Carnſew family con-

[x] Eſch. Eliz. [y] Arundell Papers. [z] Borlaſe's MSS.

veyed

veyed the barton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to William Thomas, ſon of Thomas Hary, of Roſcrow, which William took the name of Carnſew: this family ſoon afterwards removed to Trewoone in Budock. The manor of Carnſew appears to have been annihilated: the barton, on which is a farm-houſe, is now the property of Mr. T. Reed. The manor of Eathorn, now the property of Wearn Nicholas, Eſq., was formerly in the family of Serjeaux, from whom it paſſed, by a coheireſs, to the Veres, Earls of Oxford. The barton of Carveth was the ſeat of a family of that name, one of whoſe anceſtors had married a coheireſs of Otho Penaluna: Henry Carveth ſold this barton, in the reign of Charles I., to Thomas Melhuiſh. The Carveths removed to Mewdon in Mawnan, and afterwards to Coſaws in Gluvias. The barton of Carveth, on which is now a farm-houſe, belongs to Mr. J. Gwennap, of Falmouth.

The barton of Tremogh was in ancient times the ſeat of a family of that name, from whom it paſſed, by a female heir, to that of Blois of Penryn. It was ſold by the latter, in 1703, to John Worth, Eſq., (ſheriff of the county in 1712,) who incloſed a park, and built a large manſion, now converted into a farm-houſe. This eſtate is the property of Mr. Robert Crow, by purchaſe from Dr. Hooper, who married the heireſs of Worth. Spargo, in this pariſh, is deſcribed by Norden as a ſeat of the Randolls or Rundles; but we are informed, that although that barton was their property, their ſeat was not there, but at Trewoon, now a farm-houſe.

This pariſh, called in ancient eccleſiaſtical records Lavabe or Lavapper, forms, together with Milor, an united vicarage. The great tithes, which were appropriated to the college of Glaſeney, are now veſted in John Hext, Eſq. The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage.

There is a life extant of Thomas Tregoſe, a Preſbyterian divine, who was ejected from the vicarage of Mabe and Milor by the Bartholomew act. He appears to have been much eſteemed by his contemporaries, but has left nothing to be known by, to poſterity.

St. Mabyn, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about five miles north-north-weſt from Bodmin, which is the poſt-office town, and about eight miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Camelford. The only village in this pariſh, except the church-town, is Treviſquite.

The manor of Treviſquite, called in the ſurvey of Domeſday, Trawiſcoit, was held by Richard, under Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall: it has long been in the family of the preſent proprietor, Lord Viſcount Falmouth. The manor and

ſome

ſome of the lands of Treſarrat, which belonged to the family of Treiſe, and was inherited by the Morſheads, was ſold, by the late Sir John Morſhead, Bart., to John Wallis, Eſq., of Bodmin, the preſent proprietor: the remainder of the eſtate was ſold in lots. Perhaps this was the Treſerret which was a ſeat of Sir John Trelawney, a diſtinguiſhed military character in the reign of Henry V., and was inherited by one of his younger ſons.

Treblethick was for many generations the ſeat of the ancient family of Hamley, in whom it continued when Hals made his collections, early in the laſt century; it ſoon afterwards became the property of the Treiſes, and having paſſed with Treviſquite to the Morſheads, was ſold by the late Sir John Morſhead to A. Hambley, Eſq., of Endellion. The preſent repreſentative of the Hamley family is Mr. Richard Hamley, of St. Columb.[a]

Tregarden or Tregarne, formerly a ſeat of the Beres, paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the Barrets and Godolphins: it was afterwards a ſeat of the Mitchells, and is now a farm-houſe, the property and reſidence of Mr. John Andrew. Trequite, ſome time a ſeat of the Parkers, is now a farm-houſe, the property and reſidence of Mr. Hooper. Tregaddock, formerly a ſeat of the Bakes, is now the property of the Rev. J. Kempe; another barton of Tregaddock is the property of Mr. Joſeph Harry.

Kilquite, Colcoit or Colquite, belonged to Sir Richard Serjeaux, one of whoſe coheireſſes brought it to the Marneys. Sir Henry Marney was created Lord Marney in 1524; his ſon John, Lord Marney, built the old manſion at Colquite: one of his coheireſſes brought this barton to the Hoblyns. It is now the property and ſeat of Deeble Peter, Eſq. The old manſion has been pulled down, and a new houſe built by the preſent proprietor.

Heligan belonged formerly to the Hills, and ſeems to have been acquired by marriage with the heireſs of Fantleroy, who married the heireſs of Thomas Flamank. About the middle of the ſeventeenth century, Heligan, which is now a farm-houſe, was the ſeat of the family of Silly. It was ſold by Miſs Julia Silly (now wife of William Lyddon, Eſq.) to E. J. Glynn, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. Tredethy, ſome time the ſeat of the families of May and Lang, is now the property and reſidence of Francis John Hext, Eſq. Penwyn, ſome time a ſeat of the Porters, is now the property and reſidence of Mr. William Cole, whoſe family have poſſeſſed it for a conſiderable time.

In the pariſh-church, which has a handſome lofty tower, with ſolid pinnacles, are memorials for the family of Hamley (1637–1717); Grace, Lady Carnſew,

[a] See p. cv.

of

of Bokelly, 1656, &c. There was an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, at a place called Helygrave[z]: its ſite is not known. Lord Falmouth is patron of the rectory. The Rev. Charles Peters, rector of St. Mabyn, publiſhed a diſſertation on the book of Job, in which he controverts the opinions of Biſhop Warburton.

There is an alms-houſe at St. Mabyn, built with the ſum of 200l., being the accumulation of a legacy of 100l. bequeathed for that purpoſe, by William Parker, Eſq., and recovered by a ſuit in Chancery.

MADDERN, MADRON, or MADDRON, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies about a mile and a half nearly north-weſt from Penzance, which is a chapelry of this pariſh, and is the poſt-office town. The principal village in this pariſh is Lanyon.

The manor of Alwarton (now called Alvarton, Penzance, and Mouſehole,) appears to have taken its name from Aluardus, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor: ſoon after the Conqueſt, it was in the Pomeroys: in the reign of Edward I., it belonged to the baronial family of Tyes, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the Liſles and Berkeleys. This manor having become veſted in the crown, was granted to Whitmore and others, and has been divided into ſeveralties. The barton, which is in this pariſh, is occupied as a farm-houſe.

The barton of Treneere belonged to the family of Oliver, by whom it was alienated in 1768: the old manſion has been converted into a barn and outhouſes: the eſtate was ſold in parcels; a third part was purchaſed by the Rev. Anthony Williams, the preſent proprietor, who built a houſe on it for his own reſidence. Lanyon, ſome time the ſeat of the Lanyon family, is now a farm-houſe, the property of their deſcendant, William Raſhleigh, Eſq., M.P. Landithy, which belonged to the Knights-Hoſpitallers, was, after the Reformation, for ſome generations in the family of Fleming: it is now a farm-houſe, belonging to Mr. Bolitho, of Chyendour. Trengwainton, formerly the ſeat of the Cowlins, afterwards of a branch of the Arundells (the Menadarva family), is now a farm-houſe, the property of William Praed, Eſq., whoſe father purchaſed it of the Arundells in 1761.

Caſtle-Horneck, on the ſite of what Norden deſcribes, "as an antient ruined caſtle[a], ſtanding on a mount near Penzance, and, as it ſeemeth, in former times of

[z] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

[a] Probably the caſtle near Penzance, ſaid to have been built by the baronial family of Tyes; though ſome ſuppoſe it to have been a fortreſs to the north of the town, where are conſiderable earth-works, with a treble entrenchment called Leſcaddock or Leſcudjack; the latter ſeem, however, to be the remains of ſomething more remote.

ſome account," was, for ſeveral generations, a ſeat of the family of Levelis[b]: it has been for nearly a century in the Borlaſes, and is now, for life, the property of Samuel Borlaſe, a minor, ſon of the late John Borlaſe, Eſq. Trereiſe, the ſeat of William John Godolphin Nicholls, Eſq., has been in the family of the preſent proprietor ever ſince the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if not before. Roſehill, in this pariſh, is the reſidence of Richard Oxnam, Eſq.; Larrigon-cottage, of Thomas Paſcoe, Eſq. Poltaire, built by Richard Hickens, Eſq., its late proprietor, is uninhabited.

In the pariſh-church are memorials for the families of Borlaſe, Fleming, Harris, and Nicholls. There was a chapel in the pariſh of Maddern, dedicated to St. Bridget, and another at Lanyon. The great tithes of this pariſh were formerly appropriated to the Knights-Hoſpitallers, to whom the church was given by Henry de Pomeroy: they are now veſted in W. J. G. Nicholls, Eſq., by inheritance from the Flemings. The advowſon of the vicarage belongs to Miſs Borlaſe, daughter of the late Rev. William Borlaſe, of Caſtle-Horneck: it was purchaſed by the Borlaſes of the corporation of Penzance, who are ſuppoſed to have purchaſed from the Flemings.

In or about the year 1704, Mr. George Daniel founded a ſchool at Maddern, for the inſtruction of poor children of this pariſh, and its chapelries Morva and Penzance, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; endowing it with a houſe and garden for the maſter, and certain lands and premiſes, now let at 122l. per annum.

The celebrated well at Maddern has been elſewhere ſpoken of at large.[c]

PENZANCE, a large market and corporation town, formerly called Burriton, is ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, in Mount's-bay, 283 miles from London, and eleven from the Land's-end. A market at this town, to be held on Wedneſdays, was granted in 1332 to Alice De Liſle[d], then lady of the manor of Alwarton, with a fair for ſeven days at the feſtival of St. Peter *ad vincula*: this market was confirmed, in 1404, to Thomas Lord Berkeley, with three fairs of two days each; one at the Conception, another at the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, and a third at the feſtival of St. Peter *in cathedrâ*. In later times there have been two markets, formerly Tueſday and Thurſday, ſince changed to Thurſday and Saturday: theſe markets are well ſupplied with proviſions of all ſorts: Thurſday is a conſiderable corn-market. The preſent fairs are, May 28, the Thurſday after Trinity-Sunday, and the Thurſday before Advent-Sunday.

[b] Borlaſe's Heraldic Collections. [c] See p. cci. [d] Rot. Cart. 6 Edw. III.

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The town of Penzance was originally incorporated in 1614; the charter was confirmed by King Charles II. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, eight aldermen, twelve aſſiſtants, and a recorder.

Carew relates the particulars of this town having been ſet on fire by a ſmall party of Spaniards, who landed near Mouſehole, on the 23d of July 1595, and who, as Camden obſerves, were the only Spaniards that ever landed in this kingdom as enemies. Sir Francis Godolphin, having ſummoned the county to his aſſiſtance, attempted to ſave Penzance from the threatened danger; but his followers being ſeized with a ſudden panic, he was obliged to abandon it to its fate. The Corniſh men having rallied the next day in greater numbers and in better heart, the Spaniards, who had already ſet fire to Newlyn and Mouſehole, as well as Penzance, quitted the coaſt without attempting any further hoſtilities. Penzance is ſaid to have been plundered by Sir Thomas Fairfax's army in 1646, as a puniſhment for the kindneſs which the inhabitants had ſhown to Lord Goring's and Lord Hopton's troops.[e]

Penzance is a large and populous town, much frequented in the winter by invalids, on account of the mildneſs of the climate. The number of houſes in 1801 was 694, of inhabitants 3,382; in 1811, there were 784 houſes, and 4,022 inhabitants. Here is a conſiderable pilchard-fiſhery, and a great export-trade for tin, copper, and fiſh; the imports are coals, groceries, cloth, and other articles of merchandize. Penzance was added as a fifth to the coinage towns about the time of the Reſtoration; all the tin is now coined at this town and Truro.

The chapel of St. Mary, at Penzance, exiſted before the year 1612; it was enlarged in 1671, but not conſecrated till 1680, when it was endowed with land, now let at 20l. per annum, by John Tremenhere, Eſq.: a cemetery was then incloſed and conſecrated, and the limits of the town were defined to be the limits of the chapelry. It has ſince been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. Marriages have not been ſolemnized at this chapel ſince the marriage-act. Penzance is not deemed a ſeparate pariſh, but has its own veſtry, and maintains its own poor. There was an ancient chapel at Penzance, dedicated to St. Anthony, near the Quay, on the ſite of which is now a fiſh-cellar. The regiſters of the ſee of Exeter mention chapels there, dedicated to St. Raphael and St. Gabriel.[f]

There are meeting-houſes at Penzance for the baptiſts, independents, quakers, and methodiſts; and a Jews' ſynagogue.

[e] Hals.

[f] Borlaſe's MS. Collections.

One of Mr. Buller's ſchools, the endowment of which, having been in the Long annuities, has ceaſed for ſome years, was in this town.

MAKER, near Plymouth-dock, in the deanery and in the ſouth diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies partly in Devonſhire and partly in Cornwall. The church is in Devonſhire. The village or rather town of Inceworth, in this pariſh, is in the county of Cornwall. A market at Inceworth on Tueſdays, and a fair for three days at Michaelmas, were granted, in 1319, to Richard Champernowne[s]. The market has been long diſuſed, but a cattle-fair is ſtill held at Milbrook, within the manor of Inceworth, on the 29th of September; another cattle-fair has lately been eſtabliſhed on the firſt of May.

The manor of Inceworth, which had been at a very early period in the Valetorts, came to the Champernowns as a marriage-portion with Joan, natural daughter of Richard, King of the Romans, by Joan Valetort, a coheireſs of that family: the Champernowns continued to poſſeſs this manor in the reign of Henry VI.: it has been a conſiderable time in the Trefuſis family, and is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Clinton. There was formerly a chapel at Inceworth. The ancient manſion of the Champernowns was remaining in Carew's time.

Milbrook, which Leland calls "a riche fiſchar town," is partly in Devonſhire and partly in Cornwall. Hals ſays, that Milbrook formerly ſent members to parliament, and that it loſt that privilege in the reign of Henry VIII., becauſe it could not afford to pay its burgeſſes their wages of 4s. a day during their attendance in parliament: we find no other authority for this; there is no mention of Milbrook among the diſuſed boroughs in Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria. Milbrook was garriſoned for King Charles I. in 1643.

Mount-Edgcumbe, the fine ſeat of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, which came to his anceſtors by a match with the heireſs of Durnford, in or about the reign of Henry VIII., is in this pariſh, but in the county of Devon: part of the demeſne is in Cornwall.

MANACCAN or MANACKAN, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about ten miles from Helſton, which is the poſt-office town. The principal village in this pariſh, except the church-town, is Helford, at the haven of that name, where there is ſome trade for timber and coals from Wales, and a paſſage over the Hel. Keſtell, or Keſtle, was the ſeat of an ancient family of that name, which became extinct, in the male line, in 1719. The barton paſſed in moieties to the daughters of John Keſtell, married to

[s] Rot. Cart. 13 Edw. II.

Lang-

Langford and Penroſe: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart. A branch of the Penroſe family ſettled at Tregitha or Tregethew, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having married the heireſs of that barton and name: this branch of the Penroſes is not extinct, but they have been ſome time removed from Tregethew, which is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. Wearn Nicholas.

The great tithes of Manaccan, called in the *Liber Regis* Marathon *alias* Manaccan, and in ſome eccleſiaſtical records Manaccan *alias* Minſter, were appropriated to Glaſeney college: they are now veſted in Francis Gregor, Eſq. The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. There are the ruins of a chapel at Tregonnell.

MARHAM-CHURCH, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies two miles ſouth of Stratton, which is the poſt-office town, and nine miles weſt of Holſworthy, in Devonſhire: it has no conſiderable village except the church-town; there are a few farm-houſes at Tetſon and Wood-Knowle.

The manor of Marham-Church was ſucceſſively in the families of Pyne and Stafford[h]; at a later period in the Rolles[i], from whom it has paſſed, by inheritance, to the preſent proprietor, the Right Honourable Lord Clinton.

The manor of Whaleſborough gave name to an antient family, who poſſeſſed and reſided at this place for ſeveral generations. The heireſs of the Whaleſborowes brought it, in the reign of Henry VI., to Sir John Trevelyan[k], by whoſe deſcendant, the preſent Baronet, it was ſold to the late Sir Francis Buller, Bart., one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Common Pleas, and is now the property of his ſon, Sir Francis Yarde Buller, Bart. The old manſion is occupied as a farm-houſe.

The manor of Hilton was formerly in ſeveralties between the families of Cobham, Carminow, and Bottreaux[l]: the third part, which belonged to the Bottreaux family, was ſold by their deſcendant, the Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Grenvilles; in the following reign Sir Henry Rolle appears to have been ſole lord of this manor[m], which is now the property of the Rev. John Kingdon: a conſiderable part of the eſtate attached to the manor of Eaſt-Orchard-Marrais, the ſite of which is in the adjoining pariſh of Week St. Mary, extends into this pariſh.

Langford-hill was formerly the ſeat of the ancient family of Langford, of whom Mrs. Elizabeth Hammett, who died in 1783, is ſaid, in her epitaph in the church,

[h] Carew's Survey, f. 40. and Eſch. 1 Edw. IV.
[i] Ext. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.
[k] Eſch.
[l] Dugdale's Baronage, II. 211.
[m] Extent. Terrar. 17 Jac. I.

to have been the laſt lineal deſcendant, being daughter and heir of Roger Wollocombe, Eſq.[n] by Catherine Langford. Since the recent death of Mrs. Iſabella Charlotte Wollocombe, of Langford-hill, niece of Roger Wollocombe above-mentioned, this eſtate has paſſed, under Mrs. Hammet's will, to Thomas, ſecond ſon of Henry Hole, Eſq., of Roborough, Devon.

Wood-Knowle was formerly a ſeat of the Rolles, for whom there are ſome memorials in the pariſh-church: this is now the property and reſidence of the Rev. Henry Badcock, having been purchaſed by him of the Rev. John Kingdon, who bought it of the Rolles. There is another farm of the ſame name, the property of Sir William Call, Bart., being parcel of the manor of Eaſt-Orchard-Marrais. Bere, ſaid by Norden to have been a ſeat of the Spekes, is now the property of Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart. There is no houſe now on the eſtate which appears to have been the reſidence of a gentleman's family.

The Rev. John Kingdon is patron of the rectory. There were formerly chapels at Hilton and Whaleſborough.

St. Martin in Meneage lies in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, about ſix miles and a half eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from Helſton, which is the poſt-office town.

There is no manor in this pariſh. The lands are for the moſt part within the manors of Traboc in St. Keverne, Trelowarren, or Mawgan.

Hals ſpeaks of a nunnery in this pariſh, called Hellnoweth or the New-hall, endowed by the Biſhop of Exeter and the prior of St. Michael's-Mount, as a cell to the monaſtery of St. Martin in Tours. This eſtate belongs to Francis Gregor, Eſq., of Trewarthenick: it is parcel of the manor of Traboc, which belonged to the priory of St. Michael's Mount, but the deeds relating to it afford no intimation of its having been the ſite of a religious houſe.

Tremayne, in this pariſh, the original ſeat of the Tremaynes, who took their name from this barton, paſſed, with the heireſs of the elder branch of that family, to the Trethurfes, and from them to the Reſkymers: in Leland's time it was the chief ſeat of the Reſkymers: of late years it was, for ſome time, the reſidence of Captain Wallis, the circumnavigator: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. George Richards, of Truro. Mudgian, which formerly had manerial rights, was the ſeat of a family of that name, and paſſed with its heireſs to the Chynoweths; the latter family, at leaſt this branch of it, became extinct, in the male-line, early in the laſt century. Mudgian is now a farm-houſe, the property of John Hext, Eſq., of Reſtormel.

[n] Of Combe, in the pariſh of Roborough, Devon: his original name was Stafford.

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The pariſh-church, which in the *Liber Regis* is called St. Martin *alias* Dedimus, forms, together with Mawgan in Meneage, an united rectory, in the patronage of St. John Trevelyan, Bart.

ST. MARTIN, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies about a mile and a quarter north-north-eaſt from the ſmall market-town of Eaſt-Looe, which is in this pariſh. The only village in the pariſh is Treloy.

The manor of Pendrym, to which the church of St. Martin and the town of Eaſt-Looe were annexed, was held at an early period by the Bodrugans, under the Dawneys, as lords of Sheviock[o]: it was afterwards in the family of Willoughby, Lord Brooke, whoſe coheireſs married Pawlet. It is now veſted in the Earls of Darlington and Sandwich, (in right of their ladies,) and Lady Emily Pawlet, as coheirs of the late Duke of Bolton.

The manors of Bucklawren, which had belonged to the priory of Launceſton[p], and Treloyan or Trelowin, which had belonged to the Courtenays, and had been forfeited by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, were among the eſtates annexed to the duchy of Cornwall by King Henry VIII., in lieu of the honor of Wallingford.

The barton of Keverell, originally the ſeat of the Keverells, and afterwards, for many generations, of their repreſentatives, the Langdons, came to the Buller family by the marriage of John Buller, Eſq. with Rhoda, widow of Walter Langdon, the laſt of that family, who died in 1676: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of his deſcendant, John Buller, Eſq., of Morval.

In the pariſh-church are the memorials of Philip Majolue, an eminent merchant of Eaſt-Looe; Walter Langdon, above-mentioned, deſcribed as "the laſt of that loyal, ancient, and honourable family;" and Rhoda his wife, who was daughter of William Martin, Eſq., of Lindridge, Devon, and grandaughter of William Martin, who wrote "The Hiſtory and Lives of the Kings of England, from William the Conqueror to the end of the reign of King Henry VIII." There is a tablet, alſo, for the Rev. Jonathan Toup, the learned annotator on Suidas and Theocritus, and the friend of Biſhop Warburton, through whoſe intereſt he obtained his preferment. He was prebendary of Exeter, and thirty-four years rector of this pariſh: "his abilities," ſays the writer of his epitaph, "and critical ſagacity, are known to the learned throughout Europe; his virtues, from the retired privacy of his life, were known but to few; ob. 1785."

[o] Eſch. 5 Edw. II.

[p] A record in the Augmentation Office (ſee p. 26, note [k]) ſpeaks of the vicarage of Bokland in St. Martin, belonging to the priory of Launceſton, and rates it at 10l. per annum.

The tablet above-mentioned was inſcribed to the memory of her uncle, by Phillis Blake; the charge of it was afterwards defrayed by the delegates of the Oxford preſs, "as a ſmall teſtimony of their regard for Mr. Toup, and of their gratitude for his many valuable contributions."

The church of St. Martin *alias* St. Kayne belonged to the priory of. Launceſton: the advowſon of the rectory is now veſted in the Duke of Bolton's heirs, as proprietors of the manor of Pendrym.

The borough and market-town of Eaſt-Looe, in this pariſh, lies by the ſea-ſide, at the mouth of the river Looe, 16 miles from Plymouth, and 230 from London. The bridge between Eaſt-Looe and Weſt-Looe, being 141 yards in length, only 6 feet 2 inches wide, and ſupported by 13 ſtone arches, was built about the year 1400. There was formerly a chapel or oratory on this bridge, dedicated to St. Anne.

A market and fair at Eaſt-Looe were granted by King Henry II. to Henry de Bodrugan, then lord of the manor, as appears by the *quo warranto* roll of King Edward I., when the claim to the market was certified, together with the right of a pillory, cucking-ſtool, and other manerial privileges. There is now a ſmall market on Saturday for butchers'-meat: there were, within the memory of man, four fairs; February 13, May 1, Auguſt 1, and October 10; but they have been diſcontinued for ſeveral years.

There is a great pilchard-fiſhery at this place, from which they export abundance both of pilchards and pilchard-oil; the imports are ſalt, lime-ſtone, &c. &c. It appears to have been formerly the only ſea-port in Cornwall of any importance, except Fawey; having furniſhed toward the equipment of the Engliſh fleet, in the reign of King Edward the Third, 20 ſhips and 315 mariners[a]. There is a fort of ten guns on the beach. The town of Eaſt-Looe was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1587; the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, and eight other burgeſſes, who have the power of chooſing a recorder. Eaſt-Looe, in conjunction with Fawey, ſent a merchant or ſhip-owner to a council at Weſtminſter in the reign of Edward I., but never any members to parliament, till the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, ſince which time they have been regularly returned; the right of election is veſted in the mayor, magiſtrates, and freemen, being altogether about 36 in number.

A ſmall village within the borough of Eaſt-Looe, called Shouta or Shutta, is ſuppoſed to have been formerly of much greater extent. The burgeſſes of Looe and Shouta are called, in a deed of Otho de Bodrugan's, the burgeſſes of the afore-

[a] Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 119.

ſaid

ſaid towns: certain privileges granted by Luce Ruſſell and her only ſon Henry de Bodrugan, to her freemen of Looe and Shouta, were confirmed by Otho de Bodrugan, in the fourteenth year of Edward II.

The manor of Eaſt-Looe or Port-Loo, containing only about 100 acres, which had been in the Bodrugans and afterwards in the Courtenays, has been long annexed to the duchy of Cornwall.

There is a chapel of eaſe at Eaſt-Looe, which was repaired in the year 1700, and has lately been rebuilt: it has a ſmall endowment of 27l. per annum, and is in the joint patronage of James Buller, Eſq., M.P., and the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawney, Bart., as heirs at law of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Biſhop of Wincheſter. It appears that there was an ancient chapel in this town, dedicated to St. Mary, probably the ſame as that above-mentioned: a deed of the reign of Henry IV. ſpeaks of a ſpot of ground given to the chapel of St. Mary.[q]

In this town is the mathematical ſchool, founded in 1716, by the truſtees of the will of John Speccot, Eſq., of Penhale, in the pariſh of Egloſkerry, who in 1703 bequeathed the ſum of 1,000l. to charitable uſes; his truſtees, Biſhop Trelawney, and his brother the General, thinking ſuch an eſtabliſhment moſt conſonant to the wiſhes of the deceaſed, and of the greateſt public benefit, eſtabliſhed this ſchool, appointing Mr. Haines, whom they ſuppoſed Mr. Speccot would himſelf have appointed to that ſituation, the firſt maſter. By the deed of foundation, the maſter is to reſide in one of the Looes[r], to inſtruct poor children of the county of Cornwall in the mathematics, particularly in thoſe branches which relate to navigation. The appointment of the maſter, after the death of the original truſtees, was veſted in the heirs of Charles Trelawney, and the proprietor of Trelawney-houſe: the intereſt of the endowment was appropriated as a ſalary for the maſter, except ſuch part as the truſtees ſhould think requiſite for the purchaſe of books, globes, and mathematical inſtruments. One of Mr. Buller's charity-ſchools, the endowment of which, having been in the Long annuities, has expired, was at Eaſt-Looe.

Oppoſite to Looe is the little iſland of St. George, which Carew ſpeaks of as having been frequented by ſuch numerous flocks of ſea-birds. On this iſland was a chapel, dedicated to the ſaint from whom it takes its name. This iſland was purchaſed of the Mayows by Governor Trelawney, and is now the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart.

[q] From the information of Mr. Thomas Bond, of Looe.

[r] It muſt be a miſtaken notion that the ſchool was firſt eſtabliſhed at Penryn.

MAWGAN, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about three miles and a half nearly eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from Helſton, which is the poſt-office town.

The ſmall manor of Mawgan, which belonged to the Bellots of Bochym, was purchaſed in 1713 by Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart., and is now the property of the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan. The manor of Trelowarren belonged to the ancient family of Cardinan[s]: in the reign of Edward III. it ſeems to have been in the Trethakes[t], who were ſucceeded by the family of Ferrers. In or about the reign of Edward IV. the heireſs of Richard Ferrers brought it to the Vyvyans, then of Trevidern in Burian, who, in conſequence of this match, removed to Trelowarren. Leland ſpeaks of the father of Vyvyan, who owned Trelowarren, when he viſited Cornwall, as having been a gallant courtier, ſet forth by Somerſet Lord Herbert: this was Richard Vyvyan, who was ſheriff of Cornwall in the eighth and twentieth years of King Henry VII. Trelowarren is now in the poſſeſſion of Viel Vyvyan, Eſq., next heir of the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. Hals ſays, that the old manſion was built by Francis Vyvyan, Eſq., father of Sir Richard Vyvyan, who was created a baronet in 1644: Dr. Borlaſe, in whoſe Natural Hiſtory there is a view of it, ſays, that it was then only rebuilt in part, and that it was put in repair (the greater part of the old building being preſerved) by the late Baronet: the interior was then fitted up in the ſtyle which prevailed about the middle of the laſt century. The preſent poſſeſſor has much improved the appearance of the eſtate by extenſive plantations. Tremeal, ſome time another ſeat of the Vyvyan family, in this pariſh, is now a farm-houſe.

The manors of Roſkymer-Cutter and Roſkymer-Meneage, (in old records called Manek,) belonged to the ancient family of Roſkymer or Reſkymer, as early as the twelfth century. Roſkymer-Cutter was ſold by John and William Roſkymer, the two laſt male deſcendants, in or about the year 1618, to Mrs. Catherine Trevanion, by whom it was conveyed to Samuel Pendarves, Eſq. Mr. Pendarves purchaſed Roſkymer-Meneage, called in ſome deeds Trelever, of the family of Thomas, in 1641: they are both now, by inheritance from the Pendarves family, the property of Lord De Dunſtanville. Roſkymer barton, on the manor of Roſkymer-Cutter, was the original ſeat of the Roſkymers, from whence they removed to Tremayne in St. Martin. The houſe fell to ruin about the year 1500, as appears by what Leland ſays of it: on the ſite is now a farm-houſe.

[s] Iſolda de Cardinan conveyed Trelowarren, in 1259, to Oliver de Dinaunt, who is ſuppoſed to have been of the ſame family.

[t] Carew's Survey, f. 42.

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The manor of Carminow was at an early period the property of a family of that name: Jane, elder daughter and coheireſs of Sir Thomas Carminow, who was lord chamberlain to King Richard II., and married Elizabeth, ſiſter of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, brought this manor, with other lands, to Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, called the great Arundell: it continued in the Arundell family till about the year 1801, when it was purchaſed of Lord Arundell by John Rogers, Eſq., of Penroſe, who is the preſent proprietor: there is a farm-houſe on the ſite of the old manſion, which was the original ſeat of the ancient family of Carminow. The male line was continued, for ſeveral generations, by the poſterity of a younger brother of Sir Thomas Carminow above-mentioned, their chief ſeat being at Fentongollan in St. Michael-Penkevil.

The manor of Tregoddreth-Veor, now called Tregeddra, held under the manor of Wynyanton, belonged to the Chamonds. Margaret, the elder daughter and coheireſs (the other coheireſs died without iſſue), gave this manor to William Trevanion, one of her ſons by her ſecond huſband [u] (Richard Trevanion): the ſole heireſs of Trevanion brought this eſtate to John Gerveys, Eſq., of Benethlack, from whom it hath paſſed, by inheritance, to the preſent poſſeſſor, the Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Helſton.

Skyburio, the ſeat of an ancient family of that name, paſſed with its heireſs to the Vyvyans: there is a farm-houſe on the ſite of the old manſion, which in Norden's time was occupied by the Forteſcue family. Treverry, in this pariſh, is the property of Samuel Pellew, Eſq., whoſe brother (Sir Edward), the admiral, when created a baronet, was deſcribed as of Treverry; it is now in the occupation of Jonathan Paſſingham, Eſq.

In the pariſh-church are ſome memorials of the Vyvyan family; and in Carminow's aiſle, the tomb of a cruſader and his lady: Hals ſays, that they were originally placed in a chapel which was attached to the old manſion at Carminow, and that they were removed when the chapel was ſuffered to fall to ruin, out of reſpect to that ancient family. The regiſters of the ſee of Exeter ſpeak of chapels in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Magdalen and St. Margaret [w]. Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

Mawgan, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about three miles weſt-north-weſt from St. Columb, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Carloggas, Tregurrian, and Trevarrian.

The manor of Lanherne belonged, at an early period, to the family of Pincerna, who, from their poſſeſſion of and reſidence on thoſe manors, ſucceſſively

[u] Her firſt huſband was Arundell of Talverne.

[w] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters.

aſſumed the names of Conarton and Lanherne. The heireſs of Lanherne brought this manor to the Arundells in the fourteenth century. The Arundells of Lanherne, who, from their ample poſſeſſions, were called the great Arundells, were anceſtors of the Arundells of Talverne, and thoſe of St. Columb and Wardour caſtle. Sir John Arundell, the laſt of the Lanherne branch, in 1701, ſettled his eſtates on his grandſon Richard Billinge, Eſq., who was to take the name of Arundell. The only daughter and heir of this Richard, by her marriage with Lord Arundell of Wardour, united the two branches. The manor of Lanherne having been ſettled on the late dowager Lady Arundell, was by her bequeathed to her daughter Lady Clifford, of whom it has been purchaſed by her nephew, the Honourable Everard Arundell, ſon and heir of the preſent Lord Arundell. Lanherne-houſe, which was long the chief ſeat of the elder branch of the Arundells, was fitted up by the late Lord Arundell as an aſylum for the convent of Carmelite nuns, then lately emigrated from Antwerp, where they had been eſtabliſhed ever ſince the year 1619: it is ſtill inhabited by this convent, which not long ago conſiſted of ſixteen nuns. An eſtate, now known by the name of the manor of Gliven-Flamack, which belonged to the Arundells, was ſold about the year 1800, by the late Lord Arundell, to Thomas Rawlings, Eſq. of Padſtow, who is the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Carnanton, which is one of the franchiſes enumerated by Carew, was the property of Thomas Earl of Warwick, who forfeited it by attainder in 1397; it was granted the ſame year to John Duke of Exeter[x]: having been reſtored to the Earls of Warwick, it was conveyed by their heireſs Anne Neville to King Henry VII.: it has ever ſince been held on leaſe under the Crown: it is now the ſeat of James Willyams, Eſq., whoſe family inherited the leaſe from the the Noys; his anceſtor, John Willyams of Roſeworthy, having married one of the coheireſſes of Humphrey Noy, younger ſon and eventually heir of Attorney-General Noy, who reſided at Carnanton, and to whom, it is probable, the leaſe was originally granted. Humphrey Noy died in 1679, and lies buried in Mawgan church. There was in ancient times a caſtle in Carnanton, called Caſtle-Fuſt, deſcribed by William of Worceſter, in his Itinerary, as being in ruins in the reign of Edward IV., and as having belonged to Richard, Earl *Anarwit* (probably a miſprint for Warwick). In a field called the Caſtle-field, about a quarter of a mile from the church, within the manor, although not on the barton of Carnanton, are the remains of a circular entrenchment.

The barton and manor of Denzell, in Mawgan, belonged to an ancient family of that name. John Denzell, ſergeant-at-law, who died in 1535, left two daughters,

[x] Rot. Pat. 21 Ric. II.

coheireſſes, who married Holles and Roſkymer. This eſtate, having paſſed to the elder, was ſold by Holles, Earl of Clare, to the Bullers, and afterwards paſſed, by ſucceſſive ſales, to the families of Vyvyan and Upton: having been purchaſed of the latter by Lady Pendarves, mother of Robert Hoblyn, Eſq., it has paſſed with other eſtates to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, the preſent proprietor. The barton-houſe is occupied by a farmer.

In the pariſh-church are ſeveral braſs plates, about the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the Arundell family. The rich rood-loft, and the ancient croſs in the churchyard, have been already ſpoken of. There were formerly chapels at Carnanton and Denzell. Thomas Rawlings, Eſq. is patron of the rectory.

MAWNAN, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about five miles from Falmouth, which is the poſt-office town, and about the ſame diſtance north from Penryn. The principal village in this pariſh is called Mawnan-Smith.

The manor of Treroſe belonged for ſeveral generations to the Killigrews[y], by inheritance from the Arwennacks. It was purchaſed of the former by Sir Nicholas Slanning, who was killed at the ſiege of Briſtol, in the reign of Charles I.: his ſon, who was made a baronet by King Charles II., ſold it to Mr. Bryan Rogers of Falmouth. Having paſſed by marriage to the Hearles, it was ſold by them to the Kempes; and by the latter, about the year 1740, to Dame Mary Pendarves, mother of Robert Hoblyn, Eſq. of Nanſwhyden: it is now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. The barton-houſe is occupied by a farmer.

The manor of Boſkenſo, in this pariſh, was purchaſed of Dr. Cantley by Sir Michael Nowell, uncle of Stephen Uſticke, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. The manor and barton of Penwarne, which was for many generations the ſeat of an ancient and reſpectable family of that name, who were hereditary bailiffs of the hundred of Kirrier, has been alienated ſince Hals drew up his account of this pariſh. Penwarne was, ſome time ſince, the property and ſeat of Sir Michael Nowell, now of Stephen Uſticke, Eſq. The preſent repreſentative of the Penwarne family reſides in the pariſh of St. Pancras, near London.

Lanſidwell, commonly called Nanſugwell, many years a ſeat of the Newcourts, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. R. W. Fox. The barton of Mewdon was ſome time a ſeat of the Carveths, after they left Carveth. When Mr. Kempe purchaſed the manor of Treroſe, he bought in the leaſe of this barton, which was

[y] Norden deſcribes it as the ancient houſe and manor of Sir William Killigrew.

held under it, and built on it a houſe for his own reſidence; his widow brought it to her ſecond huſband Francis Gregor, Eſq. of Trewarthenick: it is held on leaſe under Mr. Gregor, now of Trewarthenick, by Mr. R. W. Fox. Boſveal, ſome time a ſeat of the Leys, is now divided into four tenements, the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. Tregarne is now a farm-houſe, the property of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Eſq., by inheritance from his grandfather Captain Lovell.

John Rogers, Eſq. of Penroſe, is patron of the rectory. There was formerly a free chapel at Penwarne.[z]

ST. MELLION, in the deanery and in the middle diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies three miles ſouth-eaſt from Callington, which is the poſt-office town, and ſix north-weſt from Saltaſh. The principal villages in this pariſh are Bealbury and Keaſon.

The manor of Weſt-Newton-Ferrers takes its name from the ancient family of Ferrers, who poſſeſſed it at an early period, and ſo late as the year 1314: it has been for many generations in the Coryton family, whoſe anceſtor married the heireſs of Ferrers, and is now the property of John Tillie Coryton, Eſq., whoſe grandfather, Peter Goodall, Eſq., took the name of Coryton in conſequence of inheriting conſiderable eſtates under the will of Sir William Coryton, Bart.

Newton-park was the ancient reſidence of the Corytons: Carew calls it "Maſter Corington's houſe of Newton, old to him by ſucceſſion, yet new in reſpect of his own antiquity." Sir John Coryton was created a baronet in 1661: the title and male line of this ancient family became extinct by the death of his grandſon of the ſame name in 1739. Newton-park is now the ſeat of Weſton Helyar, Eſq., by inheritance from Dame Rachael Coryton[a], to whom it was given by her huſband Sir John.

Crocadon, in this pariſh, was for many generations the ſeat of the Treviſa family, and is ſaid to have been the birth-place of John Treviſa, who tranſlated the Bible, Ralph Higden's Polychronicon, and Bartholomæus "de Proprietatibus Rerum." It was purchaſed of William Treviſa, the laſt of the family, by Sir William Coryton, Bart., about the year 1690, and is now the property of John Tillie Coryton, Eſq. of Pentillie. The old manſion at Crocadon, which of late years had been the ſeat of the Corytons, has been in part taken down; the remainder is fitted up as a farm-houſe.

At the eaſt end of the north aiſle of St. Mellion church, is the monument of William Coryton, Eſq., who died in 1651, with his effigies, in a kneeling poſture,

[z] Hals. [a] She was daughter of Weſton Helyar, Eſq. of Eaſt-Coker, in Somerſetſhire.

under a heavy canopy ſupported by Corinthian pillars: on this monument are the following lines:

" This marble pile is placed on
The thrice renowned Coryton:
(But his own name a trophie ſhall
Outlaſt this his memoriall.)
Grave, wiſe and pious, Heaven him lent
To be his age's preſident.
Both good and great; and yet belov'd;
In judgment juſt, in truth approv'd.
Honour'd by the offices he bore
In publique; but by's meekneſs more.
Loyall in warre, in peace he ſtood
The pillar of the common's good.
Wordes may not ſet his prayſes forth,
Nor prayſes comprehend his worth;
His worth doth ſpeake him thus, in briefe
Cornwall's late glory, now its grief."

William Coryton, Eſq., who was member for Launceſton in the reign of Charles I., was impriſoned, with Hampden, Elliot, and others, for refuſing to ſubſcribe to forced loans; he afterwards further diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity in procuring the petition of rights, and was one of thoſe members who were proſecuted in the Star-chamber for detaining the ſpeaker, Finch, in his chair.[b]

J. T. Coryton, Eſq. is patron of the rectory. The regiſters of the ſee of Exeter ſpeak of a chapel of St. Elidius in this pariſh.[c]

MENHENIOT, in the deanery and in the middle diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about two miles and a half eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from Liſkeard, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are Merrymeet, Quarry, Tregondale, and Tregrill.

There are three fairs at Menheniot for horned cattle and ſheep; April 23, June 11, and July 28.

The manor of Menheniot, alias Tregelly, belonged at an early period to the Carminows, afterwards to the Trelawneys. Leland, writing in the reign of Henry VIII., ſays, that Trelawney, then living, was the fourth of the name who had been lords of Menheniot. This manor is now the property of Mr. Joſeph Hambly. Menheniot is one of the nine franchiſes enumerated by Carew[d]. The Trelawneys had, for ſeveral generations, a ſeat at Menheniot, called Pool, from

[b] Cobbet's Parliamentary Hiſtory. [c] Borlaſe's Collections. [d] Fol. 86.

whence

whence they removed, in the reign of James I., to Trelawney in Pelynt. This old manſion, which Carew ſpeaks of as far beneath the w[illegible]th and calling of its poſſeſſor, Sir Jonathan Trelawney, is now occupied as the pariſh poor-houſe.

The manor of Tregartha, which had been purchaſed of the Eriſeys by Trelawney, before the year 1620[e], is now the property of Francis Rawle, Eſq., by purchaſe from the coheireſſes of Joſeph Gartrell.

The manor of Cartuther, called by Leland "Cortyder or Cotyder, a goodly lordſhip, and an old manor place of a hundred pound by the year," belonged, as that author was informed by Mr. Trelawney, to the family of Heling or Eling; the ſame, probably, who from this their reſidence took the name of Cartuther, and became extinct about the year 1400: the heireſs or coheireſs of this family, brought Cartuther to the Beckets[f]. The late Sir John Morſhead, Bart., who poſſeſſed this manor by inheritance from his grandfather, ſold it to Samuel Kekewich, Eſq., of Peamore near Exeter, the preſent proprietor. Cartuther, which was ſome time the reſidence of the Morſheads, is now a farm-houſe.

Sir John Morſhead was poſſeſſed, alſo, of the manor of Tregondale, which had belonged to the priory of Plympton, and afterwards to the Chivertons.

The manor of Trethew, which in the reign of James I. belonged to the family of Vaughan, is now the property of Francis Glanville, Eſq. of Catchfrench.

The barton of Trehawke; many years the ſeat of a family of that name, was given, by the late John Trehawke, Eſq., to Samuel Kekewich, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. It is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. Penwarne.

Trevedoc, in this pariſh, was formerly a ſeat of the Beres; there are two tenements of this name, both farm-houſes. Botterton, or Butterdon, and Penhanger, which paſſed by marriage from the Killigrews to the Wreys, are now farm-houſes; the former belongs to the heirs of the late Edward Trelawney, Eſq.; the latter to John Morth Woolcombe, Eſq., of Aſhbury in Devonſhire. Trewint, ſome time a ſeat of the Kelly family, is now a farm-houſe, belonging to Mr. Abraham Hambly. There are no remains of Trencreek, an ancient manſion, ſaid, by a vague tradition, to have been a hunting-ſeat of the Dukes of Cornwall: it belonged, ſome time, to the Trevilles. The barton is now the property of Samuel Pett, M.D., of Clapton, near London.

In the pariſh-church are memorials for the families of Carminow and Burell; J. Trelawney, of Coldrinnick, Dean of Exeter; and Lady Charlotte, daughter of James, Earl of Errol, Lord High Conſtable of Scotland, and wife of William

[e] Ext. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

[f] In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Cartuther was the ſeat of Robert Beckett, Eſq.

[g] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

Holwell

Holwell Carr, B. D., the preſent incumbent, who died in 1801. The vicarage, one of the moſt valuable benefices in Cornwall, is endowed with the great tithes, ſubject to an annual payment of 20l. per annum to Exeter-College in Oxford. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons, but, purſuant to the directions of Biſhop Courtenay, muſt nominate a fellow of Exeter-College. The barton of Coldrinnick in St. Germans pays great tithes to the vicar of Menheniot. William of Wykham was vicar of this pariſh. Dr. Moreman, a learned divine, who was inſtituted to the vicarage of Menheniot in the reign of Henry VIII., is ſaid to have been the firſt in thoſe parts who taught and catechiſed his pariſhioners in the Engliſh language[h]. There was formerly a chapel at Cartuther, dedicated to St. Nicholas[i]. Within the boundaries of this pariſh, near the town of Liſkeard, was in ancient times a hoſpital of lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

The intereſt of 42l. was given by Mr. Queſtion, vicar of Menheniot, for the ſupport of a ſchoolmaſter, and the intereſt of 25l. by Mr. Edmund Snell for the ſame purpoſe. The pariſh of Menheniot abounds with beautiful ſcenery; its numerous valleys being pleaſingly diverſified with rock and wood.

St. Merran or St. Merryn, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about two miles and a half weſt-ſouth-weſt from Padſtow, which is the poſt-office town, and about ſeven miles nearly north of St. Columb. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are, Polmark or Polmarth, Towan and Trevear. There is a ſmall quay or pier under Catacleuſe Cliffs, conſtructed about 1794 by Mr. Peter of Harlyn, for the reception of coaſting-veſſels, and of the ſeam-boats belonging to the pilchard-fiſhery carried on in Portleaſe bay.

The manor of Trevoſe, in this pariſh, is the property of Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart., by inheritance from the Morices of Werington: at an earlier period it had been in the Robartes family. The barton was on leaſe in Hals's time as two farms, to Gregory Peter, Eſq., and Lawrence Growden, whom he calls that well-known quaker; one of theſe is ſtill on leaſe to the family of Peter; the other to Thomas Rawlings, Eſq. of Padſtow; there is a farm-houſe on each.

The barton of Harlyn or Arlyn was the ſeat of the ancient family of Tregewe, which became extinct in the male line in or about the reign of Henry VIII., by the death of Thomas de Tregewe, who, by a deed bearing date 1507, gave, among other ſmall benefactions to the pariſh, a ſmall ſpot of ground near the churchyard to the youths of St. Merran, for the celebration of Corniſh ſports. Harlyn paſſed, with the heireſs of Tregewe, to the family of Michel, and with the heireſs of

[h] Prince's Worthies.

[i] Borlaſe's Collections from the Exeter Regiſters.

Michel, in 1632, to Thomas Peter, Eſq., of Treator in Padſtow, and of Fowey, who, having been taken in arms againſt the parliament, during the civil wars, was kept cloſe priſoner till the 2d day of February 1653, when he was ſet at liberty by an order from the protector. Harlyn is now the property and reſidence of Henry Peter, Eſq. Porthcothan, or Percothan, formerly belonging to the family of Trevethen, for one of whom there is a memorial in the pariſh-church, is now the ſeat of Mr. Samuel Peter, of a younger branch of the Harlyn family[k]. The font nearly reſembles that at Padſtow. The great tithes are appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The Biſhop is patron of the vicarage.

Adjoining to St.Merran, or Harlyn warren, was in ancient times a village with a chapel, or, as it is ſaid, a pariſh-church, dedicated to St.Conſtantine: ſome ruins of this building ſtill remain, conſiſting of part of the eaſt end; ſome broken arches and pillars[l], and a conſiderable part of the tower: a richly ornamented aiſle is ſaid to have been ſtanding till about the year 1780. The feſtival of St.Conſtantine (March 9) was, till very lately, kept at St.Merran by an annual hurling match, on which occaſion the owner of Harlyn had, from time immemorial, ſupplied the ſilver ball. We are informed from good authority that a ſhepherd's family, of the name of Edwards, held one of the cottages in Conſtantine for many generations under the owner of Harlyn, by the annual render of a Corniſh pie, made of limpets, raiſins, and ſweet herbs at the feaſt of St.Conſtantine.

MERTHER, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about four miles weſt from Tregony, and about three eaſt from Truro, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are Long-Lane and Treſilian bridge: at this bridge was ſigned the treaty between Lord Hopton and the parliament, after the King's affairs had grown deſperate, in the month of March 1646. There are cattle-fairs at Treſilian bridge on the ſecond Monday in February, and on the Monday before Whitſunday. There is ſaid to have been a monaſtery of poor Clares at this place, founded by the Carminows, but we have not been able to find any records relating to it.

The manor of Merther was held, at an early period, by the family of Eglos-Merther under the Roſkymers[m]: it is not known now as a ſeparate manor, but muſt be included in Lord Falmouth's eſtate: that nobleman is poſſeſſed of nearly

[k] His great grandfather was a younger ſon of John Peter Eſq. of Harlyn, by Anne, daughter of Sir John Coryton, Bart.

[l] Theſe, as well as the pillars of St.Merryn church, are of Catacleuſe ſtone.

[m] 5 Edw. II.; Borlaſe's Heraldic Collections.

the whole pariſh. It is probable that the manor of Merther merged in that of Fentongollan, which extends into this pariſh, and was purchaſed, by Lord Falmoutth's anceſtor, of Sir Nicholas Hals about the year 1620. The family of Hals had a ſeat in this pariſh, called Treſawſen, which continued longer in their poſſeſſion, and was the reſidence of Mr. William Hals, author of the Parochial Hiſtory of Cornwall: it is now a farm-houſe. Merther, although a ſeparate pariſh, is eſteemed a chapelry of Probus: the principal inhabitants appoint the curate.

MEVAGISSEY, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, anciently called Lamorrack or Lavorack, lies on the weſtern ſide of St. Auſtell bay, ſix miles eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from Grampound, the ſame diſtance eaſt from Tregony, and nearly ſouth from St. Auſtell. It has, by preſcription, a weekly market on Saturdays for proviſions. Tonkin ſays, that Mevagiſſey, which had been lately a poor fiſhing-village, contained in his time 200 houſes[n]; that a pier had been conſtructed at the expence of the Trewolla family; that it was then the moſt convenient place on the coaſt for the pilchard-fiſhery; that, on an average, 12,000 hogſheads were taken and cured annually; and in 1724, 16,505 hogſheads. The fiſhery is not now ſo extenſive as it then was: the ſeaſon of 1812 was eſteemed a ſucceſsful one, yet not more than 10,000 hogſheads had been caught on the 1ſt of October. The preſent number of houſes in the pariſh is above 370. Ships of 100 tons burden may ride ſecurely in the pool or baſin at Mevagiſſey. The fiſhing cove of Porth-Mellin is partly in this pariſh.

The manor of Trelevan, which includes a great part of the town of Mevagiſſey, belonged for ſeveral generations to the family of Trewolla of Trewolla in St. Gorran, and was by them ſold, in or about the year 1667, to Walter Vincent, Eſq. of Truro, who, in 1680, was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer, but died on his journey to London, before he had been ſworn in. His grandſon Nicholas, who died in 1726, mortgaged this eſtate to John Knight, Eſq., of Goſfield-hall in Eſſex: it is now the property of the Marquis of Buckingham, by inheritance from the late Marchioneſs, whoſe father, Earl Nugent, married the widow of Mr. Knight above-mentioned.

[n] The eaſtern part of the town, which, in old deeds, is called Porthilly, belongs to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn: it is to this part, that the quay or pier is attached: the middle part belongs to the Marquis of Buckingham, as parcel of the manor of Trelevan: the weſtern part is parcel of Mr. Tremayne's manor of Penwarne.

The barton of Trelevan was ſucceſſively the ſeat of the families of Croome and Stevens, as leſſees under the Trewollas: the Vincents, having bought in the leaſe, made it their reſidence. Mr. Tonkin, the Corniſh antiquary, who was next heir to this eſtate, if it had not been mortgaged beyond the power of redemption, reſided for ſome time at Trelevan, after the death of the laſt of the Vincents. The barton-houſe is now in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Lyne, vicar of Mevagiſſey, as leſſee for life under the Marquis of Buckingham. Tonkin ſpeaks of a ſtrong chalybeate ſpring on this eſtate, called, from its ſulphureous ſcum, the Braſswell, and ſays that it reſembled the Tunbridge waters, and had performed many cures: this well has been deſtroyed; it had not for many years been applied to any medicinal uſes.

The manor of Pentuan was the property, and its barton the chief ſeat, of the Pentires, after they removed from Pentire in Endellion. The heireſs of Pentire, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married Roſcarrock, from whom this eſtate paſſed, by marriage, to the Darts of Dart-Ralph, in the county of Devon. The manor was ſold by the latter to Lord Robartes: the laſt Earl of Radnor, of that family, bequeathed it to Sir James Laroche, Bart.; on the ſale of whoſe property, in 1792, it was purchaſed by the preſent proprietor, the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, of Heligan. The barton having been the ſeat of Charles Dart, Eſq., who married the heireſs of Roſcarrock, was not ſold with the manor to Lord Robartes: having paſſed by marriage to the Tremaynes, it deſcended to the Rev. Mr. Tremayne, now lord of the manor.

The manor of Penwarne belonged to an ancient family of that name. Vivian Penwarne, who died in the reign of Henry VII., left three daughters, coheirs, married to Coſwarth, Penhallow, and Penwarne of Penwarne in Mawnan. The elder daughter inherited this manor, which paſſed, in marriage with the heireſs of Coſwarth, to Alan Hill, Eſq. In the pariſh-church is a monument, with figures of himſelf and his wife, in memory of Otwell Hill, Eſq. of Penwarne, (ſon of Alan,) who died in 1614, with the following epitaph:

Stock Lancaſhire, birth London, Cornwall gave
To Otwell Hill inhabitance and grave:
Frank, frugal, pleaſant, ſober, ſtout and kind,
Of woorde true, juſt in deede men did him find.
Two raignes he ſerved a juſtice of the peace,
Belov'd he lived, and godly did deceaſe:
Mary his wife, to overlive him lothe,
This monument hath raiſed to them both."

Tonkin

Tonkin obſerves, that although his widow was ſo lothe to overlive him, ſhe was more lothe to refuſe a good offer; for within two months after the deceaſe of her huſband, who loſt his life by a fall from his horſe, ſhe married Lord Chicheſter of Ireland[q]. Penwarne, after Mr. Hill's death, paſſed to his nephew, John Carew, ſecond ſon of Richard Carew of Anthony, the Corniſh hiſtorian. This John Carew diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Oſtend in 1601, where he loſt his right hand by a cannon-ball: Camden, in his annals of Queen Elizabeth, makes mention of his extraordinary fortitude on this occaſion[r]; his only ſon Richard died without iſſue in 1640, leaving five ſiſters, three of whom were married, one to Forteſcue, another to Hoblyn of Antron, and the third to Hoblyn of Nanſwhyden. The manor and barton of Penwarne paſſed afterwards by ſale to Arthur Forteſcue, Eſq., of Filleigh in Devonſhire: ſince the death of John Forteſcue of Penwarne, in 1776, it has been ſold in lots by his ſons W. Forteſcue, Eſq. and W. J. Forteſcue, Eſq. The manſion is now occupied as a farm-houſe. The barton of Trewincy, ſome time a leaſehold ſeat of the Sprys, is now a farm-houſe, the property of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

In the pariſh-church, beſides the monument of Otwell Hill already mentioned, are thoſe of Lewis Dart, of Pentuan, 1632, and Richard Carew of Penwarne, 1640. The great tithes of this pariſh were appropriated to the college of Glaſeney. The vicar has the ſheaf tithes of about one-third of the pariſh, including the Penwarne eſtates, and Higher and Lower Lavorick. The Marquis of Buckingham is impropriator of the remainder, and Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, patron of the vicarage.

ST. MEWAN, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies one mile weſt-ſouth-weſt from St. Auſtell, which is the poſt-office town, and five miles nearly north from Mevagiſſey: the principal villages in this pariſh are, Burngullo, Polgooth, and Trewoon.

The manor of Burngullo is the property of the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as heireſs of the Robartes family.

[q] She muſt have been ſecond wife of Arthur, the firſt Lord Chicheſter, who died in 1625.

[r] "Nec tacendus Johannes Carew ab Antonio Cornubienſi adoleſcentulus, qui inter erumpendum brachium, majoris tormenti impetu avulſum et longius projectum ſociis condolentibus infracto animo ſine omni doloris ſenſu in oppidum altera manu retulit et chirurgo monſtrans, Ecce inquit brachium quod hodie univerſo corpore inter prandendum inſervivit." Vol. iii. p. 977. Edit. Hearne. — There is a portrait of this John Carew at Heligan, the ſeat of his deſcendant Mr. Tremayne.

A moiety of the manor of Trewoone, which belonged to the Kellys, is now the property of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart.; the other became divided between the families of Tremayne and Hoblyn, in conſequence of matches with the coheireſſes of Pye, and is now veſted in the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, and the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. The advowſon of the rectory is attached to this manor, and the preſentation ſucceſſive according to the reſpective ſhares of the proprietors. The reputed manor of Trelewith is chiefly the property of Joſeph Sawle Graves Eſq., of Penrice, under the will of Mrs. Mary Sawle, the laſt ſurvivor of the ancient family of that name. The barton of Leſſicke or Nanſſicke, ſome time the ſeat of the family of Edwards, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. Graves.

At Polgooth, partly in this pariſh, is the celebrated tin-mine which, for many years, proved the ſource of ſuch large profits to its proprietors.

ST. MICHAEL-CARHAYES, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about nine miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt of St. Auſtell, about four eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from Tregony, and the ſame diſtance from Mevagiſſey, which is the poſt-office town.

The manor and barton of Carhayes belonged at an early period to the Arundells, and paſſed, with an heireſs of that family, to the Trevanions, who had their original ſeat at Trevanion, in this pariſh: there is ſtill a park at the laſt-mentioned place, although there are no remains of the ancient manſion. Richard Trevanion was one of the members for the county in the reign of Henry V. Sir Hugh Trevanion is ſaid to have been knighted at Boſworth-field. Sir Charles Trevanion was a great ſufferer for his loyalty in the civil war; his ſon John was ſlain, with Sir Nicholas Slanning, at the ſiege of Briſtol. Lord Clarendon, ſpeaking of the death of theſe brave officers, ſays, "they were the life and ſoul of the Corniſh regiment; both young, neither of them above eight and twenty; of entire friendſhip to each other, and to Sir Beville Grenville, whoſe body was not yet buried." Richard Trevanion was a diſtinguiſhed naval officer; he died in France, whither he had followed the fortunes of his maſter, King James II., after his abdication. Carhayes is now the property of John Trevanion Purnell Betteſworth Trevanion, Eſq., ſon of the late John Betteſworth, Eſq., by a ſiſter of the late Rev. Nicholas Trevanion, in whom the male line of the elder branch of this ancient family became extinct about the year 1768: the old houſe at Carhayes has lately been pulled down, and a caſtellated manſion is now building on the ſite.

[r] See p. ccv.

The

The barton of Treberricke, parcel of the manor of St. Stephen-Brannell, was ſold nearly a century ago, by John Tanner, Eſq., to Charles Trevanion: it was afterwards held on leaſe, under the Trevanions, by a branch of the Slades: it is now a farm-houſe, belonging to Mr. Trevanion. Herys, in this pariſh, is ſaid by Hals to have been the ſeat of a family of that name, but we cannot find that there is now any barton or houſe ſo called.

In the pariſh-church are ſome memorials of the Trevanion family. St. Michael-Carhayes or Cherihayes, St. Dennis, and St. Stephen-Brannell, form an united benefice; conſiſting of a ſinecure rectory and a vicarage: Lord Grenville is patron. There are the ruins of a chapel at Carhayes.

ST. MICHAEL-PENKEVIL, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about five miles weſt-ſouth-weſt from Tregony, and about three ſouth-eaſt from Truro, which is the poſt-office town: the church-town is the only village in this pariſh.

The manor and barton of Penkevil belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of De Wen, from whom Hals ſuppoſes it paſſed, in marriage, to the Penkevils; it is, however, quite as probable, that it was the ſame-family who had changed their name to Penkevil, from the place of their abode: this family, ſays Hals, flouriſhed for ſeveral deſcents in a genteel degree, between the dignities of a juſtice of peace and a hundred-conſtable, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Penkevil was given or ſold to George Courtenay, Gent., whoſe great-grandſon alienated it to Hender Moleſworth, Eſq. (afterwards a Baronet): by the latter it was conveyed to Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq., anceſtor of Lord Viſcount Falmouth, who is the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Fentongollan, which extends into the pariſh of Merther, is ſaid to have belonged, at an early period, to a family of the ſame name, from whom it paſſed, by a ſucceſſion of female heirs, to the families of Trejago and Trenoweth. John Trenoweth, who died in 1497, left four daughters, coheirs: Philippa, the elder, brought this manor to John Carminow of Reſprin, (a younger branch of the Carminows of Carminow,) who became, in conſequence of this match, as Hals ſays, "more famous for his wealth than any other of his name or houſe, or than any other family then in Cornwall." Thomas, ſon of John, was gentleman of the privy-chamber to King Henry VIII. Hals, ſpeaking of the hoſpitality of John Carminow the grandſon, ſays, that "he kept open houſe for all comers and goers, drinkers, minſtrells, dancers, and what not, during the Chriſtmas time, and that his uſual allowance of proviſion for thoſe twelve days, were 12 fat bullocks, 20

Corniſh

Corniſh buſhels of wheat (i. e. 50 Wincheſters[s]), 36 ſheep, with hogs, lambs, and fowls of all ſort, and drink made of wheat and oat malt proportionable; for at that time barley-malt was little known or uſed in thoſe parts." Oliver Carminow, ſon of John, is ſaid to have ſquandered away the greater part of his very valuable eſtates: he left two daughters[t], married to Salter and Cole, by whom this manor was ſold, in the year 1600, to the Holcombes. Sir Nicholas Hals purchaſed this eſtate in 1603, and made Fentongollan his reſidence: his ſon John ſold it to Ezekiel Groſſe, whoſe daughter and heireſs brought this and ſeveral other eſtates to Francis Buller, Eſq., of Shillingham: it was purchaſed of that family, about the year 1676, by Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq., anceſtor of Lord Viſcount Falmouth, the preſent proprietor. Mr. Boſcawen, ſoon after his purchaſe of this eſtate, pulled down the fine old manſion of the Carminows, with its lofty towers and fine chapel: a farm-houſe occupies the ſite.

Tregothnan, the ſeat of Lord Viſcount Falmouth, came to the Boſcawens in marriage with the heireſs of Tregothnan, in the fourteenth century. The Boſcawen family had, at an early period, been ſettled at Boſcawen in Burian, whence, after this match, they removed to Tregothnan. Hugh Boſcawen paid a fine of four marks, for not attending at the coronation of Philip and Mary, to receive the honor of knighthood: his deſcendant, Richard Boſcawen, paid a fine of 5l. on a ſimilar occaſion, to be releaſed from the order of the Bath at the creation of Prince Henry: their deſcendant, Hugh Boſcawen, was in 1720 created Baron of Boſcawen-Roſe and Viſcount Falmouth. The preſent poſſeſſor of theſe titles is Edward Boſcawen, grandſon of Admiral Boſcawen, and great-grandſon of the firſt Viſcount: he ſucceeded to the title and eſtates on the death of his father George Evelyn, the late Viſcount, in 1808. Tregothnan-houſe is now rebuilding, under the direction of Mr. Wilkins, jun., the architect. The parks and pleaſure-grounds are well wooded, and being near the ſea-coaſt, abound with beautiful views.

Treganyan or Tregonian, formerly the ſeat of a family of that name, paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the Haleps and Sayers; by bequeſt, from the latter to Trevelyan; and by a coheireſs of Trevelyan to Rowe: it was purchaſed of the Rowes by Mr. George Simmons, who conveyed it to Lord Falmouth: the barton-houſe is occupied by a farmer. Nancarrow, in this pariſh, was the property of a family to whom it gave name.

[s] It ſhould be 60; a Corniſh buſhel contains three of Wincheſter meaſure.

[t] George Carminow, a younger brother, continued the male line, which became finally extinct before the end of the ſame century.

In the parish-church are several monuments of the Boscawen family: the earliest is that of Hugh Boscawen, who married one of the coheiresses of Carminow, and died in 1559. The monument of Admiral Boscawen, which is ornamented with his bust, surrounded by naval trophies, was executed by Rysbrack, from a design of Adam's. The following inscription is said to have been from the pen of his accomplished widow:—

"Here lies the Right Honourable Edward Boscawen, Admiral of the Blue, General of Marines, Lord of the Admiralty, and one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council: his birth though noble, his titles though illustrious, were but incidental additions to his greatness. History, in more expressible and more indelible characters, will inform latest posterity with what ardent zeal, with what successful valor, he served his country; and taught her enemies to dread her naval power. In command he was equal to every emergency, superior to every difficulty; in his high departments masterly and upright: his example formed, while his patronage rewarded merit. With the highest exertions of military greatness, he united the gentlest offices of humanity; his concern for the interest, and unwearied attention to the health of all under his command, softened the necessary exactions of duty, and the rigours of discipline, by the care of a guardian and the tenderness of a father. Thus beloved and revered, amiable in private life as illustrious in public, this gallant and profitable servant of his country, when he was beginning to reap the harvest of his toils and dangers, in the full meridian of years and glory, after having been providentially preserved through every peril incident to his profession, died of a fever, on the 10th of January, in the year 1761, at Hatchland's park, in Surrey, a seat he had just finished, (at the expence of the enemies of his country,) and amidst the groans and tears of his beloved Cornishmen, was here deposited. His once happy wife inscribes this marble, an unequal testimony of his worth and her affection."

Admiral Boscawen was a very distinguished officer: he signalized himself in the year 1747, as Captain of the Namur, and the same year had the command of the naval and land forces in an expedition to the East-Indies, being the only commission of that kind which had then been given to any officer since the reign of Charles II. His most prominent services were the capture of Louisburgh and its dependencies in 1758, which led to the conquest of Canada, and the defeat of a detachment of the French fleet in 1759, off Cape Lagos. He was one of the lords of the Admiralty from 1751 till his death. The Honourable Mrs. Boscawen died February 26, 1805, and was buried near her husband at St. Michael-Penkevil. Edward Hugh, eldest son of the Admiral, died at the Spa, in 1744; William

Glanville, his ſecond ſon, a lieutenant in the navy, was drowned, whilſt ſwimming, in 1769.[u]

In the chancel is the figure of a prieſt, on a braſs plate, with the following inſcription:—"Pray for the ſoule of Maiſter John Trembras, maiſter of artes, and late parſon of this churche, which deceſſyd the 13 day of September, in the year of our Lord God 1515, on whoſe ſoule Jhu have mercy." In the ſouth aiſle is the figure of a man in armour, on a braſs plate, in memory of John Trenowth, Eſq., 1497.

Lord Falmouth is patron of the rectory: the advowſon was purchaſed, together with ſome chantry-lands, of John Hals, by his anceſtor, Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq.

There was formerly a chapel at Fentongollan, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

There is a free-ſchool in this pariſh, ſupported by Lord Falmouth.

MICHAELSTOW, in the hundred of Leſnewth and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about three miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Camelford; which is the poſt-office town, and about ſeven miles and a half north from Bodmin. The only village in the pariſh, beſides the church-town, is Treveighan.

The duchy manor of Helſton in Trigg extends over the greater part of the pariſh. Helſbury park, long ſince diſparked[w], is held under the duchy by the Duke of Bedford. There was anciently a caſtle at Helſbury, ſpoken of by William of Worceſter, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, (temp. Edw. IV.) At a place called the Beacon[x], juſt without the park, is a caſtle-mount, with conſiderable earth-works, which, it is probable, was its ſite. Tregone, formerly a ſeat of the Mayows, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. Hocken. Trevenin, ſome time a ſeat of the Lowers, is now the property of Mathew Michell, Eſq. The rectory of Michaelſtow is in the patronage of the Duke of Cornwall.

MILOR or MYLOR, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies two miles and a half nearly eaſt-north-eaſt from Penryn. This pariſh forms the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt ſide of Falmouth harbour; its principal villages are Fluſhing and Milor-bridge. Fluſhing, to which the Dutch are ſaid to have given that name, increaſed much in population inconſequence of the improvements made, in the early part of the laſt century, by Samuel Trefuſis, Eſq., who levelled the

[u] Other memorials of the Boſcawen family at St. Michael-Penkevil, are thoſe of Nicholas Boſcawen, who married a coheireſs of Trevanion, and died in 1626; Edward Boſcawen, of Nancarrow, 1619; and Elizabeth Anne Viſcounteſs Falmouth (daughter of John Crewe, Eſq.), 1793.

[w] It was till lately a rabbit-warren.

[x] There is a very extenſive view from this beacon.

ground,

ground, conſtructed quays, and erected numerous buildings at a great expence; he endeavoured alſo to eſtabliſh the packets there, but failed in his attempt; in conſequence of which, Mr. Tonkin, who wrote in 1736, obſerves, that the town did not flouriſh as was expected, and that ſeveral houſes were then uninhabited. Fluſhing has of late years been much reſorted to by invalids, on account of the mildneſs of the climate; it is only half a mile diſtant, by water, from Falmouth, which is the poſt-office town: a ferry-boat is conſtantly paſſing to and fro. Part of Perran-wharf or Perran-cove is in this pariſh, including a large iron-foundery belonging to Meſſrs. Fox.

The ſmall manor of Milor, in which the church is ſituated, was held by the Killegrews under the St. Aubyns, as of their manor of Kymyell: it is now the property of Lord Wodehouſe, who poſſeſſes the Killegrew eſtates in right of his lady.[y]

The manor of Reſtronguet, called in old records Reſtronges and Reſtrongeth, belonged at an early period to the Cardinhams, afterwards to the Bodrugans: on the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, it was given by King Henry VII. to William Trevanion, Eſq.[z], whoſe deſcendant poſſeſſed it conſiderably more than two centuries: it was purchaſed of them by the father of the late Lord Clinton; the latter ſold it to Sir William Lemon, Bart., M.P. for the county, whoſe ſeat is at Carclew, in this pariſh. Carclew, in the reign of Henry II., belonged to an ancient family of the name of Daungers, and in ſome old records is called Cargelew-Dangerus. The coheireſſes of Daungers, in the reign of Henry IV., married Renaudin and Bonithon. The Renaudins ſoon became extinct: the Bonithons continued to poſſeſs Carclew till the year 1677, when the laſt heir male of the elder branch died: his only daughter married Samuel Kempe, Eſq.; and ſurviving her huſband, bequeathed Carclew to Mr. James Bonithon of Grampound, of whom it was purchaſed by Sir William Lemon's grandfather in 1749. Tonkin ſays, that Mr. Kempe built a noble houſe at Carclew; this houſe, which had never been inhabited when Mr. Lemon made the purchaſe, was by him altered, enlarged, and fitted up with colonnades, offices, &c. from the deſigns of Edwards, an architect at that time of day much employed in the weſt of England: there is a view of this houſe, which is faced with white moor-ſtone, in Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory.

Within the manor of Reſtronguet is Reſtronguet-paſſage, the neareſt road from Truro to Falmouth.

The manors of Tregew and Trefuſis have long been in the Trefuſis family, and are now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Clinton. Trefuſis, the ſeat

[y] See p. 102.

[z] Rot. Parl. 18 Hen. VII.

from time immemorial of this ancient family, is not inhabited by the preſent Lord Clinton, who is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army: he was Aid-de-Camp to Lord Wellington at the battle of Salamanca, and brought home the news of that victory: his father, George William Trefuſis, Eſq., eſtabliſhed his claim to the barony of Clinton[a] in 1794. Nankerry, which was for ſeveral generations the leaſehold ſeat of a younger branch of the Lytteltons, is now a farm-houſe, belonging to Lord Clinton.

In the pariſh-church are the monuments of Francis Trefuſis, Eſq., 1680; Edmund Bayntun Yeſcombe, Eſq., captain of the King George Liſbon packet, who loſt his life in defending his ſhip againſt the enemy in 1803; and ſome memorials of the family of Donythorn. The regiſters of the ſee of Exeter ſpeak of a chapel near Pentyre, in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Laud[b]. The great tithes of Milor, which were appropriated to Glaſeney college, are now veſted in Lord Clinton: the Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage, which is conſolidated with Mabe.

MINSTER, in the hundred of Leſnewth and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies nearly five miles north from Camelford, which is the poſt-office town; three miles eaſt-north-eaſt from the borough of Boſſiney; and 18 from Padſtow.

At this place was a priory of black monks, called Minſter or Talcarne, founded by William de Bottreaux, as a cell to Tywardreth, which priory was ſubject to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bacchus at Angiers: there are ſome ſmall remains of the ruins near Minſter church.

The manor, honor, and borough of Bottreaux caſtle, now called Boſcaſtle, and the manor of Worthyvale, were among the ancient poſſeſſions of the baronial family of Botterell or Bottreaux, who were ſettled here as early as the reign of Henry II. William Botterell, and his younger brother Reginald, were both among the rebel barons in arms againſt King Henry III.: with the exception of Reginald, who ſucceeded his elder brother in the poſſeſſion of this honor, the ten ſucceſſive owners were all Williams. William Lord Bottreaux, the laſt of the family, was killed at the battle of St. Albans, in 1462, leaving an only daughter, married to Sir Robert Hungerford; the principal reſidence of this ancient family was at the caſtle called after their name, of which the mount only now remains. Leland ſpeaks of the manor-place as a thing of ſmall reputation, "far unworthie the name of a caſtel; the people there," ſays he, "call it the court." Carew ſays, "the diverſified rooms of a priſon in the caſtle, for both ſexes, better preſerved by the inhabitants memorie

[a] See p. lxxvi.

[b] Borlaſe's Collections.

than

than diſcernible by their own endurance, ſhow the ſame heretofore to have exerciſed ſome large juriſdiction." It is probable that the caſtle had been taken down before Leland's time. The manor-houſe, now in a ſtate of dilapidation, was occaſionally inhabited by Sir John Cotton, then lord of the manor, who died in 1703. The manors of Boſcaſtle and Worthyvale paſſed, with the heireſs of Hungerford, to the noble family of Haſtings. Henry Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ſold the manor and lordſhip of Bottreaux caſtle to John Hender, Eſq. whoſe eldeſt daughter and coheireſs brought it to Dr. Cotton, father of Dr. William Cotton, who was Biſhop of Exeter in 1598: the Biſhop's grandſon, Sir John Cotton, gave this eſtate to his ſiſter's ſon, Mr. Amy. The daughter of Cotton Amy, Eſq., brought a moiety of this eſtate to Sir Jonathan Phillipps; after the death of Sir Jonathan and Lady Phillipps, it paſſed to Thomas Winſlow, who took the name of Phillipps, and is now the property of his ſon; the other moiety is veſted in the truſtees of Miſs Amy (Lady Phillipps's ſiſter), who is a lunatic.

The barton of Worthyvale, having been ſeparated from the manor, was purchaſed by Edward Boſcawen, Eſq., and was ſome time a hunting-ſeat of Lord Falmouth's: it is now a farm-houſe, belonging to the heirs of the late William Farnham, Eſq.

In the year 1204, William de Botterell had a grant of a market on Wedneſdays at Talkarneſ; this grant was renewed, in 1312, to Sir William Bottreaux, the market to be held at his manor of Chaſtell-Botterell, and a fair at the feſtival of St. James[d]; the grant was again confirmed in 1398.[e] There is ſtill a ſmall market (now held on Saturday) at Boſcaſtle, for butchers'-meat and vegetables; there are two fairs, one for lambs, on the 5th of Auguſt; the other, which is much the largeſt, for ewes, on the 22d of November. There is a pier at Boſcaſtle, whither ſmall veſſels come with coals, &c.

In the pariſh-church, which ſtands at a diſtance from any habitation, are ſeveral monuments of the families of Hender, Cotton, and Phillipps[f]. William of

[c] Rot. Cl. 6 Joh. de Terr. Norman. datis. [d] Rot. Cart. 6 Edw. III. [e] Rot. Pat. 22 Ric. II.

[f] John Hender, Eſq., of Bottreaux caſtle, (the laſt of the family,) who died in 1611; the Rev. William Cotton, canon and precentor of Exeter, who married the heireſs of Hender, and died in 1656; William Cotton, Eſq., 1673; Sir John Cotton, Knt., (the laſt of the family,) 1703; and Sir Jonathan Phillipps, Knt., 1798. The Rev. William Cotton and his wife lived together 49 years, and died within a few weeks of each other, as appears by their epitaph:—

"Forty-nine years they lived man and wife,
And what's more rare, thus many without ſtrife;
She firſt departing, he a few weeks tried
To live without her, could not, and ſo died."

Worceſter ſays, that St.Mather the virgin[g], or St.Maddern, patroneſs of the church near Penzance, which bears her name, was buried at Minſter, and that extraordinary miracles were wrought at her grave. In the town of Boſcaſtle, near the market-place, are the remains of an old church or chapel dedicated to St.James. A record, of the year 1374, has this expreſſion, "Prior de Minſter habet in proprios uſus eccleſias de Minſter et Boſcaſtle:" it ſeems, therefore, as if they were formerly two pariſhes; and it appears, that the great tithes of both were appropriated to the priory: after the Reformation, they were annexed to the pariſh-church of Minſter, together with the manor of Pollifont in Lewannick, which had belonged to the priory. The advowſon of the rectory is veſted in the repreſentatives of the Ameys, who poſſeſs the manors of Boſcaſtle and Worthyvale, as before deſcribed.

St. MINVER, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about three miles eaſt-north-eaſt from Padſtow[h], about ten miles north-weſt from Bodmin, and about four from Wadebridge, where there is a poſt-office. The principal villages in this pariſh, beſides the church-town, are, Penmean, Trebetherick, Tredriſic, and Trevanger.

The manor of Penmean is parcel of the ancient poſſeſſions of the duchy of Cornwall: the Black Prince gave it to Sir William Woodland, uſher of his chamber; but, on his death, without iſſue, it reverted to the duchy. The freewarren of this manor is held on leaſe by the Rev. William Sandys, who is the preſent incumbent and patron of the vicarage: Mr. Sandys is impropriator, alſo, of the great tithes, which he purchaſed, in 1783, of the Prideaux family, of Netherton in Devonſhire.

The barton of Trevelver, ſucceſſively the ſeat of the families of Stone, Silly, and Arundell[i], is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mrs. Yeo, of Clifton, a deſcendant of the laſt-mentioned family. The Stones had, in Norden's time, a leaſehold ſeat at Trevigo, which he calls Traveygie, and deſcribes as the lands of St.Michael-Stanhope: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of the Rev. Humphrey Julian. Trevernon, or Trewornan, belonged, in the reign of James I., to

[g] In the Exeter Regiſter, called "Eccleſia Stæ.Metherianæ Virginis." (Borlaſe's Collections.)

[h] St.Minver is ſeparated from Padſtow by a ferry, which is held on leaſe, under the duchy, as parcel of the manor of Penmean.

[i] The Stones were in poſſeſſion in 1573, as appears from the monument of John Stone, in the pariſh-church. The family of Silly were of Trevelver, as early as 1636; it was mortgaged by them in 1698.

Thomas

Thomas Clifford, D.D.: it was afterwards a ſeat of the Rowes, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Darells, and is now the property and reſidence of their repreſentative, the Rev. Darell Stephens[k]. Roſerrow[l], ſome time a ſeat of the Carews of Haccombe, in Devonſhire, Baronets, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart., by purchaſe from the Raſhleighs. The barton of Cant, on which is now a farm-houſe, was formerly the reſidence of the ancient family of De Cant; and, at a latter period, of the Lynams. Weſt-Cant was purchaſed of a diſtant relation of the late Mr. Lynam, reſident in Ireland, by the Rev. William Sandys. Eaſt-Cant belonged to the Robartes family, of whom it purchaſed by the late Mr. Prideaux, of Place.

In St. Minver church, which ſtands in that diviſion of the pariſh which is called the Highlands, are monuments of the families of Opie; Rowe and Darell of Trewornan; Stone and Silly of Trevelver; and that of the wife of the Rev. William Sandys, the preſent vicar, (daughter of H. Mackworth Praed, Eſq.) A handſome window of painted glaſs was put up in the chancel by Mr. Sandys in 1810. John Randall, Eſq., who died in 1733, left ten ſhillings per annum for a funeral ſermon, to be preached on St. John's day, 27th of December, for 1000 years; and twenty ſhillings per annum, to be given to poor widows and fatherleſs children.

In that part of the pariſh which is called the Lowlands, and is ſubdivided into north and ſouth, are two chapels of eaſe, dedicated to St. Michael and St. Enodoc, called in ſome records St. Gwinnodock: theſe chapelries are not eſteemed parochial, although each has a ſeparate church-warden; there is an overſeer of the poor who ſerves for both. St. Enodoc, or the north chapel, is almoſt ſunk in the ſands: the chapel of St. Michael is on the banks of the Padſtow river; it is commonly called Porthilly church: Norden ſpeaks of Porthillie as, in his time, daily increaſing in population; and obſerves, that if they "contynued paynful and religious, it would grow to be a prety town." The drifting of the ſands has long ago depopulated this village. At Trevelver was a free chapel, of which ſome ruins ſtill remain; there were chapels alſo at Roſerrow and Trewornan, and another, with a ſpacious burying-ground, on the manor of Penmean.

[k] See p. cii., where the family of Darell is inſerted by miſtake, inſtead of p. cxxxi, where it ſhould have been among the extinct families.

[l] We ſuppoſe this to be the Treſoro of Norden, who deſcribes it as a ſeat of the Penkevils: it appears by the pariſh regiſter, that that family had a ſeat in the pariſh. Many of Norden's ſpellings vary as much from the real names of the places which he deſcribes.

In conſequence of a ſhifting of the ſands in 1778, many coffins of ſlate were expoſed to view, and a great quantity of human bones were found, with rings and other ornaments of dreſs and coins of various reigns from Henry I. to Queen Elizabeth, now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. William Sandys.

There is a meeting-houſe in this pariſh, with a cemetery belonging to the quakers, who were formerly numerous here; it has been ſome time diſuſed. A ſmall biographical tract was publiſhed in 1709, entitled "A Narrative of the Life and Sufferings of John Peters, a quaker," who was buried in the quakers' burying-ground at St. Minver: this perſon was ſteward to the Carew family at Roſeſrow: there are now no quakers or other diſſenters in the pariſh.

Trewornan-bridge, in this pariſh, was built about the year 1791, in the place of a dangerous ford, impaſſable at high tides, in the road leading from St. Minver to Egloſhayle, by the exertions of Mr. Sandys, and has been made a county-bridge: it is over a rivulet which ſeparates the pariſhes of St. Minver and Egloſhayle; and which, by the flux of the tides, is rendered navigable for barges as high as Amble-bridge, in the pariſh of St. Kew.

MORVAH, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies about ſeven miles weſt-ſouth-weſt from St. Ives, and about ſix north-weſt from Penzance, which is the poſt-office town. The principal village in this pariſh is Tregaminian.

The manor of Carvolghe or Carvaghe, in the pariſhes of Morvah and St. Ives, was formerly in the family of Tregian: it was ſeized by the Crown on the attainder of Francis Tregian, granted to Cary Lord Hunſdon, repurchaſed by Tregians and ſold to Groſſe: we cannot learn who is the proprietor of this eſtate. The barton of Tregaminian, which was, for ſeveral generations, in the Lanyons, and the ſeat of a younger branch of that family, was purchaſed, in the reign of Queen Anne, by John Borlaſe, Eſq., of Pendeen: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of the ſon of a deſcendant, of the ſame name.

Morvah, although a ſeparate pariſh, is a daughter-church to Madron, and included in the ſame preſentation. There are the remains of an ancient chapel at Tregaminian, and a well called the chapel-well.

MORVALL, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies about two miles and a half north from Looe, which is the poſt-office town, and about five and a half nearly ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from Liſkeard. There are two ſmall villages in the pariſh, Penearth, and Sand-place.

The

The manor of Morvall was, for many generations, the property and reſidence of the family of Glynn. In the year 1471, John Glynn, Eſq. was barbarouſly murdered[m] at Higher-Wringworthy, in this pariſh, by ſeveral ruffians, employed by Thomas Clemens, whom he had ſuperceded in the office of under-ſteward of the duchy: in the preceding year, he had been aſſaulted and grievouſly wounded in the face by the retainers of Clemens, as he was holding the King's court at Liſkeard, and thrown into Liſkeard priſon, where he ſigned a compulſory obligation not to proſecute; ſome months preceding the murder, the retainers of Clemens went to Morvall, and plundered the houſe and premiſes of goods and chattels to the value of 200l. and upwards, as then eſtimated[n]: all this appears from the petition of Jane Glynn, the widow, to parliament, which ſets forth that ſhe could have no redreſs for their horrible outrages in the county of Cornwall, by reaſon of the general dread of the malice of Clemens and his lawleſs gang: ſhe prayed, therefore, that her appeal might be tried in London by a Corniſh jury; and that, in default of Clemens appearing to take his trial, he might be dealt with as convicted and attainted: her petition was granted.

[m] The words of Jane Glynn's petition to parliament, are,—"The ſaid Thomas Flete, &c. &c. then and there, at four of the clok in the mornyng, hym felonſly and horribly ſlewe and murdred and clove his head in four parties, and gave hym ten dede woondes in his body; and when he was dede, they kutt of oon of his legges, and oone of his armes, and his hede from his body to make hym ſure; and over that, then and there his purs and 22l. of money numbered, a ſignet of golde, a grete ſignet of ſylver in the ſame purs conteyned, a double cloke of muſter deviles, a ſword, and a dagger to the value of 6 marks of the goodes and catelx of the ſaid John Glyn, felonſly from hym they robbed, toke and bare awey." (Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 36.)

[n] The following enumeration of the particulars, as contained in the ſchedule, annexed to Jane Glynn's petition, may perhaps be thought intereſting, as giving ſome idea of the furniture and ſtock of a gentleman's manſion in the reign of Edward IV.: —

"Fourteen oxen; 10 kien; a bull; 8 hors; 60 bolokis; 400 ſhepe; 10 ſwyne; 6 flikkes of bacon; 300 weight of woll; 3 braſyn pannés, everych conteynyng 60 galons; 16 payre of blanketts; 12 payre of ſhetes; 4 matres; 3 fether-beddes; 10 coverletys: 12 pilowes of fedens; 4 long gownes; four women gownes; 2 draught beddes; a hangyng for a chamber; three bankerders; 12 quyſſions of tapſter work; four cuppes of ſylver; 3 doſen of peauter veſſell; two baſons conterfet of latyn; 2 other baſons of latyn; 2 doſen of ſylver ſpoones; a ſaltſaler of ſylver; 2 baſons of peauter; two ſaltſalers of peauter; 3 pipes of Gaſcoyn wine; a hoggeſhede of ſwete wyne; 2 pipes of ſider; 4 hoggſhedes of bere; 400 galons of ale; 3 foldyng tabules; 2 feyre long London tables; 4 peyre of treſtell; a pipe full of ſalt beef; a hundred of Milwell and lyng drye; a quartern of Merſaute lynge; a hundred-weight of talowe; 40 weight of candell; 200 hopes; ten barrell; five large pypes; 8 kevis; ten pottes of braſſe; 14 pannes of bras; 4 ſpetys of yren; 4 andyeris; 2 knedyng fates; 100 galons of oyle; 6 galons of greſe; 300 weight of hoppes; 200 buſhell of malt; 40 buſhell of berly; 60 buſhell of otys; 4 harwyis; 10 oxen-tices; 2 plowes; 10 yokk; 12 London ſtolys; 4 pruſe coffers; and 3 London coffers, within the ſame conteyned; 4 ſtonding cuppes covered, whereof oon gilt; dyvers evidences and muniments concernyng the poſſeſſion of the ſaid John Glyn." (Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 37, 38.)

The manor of Morvall paſſed with one of the coheireſſes of Glynn, in the reign of Henry VIII., to the Coodes, and with the heireſs of Coode to a younger branch of the Bullers, who, on the death of James Buller, Eſq. (one of the repreſentatives of the county) in 1710, ſucceeded to the Shillingham eſtate. James Buller, Eſq., of Shillingham and Morvall, who died in 1765, left Morvall to his ſecond ſon, the father of John Buller, Eſq., the preſent proprietor, who reſides in the old manſion at Morvall. The late Sir Francis Buller, ſome time one of the juſtices of the King's Bench, and afterwards of the Common Pleas, diſtinguiſhed by his abilities as a judge, was of this family, and born at Morvall.

The manor of Bray, then held under the Vyvyans, as of their manor of Treviderow, was, in the reign of Charles I., in the Heles, who were ſucceeded by the Mayows, of which family was Dr. John Mayow, an eminent phyſician in the reign of King Charles II., who contributed ſome papers on Reſpiration, and other ſubjects, to the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Bray is now the property and occaſional reſidence of Philip Wynhall Mayow, Eſq. Polgaver, ſome time a ſeat of the Mayows, and Lydcott, of the family of Hill, are now farm-houſes, belonging to Mr. Mayow and Mr. Braddon. The manor of Wringworthy is the property of Sir Joſeph Copley, Bart.

In the pariſh-church are memorials for the families of Mayow, Kendall, and Coode. The monument of William Coode, who died in 1637, has kneeling figures, in bas-relief, on ſlate, of the deceaſed and his wife; behind each of the figures is a vine; on four of the branches of which are deaths' heads, to which the following couplet alludes: —

> " A nobis genita, hæc non baptizata fuere
> Techmia, ſcit ſolus quam numeroſa, Deus."

The great tithes, which were appropriated to the priory of St. Germans, are now veſted in John Buller, Eſq. The vicarage is in the gift of the Crown.

John Buller, Eſq., who died in 1716, gave the ſum of 8l. per annum, charged on the rectory of Morvall, to endow a ſchool for 200 years; and 6l. per annum to be laid out in wool for the poor of Morvall. In the year 1746, John Francis Buller, Eſq., out of the profits of certain eſtates in Kent deviſed by Sir John Hayward to charitable uſes, purchaſed a houſe at Morvall, now occupied by poor perſons; and two cloſes, now let at 5l. per annum, for poor houſekeepers of this pariſh.

Morwinstow or Moorwinstow, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about ſeven miles north-weſt from Stratton, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Coumbe, Croſs-town, Eaſt-

cot,

cot, Gooſeham, Hollabeer, Woodford, and Woolley. The Tamar riſes in this pariſh.

The manor of Eaſtway, which belonged to the priory of Launceſton, was one of thoſe annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in lieu of the honor of Wallingford, in 1540. Eaſtway, the barton-houſe of this manor, is the ſeat of Miſs C. Manning, deviſee of the late James Martin, Eſq., who was leſſee under the duchy. The manor of Hame, in the reign of James I., belonged to Francis Glanville, Eſq.*: it is now the property of Joſeph Sawle Graves, Eſq., as deviſee of Mrs. M. Sawle; the greater part of the lands have been ſold: the barton, on which is a farm-houſe, is the property of Mr. Bethuel Hutchings.

The manor of Stanbury, which belonged in ancient times to a family of that name, was the birth-place of Richard Stanbury, Biſhop of Hereford, who died in 1471; the heireſs of Stanbury brought it to the Mannings in the fifteenth century: after the death of John Manning in 1601, it became divided between his five aunts, or their repreſentatives; one-tenth of the barton, and one-fifth of the other parts of this eſtate, belong to the Rev. John Phillipps, of Mambury in Devonſhire, repreſentative of one of thoſe coheireſſes through the families of Witheſe and Barnefield: the remainder of the eſtate paſſed to the Grenville family by various purchaſes, and from them, together with the manors of Lee and Woodford, in this pariſh, to Lord Carteret, the preſent proprietor. The manor of Croſs is the property of Zachary Hammett Drake, Eſq., who purchaſed it of the family of Saunders. Stanbury is now a farm-houſe. The barton of Wood is the property of Mr. John Skearm.

Tonacombe, formerly the ſeat of the family of Kempthorne *alias* Lea, paſſed with their heireſs, about the latter end of the ſeventeenth century, to the Waddons, for whom there are ſome memorials in the pariſh-church. Tonacombe, now a farm-houſe, belongs to William Waddon Martyn, Eſq., nephew of John Waddon, Eſq., the laſt heir-male of that family, who died in 1768. Lea, on the ſite of which is now a mean farm-houſe, belonging to Lord Carteret, is deſcribed by Norden as a ſeat of the Coppleſtones: the laſt trace we find of the family, in this pariſh, is the burial of John Coppleſtone, Eſq., in 1618. Chapel-Houſe is now the property and reſidence of Mr. Thomas Trood; and Cleaſe, of Mr. James Tinney, as leſſee under the duchy.

The church of Morwinſtow was appropriated to the hoſpital of Bridgewater in the year 1290. The fee of the great tithes is now veſted in Lord Clinton, under whom the impropriation is held, on a leaſe for lives, by Mr. Thomas Trood: the Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. The vicar has the tithes of hay, and

* Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

the great tithes of Stanbury, and ſome other lands. There was formerly a chapel at Milton in this pariſh, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.[o]

MULLION, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about ſix miles nearly ſouth of Helſton, which is the poſt-office town: beſides the church-town, it contains the ſmall village of Pradannack-Wartha.

The manor of Pradannack, or, as it is called in old records, Predannek, belonged formerly to the family of Serjeaux, one of whoſe coheireſſes brought it to the Veres, Earls of Oxford. In the reign of James I., Sir Richard Robartes was ſeiſed of the manors of Pradannack-Wartha and Pradannack-Wollas[p]: the former now belongs to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the Robartes family; the latter to the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. The manor of Clahar, in this pariſh, belongs to Lord Viſcount Falmouth.

The great tithes of Mullion are appropriated to the college of vicars-choral at Exeter: the Biſhop is patron of the vicarage. At Clahar is the ſite of an ancient chapel, belonging to the Honourable Mrs. Agar.

ST. NEOT, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies about five miles weſt-north-weſt from Liſkeard, which is the poſt-office town; about eight eaſt from Bodmin; and the ſame diſtance north-eaſt from Loſtwithiel. There is no village in this pariſh, except the church-town, which is large. The Archdeacon's court was held at this place, till the year 1753, when it was removed to Loſtwithiel, and from thence, in 1773, to Bodmin, where it is now held.

There are holiday-fairs at St. Neot, on Eaſter Monday and the fifth of November. St. Neot lies on the old road from Bodmin to Liſkeard. When the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, there was a college at this place, then called Neotſtow; the manor of which was ſaid to have belonged then, and in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, to the canons of St. Neot.

We find no account of the manor of St. Neot till within the laſt thirty years, in which it has had three different owners: it was ſold, by the late Elias Lang, Eſq., to the late Sir John Morſhead, Bart., who had alſo the manor of St. Neot-Barrett, probably a divided moiety of the original manor, which had acquired the name of Barrett from its proprietors; they now both belong to Lady Morſhead, his widow.

It is probable that the Domeſday manor of Fawintone, deſcribed as held by the Earl of Moreton in demeſne, comprehended a large diſtrict on the banks of

[o] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

[p] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

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the Fowey, which riſes in this pariſh, and extended to the borough of Fowey at its mouth. At a later period, the Cardinham family certainly had the manor and borough of Fowey; and there appear to have been two manors of Faweton, both diſtinct from that and from each other, and probably both within the pariſh of St.Neot, as one of them is ſtill known to be. There was, in the reign of Henry III., a manor of Faweton, which belonged to Andrew de Suleny, on whoſe death, without iſſue, it devolved to his uncle Jeffery; and he dying without iſſue, it was inherited by his ſiſters in moieties: one moiety paſſed by marriage to the Treverbyns; the other, by a ſucceſſion of female-heirs, as far as the reign of Henry V., to the families of Champernowne, Willington, and Wroth[q]. Sir Reginald Mohun died ſeiſed of a manor of Fawton in 1620[r]. We have not been able to trace this manor any lower; there are three ſmall tenements of the name in St.Neot, two of which were lately ſold by E.J.Glynn, Eſq.[s]; the other belongs to Thomas Bewes, Eſq.

The manor of Faweton, *alias* Trenay, belonged to the Daubeny family from the reign of Edward I. (if not earlier) to that of Henry VIII., when Sir Giles Daubeny ſold it to John Tubb, of whoſe ſon George it was purchaſed by William Bere, Eſq.[t] The coheireſſes of Bere married Sir John Grylls, of Court in Lanreath, and Bellott of Bochym. The Rev.Richard Gerveys Grylls poſſeſſes a moiety of this manor by inheritance, and has purchaſed the other moiety, which had been ſome time in ſeveralties: the moieties were divided by deed in the year 1722. The manor of Polruan in Lanteglos, now the property of William Raſhleigh, Eſq. M.P., was formerly held with this manor. The bailiffry of the hundred of Weſt[u] is annexed to the manor of Faweton, *alias* Trenay. The barton of Trenay was ſold by the Tubbs to Connock; we underſtand there are three Trenays; Great and Little Trenay, united in one tenement, the property of Francis Gregor, Eſq.; and Higher Trenay belonging to Thomas Bewes, Eſq.

The manor of Weſt-Draynes, formerly belonging to the Carews[x], and, at a later period to the Tillies, is now the property of J.Tillie Coryton, Eſq. The manor of Pengelly belonged to Sir William Molins, who was ſlain at the ſiege of Orleans in 1428, and was inherited by the family of Haſtings. In the reign of James I. it was in the Moyles: the preſent poſſeſſor is Francis Gregor, Eſq., of Trewarthenick, who purchaſed it of the late Sir Lionel Copley, Bart.[y] This manor

[q] See Eſch., 30 Edw. I., 48 Edw. III., 13 Hen. IV., 8 Hen. V., &c.

[r] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1., in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St.Aubyn.

[s] Middle Fawton was purchaſed by the Rev. R. G. Grylls; Higher Fawton by —— Tucker.

[t] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1., in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St.Aubyn.

[u] The lord of the manor uſed to appoint the bailiff, and give him 30s. a-year, and a hat.

[x] Record in the Augmentation Office, ſee p. 26.

[y] Sir Lionel Copley's father was a Moyle, ſee p. xciii.

was held, in the reign of James I., by the ſervice of providing a grey cloak for the Duke, whenever he ſhould come into Cornwall, and delivering it at Poulſton-bridge to the lord of the manor of Cabilia, whoſe office it was to attend the Duke with it during his ſtay in Cornwall[z]. A more ancient record, as printed in Blount's Tenures, aſſigns the ſervice of providing the cloak to the lord of Cabilia, and that of carrying it to the lord of Pengelly. The manor of Trevegoe was in moieties, in the reign of James I.; one moiety, which had been purchaſed by Hodge, belonged then to Matthew Veale; the other, which had been in the Hungerfords, had been forfeited by attainder, and granted to Arundell, was then, by purchaſe from Layton, in the family of Bagott[a]: this manor now belongs to Lady Morſhead. The manor of Treverbyn, which belonged to the Courtenays of Trethurſe, appears to have been diſmembered: the Earl of Cork, who repreſents one of the coheireſſes of Courtenay, poſſeſſes a ſmall tenement of that name. The manor of Cabilla, Cabilia, or Carburrow, the property of the Honourable Mrs. Agar, (the barton of which is in Cardinham,) extends over a conſiderable part of this pariſh.

Trevenna, ſome time a ſeat of the Mohuns, is now the property of Joſeph Grigg. Mennabroom, formerly a ſeat of the Coles, is now a farm-houſe, the property of John Buller, Eſq. Hole is the property and reſidence of Mr. John Rundle.

In the pariſh-church are conſiderable remains of painted glaſs, containing the legends of St. Neot and other ſaints, as hath been already deſcribed. It is ſaid by ſome of the Monkiſh hiſtorians, that this church was originally dedicated to St. Guevor or Guerrier, and ſubſequently to St. Neot, who, for many years, had led a hermit's life, and died and was buried at this place. The great tithes of this pariſh were formerly appropriated to the priory of Montacute[b], in the county of Somerſet; they are now, with ſome exceptions, the property of the Rev. R. G. Grylls, who is patron and the preſent incumbent of the vicarage. The tithe-ſheaf of the manor of St. Neot-Barrett is appropriated to the repairs of the church. Two-thirds of the great and ſmall tithes of two of the Fawtons, and ſome other farms, (which tithes now belong to the Duke of Bedford, and Thomas Bewes, Eſq.[c],) were appropriated in former times to the repair of Launceſton caſtle. There are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Luke, in this pariſh, on the borders of Alternon, a mile north-eaſt of Doſmery pool: the ancient font remains. The eſtate on which this chapel ſtood, called Pinnock's and Luke's hills, and con-

[z] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub., 17 Jac. I., in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn.

[a] Ibid. [b] To which the church was given by William Earl of Moreton.

[c] Or rather a fixed payment or *modus*, of 1l. 18s. 3d. each, in lieu of ſuch tithes.

taining

taining about 300 acres, has been unclaimed for many years: in 1613 it was in the Trefuſis family.

John Anſtis, Eſq., Garter King of Arms, author of "The Black Book of the Order of the Garter," and an induſtrious collector of records relating to Cornwall and other counties, was born at St. Neot, in the year 1699.

NEWLYN, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about ſeven miles ſouth-weſt from St. Columb, and about eight north from Truro, which is the poſt-office town. Part of the borough and decayed market-town of Michel is in this pariſh, the remainder in St. Enodor.[d]

The manor of Newlyn, which belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne, has recently been ſold by Lord Arundell to Lady Clifford.

The manor of Cargaul or Cargol, in this pariſh, belonged, when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, to the priory of Bodmin, and is ſuppoſed to have been one of thoſe which the Biſhop of Exeter is ſaid to have taken from that monaſtery, ſince it is known to have belonged to the ſee of Exeter in the reign of Edward II.[e]: the biſhops had a palace here, of which there were conſiderable remains when Tonkin collected his materials, about the year 1736; and he ſpeaks of the priſon as then remaining, although not *much* uſed. The manor of Cargol was formerly on leaſe to the family of Borlaſe: Humphrey Borlaſe, of Cargol, who is ſaid to have been created Baron Michell by King James II., after his abdication, having died in diſtreſſed circumſtances, this leaſehold manor was ſold to Mr. Philip Hawkins, anceſtor of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., the preſent leſſee under the Biſhop. In the year 1312 the Biſhop of Exeter procured a grant for a Thurſday's market in the manor of Cargol, and a fair at the feſtival of St. Matthew[f]: there are now two fairs held annually on this eſtate; on the firſt Tueſday in October, (a fair of rather modern date,) and November 8.

The manor and barton of Treluddra or Treluddero, formerly the property and ſeat of an ancient family of that name, paſſed, by marriage, about the latter end of Henry the Eighth's reign, to a younger branch of the Borlaſes: after the death of Humphrey Borlaſe above-mentioned, this eſtate was ſold to Sir William Scawen, of whoſe family it was purchaſed by Sir Francis Baſſett, Bart. (now Lord de Dunſtanville), and by him ſold to Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart., the preſent proprietor: the old park at Treluddero has been long diſparked.

The manor of Trerice was, at an early period, the property and reſidence of a family of that name, whoſe heireſs, in or about the reign of Edward the Third,

[d] See p. 88. [e] Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall. [f] Rot. Cart. 5 Edw. II.

brought

brought it to a branch of the Arundell family, deſcended, as there is reaſon to ſuppoſe[s], from the Arundells of Hempſton-Arundell, in Devonſhire. Sir John Arundell of Trerice, who was ſheriff of Cornwall 10 Edw. IV., loſt his life in an attack on St. Michael's Mount, then occupied againſt the King by the Earl of Oxford. It is ſaid that he removed his reſidence from another ſeat, at Efford, on the north coaſt of Cornwall, near Stratton, to Trerice, becauſe it had been foretold that he ſhould die on the ſands; which prophecy was accompliſhed by his receiving his death's-wound on the ſands between Marazion and the Mount. This Sir John Arundell was Vice-Admiral of Cornwall in the reign of Henry VI. John Arundell of Trerice, in the year 1522, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the capture of Duncan Campbell, a celebrated Scottiſh pirate, after a ſharp engagement. The letter of thanks, written by the Duke of Norfolk, purſuant to the King's command, was printed by Mr. Carew in his Hiſtory of Cornwall: the ſame John, being then a knight, was Vice-Admiral of Cornwall in 1553. John Arundell of of Trerice, Carew's contemporary, known better by the name of "Old Tilbury," and "John for the King," lived to a great age; and when upwards of fourſcore defended Pendennis-caſtle againſt the parliamentary forces to the laſt extremity: his ſon, Sir Richard, an active officer in the Royal army, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Edghill and Lanſdowne, and ſeveral other battles and ſieges, during the civil war, and afterwards ſuffered conſiderably in his fortune by ſequeſtration, &c. was, in 1664, created Lord Arundell of Trerice: his grandſon, the fourth and laſt Lord Arundell of this family, who died in 1773, upon his marriage with a ſiſter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, ſettled all his lands, in default of iſſue, on her nephew, William Wentworth, Eſq., of Hembury in Dorſetſhire, with remainder to Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., and his heirs. Mr. Wentworth, who ſucceeded to the eſtates under this ſettlement, levied a fine, and ſettled this manor and the other Arundell eſtates on his ſon Frederick Thomas (afterwards Earl of Strafford), with remainder, on failure of iſſue, to his daughter, who married into the family of Kaye, of Woodſome in Yorkſhire, and on failure of iſſue from both, (which was the event,) to Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. The manor of Trerice, and the other eſtates ſo ſettled, are now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., grandſon of Sir Thomas, named in the ſettlement. The old manſion, built in 1572, is occupied by the tenant of the demeſne, but occaſionally viſited by its owner.

The manor of Degembris, which was formerly in the Tregians, was purchaſed by the Arundells, in the reign of James I. The manor of Treſulian or Treſilian

[s] See p. lxxxvi.

was

was the property, and moſt probably the ſeat of Sir Robert Treſilian, Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, after whoſe attainder[h] this manor was granted by King Richard II. to John Hawley[i], who married his daughter and heir; it ſeems afterwards to have reverted to the male line; as we are told, that at a later period it paſſed, by a female heir, from the Treſilians to a younger branch of the Carnes of Glamorganſhire, who took the name of Treſilian, and afterwards ſold this manor to the Arundells[k]: both this and Degembris have ſince paſſed with Trerice. The barton of Treſilian, which had been mortgaged to the family of Davies, was afterwards ſold to that of Gully: it is now the property and occaſional reſidence of ——— Bennet, a minor. The ſite of the ancient manor of Cragantallan, which came to the Arundells with the heireſs of Durant, is not known: it merged into the other manors belonging to the Arundells, and paſſed with them to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland.

The manor of Nancolla, in this pariſh, belongs to Lord Viſcount Falmouth. The manor of Trevarthian was the property and ſeat of the ancient family of Trevarthian or Treverden, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Reſkymers. In the early part of the laſt century it was in the family of Wills, of Wivelſcomb near Saltaſh, in which it continued for ſeveral generations: it is not now known as a manor: the barton is the property of ——— Bennet of Treſilian: the houſe is occupied by a farmer. The barton of Pollamounter, in the manor of Degembris, formerly the property and reſidence of the Pollamounter family, who removed thence to Trevithic in St. Columb, is now a farm-houſe, held by leaſe under Sir Thomas Dyke Acland.

In the pariſh-church of Newlyn is a marble monument, ornamented with her buſt, in memory of Margaret, the lady of John Lord Arundell, of Trerice, who died in 1691. The great tithes of this pariſh are appropriated to the chancellor of the church of Exeter: the Biſhop is patron of the vicarage.

Mr. John Oxnam has lately built a ſchool-room, and a houſe adjoining for a maſter, in Newlyn church-town, and has declared his intention of endowing it with 5l. per annum, charged upon his eſtate in this pariſh. The ſchool is propoſed to be inſtituted on Dr. Bell's plan, and to be ſupported, in addition to the above endowment, by voluntary contributions.

NORTHILL, in the deanery and in the north diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about ſeven miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office

[h] See p. 79. [i] Rot. Pat. 13 Ric. II. [k] Tonkin.

town, and about nine nearly north from Liſkeard. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Trebartha, Treveniel, and Yeilland or Illand.

The manor of Landreyne is ſaid, in a MS. volume, drawn up by the laſt male heir of the Spoure family, and containing an account of that family and their poſſeſſions, to have belonged to William Lord Wallis, who was attainted in the reign of Edward III., and had a daughter Chriſtian married to John Trebartha: we can find no account of this Lord Wallis in any other heraldic books, either printed or manuſcript; it is certain that the manors of Landreyne and Northill belonged to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon; and having been forfeited by attainder, were annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. Landreyne was purchaſed, under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, in 1799, by the late Francis Rodd, Eſq., whoſe ſon, Francis Hearle Rodd, Eſq., is now lord of that manor, and of Trebartha, Treveniel, Tolcarne, Tremollet, and Trewithy, all in this pariſh. Mr. Polwhele[l] ſpeaks of Walter Reynell as having been lord of the manor of Trebartha in the reign of Richard I., on the authority of a manuſcript in the Britiſh Muſeum: it was at a later period the property and ſeat of an ancient family, who took their name from the place of their abode, and became extinct in the male line in the reign of Henry VII., when their heireſs brought this eſtate to the Spoures: the laſt-mentioned family became extinct in the year 1729. Mrs. Grylls, the heireſs of this family, being in her ſecond widowhood[m], bequeathed Trebartha and other eſtates to her intended third huſband[n], Francis Rodd, Eſq., a Herefordſhire gentleman, captain in the Coldſtream regiment of Guards, grandfather of Francis Hearle Rodd, Eſq., the preſent proprietor: the manor of Treveniel and Tolcarne were included in the bequeſt of Mrs. Grylls: Treveniel was purchaſed, by the Spoures, of Sir George Carew, in the ſixteenth century; by immemorial cuſtom, the lord of this manor claimed of the mayor of Launceſton the ſervice of holding his ſtirrup whenever he ſhould mount his horſe, on the occaſion of the Duke of Cornwall's coming to Launceſton. The manor of Tolcarne or Talkarne was formerly the ſeat and property of a family of that name, from whom it paſſed, by marriage, to George Kekewich, Eſq., of Shropſhire: in or about the year 1630, it was purchaſed of John Kekewich, Eſq., of Catchfrench, by Richard Spoure, Eſq.

The manor of Tremolla or Tremollet belonged to the Tregians: in the year 1635 it was purchaſed by Jonathan Raſhleigh, Eſq., whoſe deſcendant, Philip

[l] See his Hiſtory of Cornwall, vol. ii. p. 89.

[m] She firſt married Renatus Bellott, Eſq., of Bochym, and after his death Charles Grylls, Eſq.

[n] She died before the marriage took place.

Raſh-

Raſhleigh, Eſq., in 1783, ſold it to the late Colonel Rodd. The manor of Trewithe or Trewithy belonged to the Vincents, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Darleys: it was purchaſed of the latter, in 1783, by Mr. John Tyeth, who in 1803 ſold it to the late Colonel Rodd. Battens, ſucceſſively a ſeat of the Vincents, and their repreſentatives, the Darleys, is now a farm-houſe, the property of F. H. Rodd, Eſq. The manor of Trefrize extends into this pariſh.

In the pariſh-church are memorials of the families of Spoure and Darley; F. H. Rodd, Eſq. is patron of the rectory. There were formerly chapels at Landreyne and Trebartha, in this pariſh.[o]

OTTERHAM, in the hundred of Leſnewth, and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies 13 miles weſt-north-weſt from Launceſton, and ſix miles north-eaſt from Camelford, which is the poſt-office town. The manor of Otterham appears to have belonged, in the reign of Edward III., to the Champernownes[p]: in 1457 it was ſettled upon Thomas Bonville, and Lena his wife, for life, with remainder to Philip Copleſton, and Anne his wife, and the heirs of the ſaid Anne, remainder to John Wybbery, Eſq., in fee[q]. John Saltern, yeoman, died ſeiſed of the manor and advowſon in 1639: we find that the patronage of the rectory continued in the ſame family in 1736: the manor is now veſted in George Welch Owen, Eſq. Mr. William Chilcott, of Tiverton, is patron of the rectory.

The barton of Small-hill, ſome time the property and reſidence of the family of French, is now a farm, belonging to Charles Chicheſter, Eſq.

PADSTOW, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is an ancient market-town, ſituated at the mouth of the Alan or Camel, on the north coaſt, 14 miles from Bodmin, and 243 from London. The name of Padſtow is ſaid to have been a corruption of Petrockſtow. Leland ſays, that it was anciently called Adelſtowe, from Athelſtan, and in the Corniſh language, Lodenek. In Pope Nicholas's *Valor* it is written Aldeſtowe, which, as the termination is evidently Saxon, is more likely to be a corruption of Ealde-ſtowe: it does not appear that Athelſtan had ever any connexion with Padſtow. St. Petrock is ſaid to have landed at this place, and the church is dedicated to him; the monaſtery of St. Petrock, which was deſtroyed by the Danes in 981, and afterwards eſtabliſhed at Bodmin, is, by Mr. Whitaker, with much reaſon ſuppoſed to have been at Padſtow, where Mr. Prideaux Brune's houſe now ſtands; its name of

[o] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

[p] Carew's Survey, f. 40.

[q] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV.

Place, and its connexion with the priory of Bodmin and the rectory, well juſtify the conjecture. Hals ſpeaks of a nunnery at Credis, in this pariſh, which was a cell to the monaſtery of St. Bennet in Lanivet: there are now no remains of buildings, but the ſuppoſed ſite belongs to the poor of Lanivet.

The town of Padſtow has a market on Saturdays, by preſcription, for butcher's-meat and other proviſions: we find no record relating to it. There are two fairs, (April 18, and September 21,) now little more than holiday-fairs; but within theſe fifty years well ſupplied with cattle, cloth, hats, &c. &c. Leland, ſpeaking of this town, ſays,—"There uſe many Britons with ſmaul ſhippes to reſorte to Padeſtowe, with commodities of their countrey, and to by fiſche: the towne of Padeſtow is ful of Iriſch men: there is a large exporte of corne." Carew, ſpeaking of Padſtow, ſays,—"It hath lately purchaſed a corporation, and reapeth greateſt thrift by traffiking with Ireland, for which it commodiouſly lieth." We have not been able to learn any thing about the charter of corporation alluded to by Carew, and are aſſured that the town has no ſuch charter. The principal import-trade of Padſtow is for iron, chiefly from Cardiff; coals from Wales; timber from Norway; and groceries and bale goods from Briſtol: conſiderable quantities of corn are ſtill exported; the other principal exports are malt and block-tin. The Dummer-bank, a dangerous quick-ſand, lies off the pariſh of Padſtow.

The town and pariſh of Padſtow contained, in 1801, 201 houſes, and 1,332 inhabitants; in 1811, 220 houſes, and 1,498 inhabitants: the principal villages in the pariſh are, Crugmeer, Treviſcar, and Trevone.

The manor of Padſtow belonged to the priory of Bodmin, under whom it had been held on leaſe by the Prideaux family, ſome time before the Reformation: in 1544 it was granted to John Pope, a truſtee, probably, for the Prideaux family, who have ever ſince poſſeſſed it, the preſent owner being the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, who took the latter name on ſucceeding to conſiderable property in Dorſetſhire[r]. Place-houſe, the ſeat of Mr. Brune, which overlooks the town and haven, was built about the year 1600; Carew, whoſe ſurvey was printed in 1602, calls it a new and ſtately houſe: in the court before the houſe is a hedge of myrtles, and another of tamariſks.

The manor of Padſtow-Penkevil, ſo called, it is probable, from having belonged formerly to the Penkevils, was at a later period in the family of Robartes, Earl of Radnor, and is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune.

[r] See p. cxii.

Hals ſpeaks of the manor of Tregerryn in Padſtow, as having been purchaſed by John Nanfan, in the reign of Henry VI.: it is not now known as a manor: the barton is the property of Thomas Rawlings, Eſq., by purchaſe from the Moleſworths, who inherited it from the Morice family. Mr. Rawlings has lately built a handſome houſe for his own reſidence, on the ſouth of Padſtow town, commanding a fine view of the harbour.

The barton of Trenear or Trenarran was for ſome time the ſeat of the Peters, afterwards of Treator, which laſt is now the property and reſidence of Mr. Charles Peter: the elder branch removed to Harlyn in St. Merryn.

In the pariſh-church of Padſtow are monuments of the Prideaux family: that of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, Knt., who was Carew's contemporary, and died in 1627, commemorates alſo Sir William Morice, who married a daughter of Humphrey Prideaux; "he was knighted," ſays his epitaph, "by King Charles II., on his landing at Dover, and afterwards made ſecretary of ſtate and a privy counſellor, in conſequence of his great ſervices in bringing about the Reſtoration, by his influence with General Monk. He died at Werrington, in 1676, aged 75." The learned Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, was a grandſon of Sir Nicholas above-mentioned, and was born at Padſtow in 1648. Dr. Prideaux, who was educated at Liſkeard ſchool, beſides his well-known work on the connexion between the Old and New Teſtament, publiſhed "The true Nature of Impoſture fully diſplayed in the Life of Mahomet."

There is a memorial in Padſtow church for Lawrence Merther, vicar of Padſtow, who died in 1421.

There are ſeveral ancient chapels in this pariſh; that of St. Saviour[s], of which the eaſt wall remains, ſtood on the brink of the precipice which overlooks the town: near Place-houſe, at the top of Padſtow town, was St. Sampſon's chapel; at Trethyllic, near Place grounds, was a chapel with a cemetery; between St. Saviour's and Stepper-point was another chapel, the name of which is not known; and about a mile and a half from the town, that of St. Cadock, which had a tower, the pinnacles of which were uſed in re-building that of Little-Petherick church.[t]

The great tithes of Padſtow, which were appropriated to the priory of Bodmin, are now veſted in William Hole, Eſq.: Mr. Prideaux Brune is patron of the vicarage: the tithe-fiſh of the whole pariſh, together with the oblations and emoluments of the chapels of St. Sampſon and St. Cadock were leaſed, in the

[s] This chapel is deſcribed by Norden.

[t] From the information of the Rev. R. Lyne, rector of Little-Petherick.

year

year 1537, by the prior and convent of Bodmin, to Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., of Thuborough in Devon.

One of the schools founded by the trustees of the Rev. St. John Elliot's charitable donations (1760), and endowed with 5l. per annum each, was established at Padstow: two Sunday-schools and several day-schools have been established by voluntary subscription and private benevolence, by which several excellent institutions for relieving the poor, and encouraging the industrious, are supported: one of these is conducted by a society of young ladies.

ST. PAUL, commonly called PAUL, in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith, lies on the western point of Mount's-bay: the church stands on high ground, being about a mile and three-quarters (three miles by the road) south-south-west from Penzance, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are Mousehole and Newlyn, both upon the sea-coast and numerously inhabited by fishermen. The pilchard and mackarel fisheries are carried on at these places to a great extent: fish of every kind which frequent this coast, are sent in abundance from Mousehole and Newlyn to Penzance, and most of the Cornish towns: the London market, in the early part of the season, is chiefly supplied from Newlyn and Mousehole with mackarel, which is sent by way of Portsmouth.

Mousehole, otherwise called Port-Enys, was formerly a market-town: the charter for a market on Tuesdays, with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Barnabas, was granted to Henry de Tyes, in 1292[u]: the market was confirmed in 1313 to Alice de Lisle, with a fair for seven days, at the festival of St. Bartholomew[w]: it is said that there has been no market at Mousehole since this place, and the neighbouring village of Newlyn, were burnt by the Spaniards in 1595, as before-mentioned[x]. A new quay was constructed at Mousehole in or about the year 1392[y]; it was formerly a port of considerable trade: the manor of Mousehole, which passed with Alwarton[z], belongs to the heirs of George Veale, Esq., and to James Hals, Esq., of St. Ives.

The manor of Freemarshall, in this parish, some time belonging to the family of Hitchens of Treungle, is now the property of Mr. George John, of Penzance, by purchase from Edward Langford, Esq.

The barton of Trewarveneth came to the Godolphin family by the marriage of Sir David Godolphin with the daughter of John Cowling, of this place: this

[u] Rot. Cart. 28 Edw. I. [w] Rot. Cart. 6 Edw. II.
[x] See p. 211. [y] See Rot. Pat. 16 Ric. II. [z] See p. 209.

branch

branch of the Godolphins became extinct by the death of Colonel William Godolphin, in 1689: Trewarveneth is now a farm-houſe, the property of John Legge. It is probable that the barton of Kerris had formerly manerial rights; for it appears that the manor of Keres, in Cornwall, and we find no other place of the name, was granted to John Duke of Norfolk, in 1483: this barton, on which are now ſeveral farm-houſes, was ſome time a ſeat of the Chivertons, and afterwards ſucceſſively of the families of Hext, Pearce, and Blewett.

The manors of Kymyell or Kimiel and Butſava belong to Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., whoſe anceſtors poſſeſſed them for many generations. Kimiel-Wartha was the ſeat of the Kimiel family, whoſe heireſs married St. Aubyn: it is now a farmhouſe. Kimiel-Creaſe or Greaze, and Kimiel-Drea, now farm-houſes, were both ſeats of the Keigwins: Jenkin Keigwin, of this family, was killed by the Spaniards in 1595: the entry of his burial is the firſt which occurs in the preſent pariſh regiſter; the earlier regiſters having been deſtroyed when the invaders ſet fire to St. Paul's church[a]. Treungle, now a farm-houſe, was the ſeat of Arthur Hitchens, Eſq.: Captain Cluterburg, ſome time governor of the caſtle at the Scilly iſlands, built a houſe at Treungle, now belonging to the Badcocks, deſcended in the female line from the Keigwins.

In the pariſh-church of St. Paul, ſaid to have been dedicated to St. Paulinus, Biſhop of Rocheſter, is the following curious notice of its having been burnt by the Spaniards as before-mentioned: "The Spunger burnt this church in the year 1598[b]." There is a monument in this church for William Godolphin, Eſq., of Trewarveneth, the laſt of the family. The great tithes of this pariſh, which were

[a] The pariſh regiſter is thus inſcribed:—"Regiſter of St. Pawle, in the countie of Cornwall, from the 23 daye Iulie, the yeare of our gracious Lord God 1595, on the which daie, ſoon after the ſun was riſen, the church, tower, bells, and all other things pertaining to the ſame, together with the houſes and goods, was burned and ſpoiled by the Spaniards, in the ſaide pariſh, being Wenſdaie the daye aforeſaide, in the 37th yeare of the raigne of our Soveraine Ladie Elezabeth, by the grace of God, of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, Queene, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"Per me, Johnem Tremearne, Vicarium.

"1595—Jenkin Keigwin, of Mouſehole, being killed by the Spaniards, was buried the 24th of Iulie.

"Iacobus de Newlyn occiſus fuit per inimicos et ſepultus eſt 26 die Julii, ſimiliter Teek Cornall et ſepultus the 26 of Iulie."

[b] The force of the fire is ſaid to have conſumed nearly the whole church; yet there is a tradition that the ſouth porch eſcaped the flames; in confirmation of which tradition, it may be mentioned, that when that porch was repaired in 1807, one of the wooden ſupporters was found to be partially burnt, at that end neareſt the body of the church.

appropriated to the abbey of Hayles in Glouceſterſhire, are now veſted in William Carlyon, Eſq., and Mrs. Elizabeth Veale: the vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

There were formerly chapels of eaſe at Mouſehole and Newlyn: Mouſehole chapel, which had been a ſea-mark, was deſtroyed by the encroachments of the ocean before the year 1434, when Biſhop Stafford wrote a circular letter, exhorting the inhabitants of his dioceſe to contribute towards its rebuilding: it is probable that it was then rebuilt, and again deſtroyed when the town was burnt by the Spaniards. Two other chapels are ſaid to have been in or near the town: unqueſtionably there was a chapel dedicated to St. Clement, on a little iſland oppoſite Mouſehole, which ſtill bears that name: Leland mentions this chapel as exiſting in 1540.

Captain Stephen Hitchens, of the Royal navy, who acquired a conſiderable fortune by cruiſing on the Jamaica ſtation, and died at Jamaica in 1709, bequeathed the ſum of 600l. for the purpoſe of building and endowing an almshouſe for ſix poor men, and the ſame number of women: the lands then purchaſed, after defraying the expence of building, now produce nearly 70l. per annum: the management of this charity is veſted in 14 truſtees.

PELYNT or PLYNT, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies about two miles nearly north from Polperro; about three nearly weſt-north-weſt from Looe; and about eight ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Liſkeard, which is the principal poſt-office town of the neighbourhood; but there is a bye-poſt to Polperro.

The manor of Pelyn, which at the time of taking the Domeſday ſurvey was held under the Earl of Cornwall by Algar, was given, in the year 1248, by the executors of Giles de Cancellis or Chanceaux, together with the advowſon of the church, to the abbot and convent of Newham in Devonſhire, who, in 1356, had a grant of a fair in this manor for three days at the feſtival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt[c]; this is ſtill held as a cattle-fair on Midſummer-day. The manor is now the property of Frederick William Buller, Eſq., colonel in the Coldſtream regiment of guards, whoſe family poſſeſſed it conſiderably more than a century: it is probable that they inherited it from the Trethurfes.

The manor of Tregarrick, which belonged to the Winſlades, was forfeited by the attainder of John Winſlade, Eſq., who ſuffered death for being one of the ringleaders of the Corniſh rebellion, in 1549: it was granted by King Edward IV. to Sir Reginald Mohun, and purchaſed of him, in the ſucceeding reign, by John

[c] Rot. Cart. 30 Edw. III.

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Trelawny, Eſq., and Mrs. Margaret Buller: this manor, which was long held in moieties by the families of Trelawny and Buller, is now the ſole property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. Tregarrick was the chief ſeat in Cornwall of the Winſlades, whoſe family were hereditary Eſquires[d] of the White Spur. Carew ſays, that "Wideſlade's[e] ſonne (that is, ſon of John Winſlade above-mentioned) led a walking life, with his harpe, to gentlemen's houſes, where-through, and by his other active qualities, he was entitled Sir Triſtram; neither wanted he, as ſome ſay, a belle I found, the more aptly to reſemble his patterne." Tregarrick was the firſt ſeat of the Bullers, when they came into Cornwall, in conſequence of marrying the heireſs of Trethurfe: the old manſion, which has long been occupied as a farm-houſe, has lately been repaired by Sir Harry Trelawny.

The manor of Trelawne or Trelawny belonged, at an early period, to the Bodrugans: Sir Henry de Bodrugan gave it, as a marriage-portion, with his daughter, to Henry Champernowne. The heireſs of this branch of Champernowne, married Polglaſs; and the heireſs of Polglaſs, Herle. Sir John Herle the younger, who died without iſſue, ſettled the reverſion of Trelawny on Sir William, afterwards Lord Bonville, the laſt of an ancient Devonſhire family: it was a remarkable circumſtance attending this family, that the havoc of civil war annihilated three generations within the ſpace of two months. At the battle of Wakefield, Lord Bonville witneſſed the death of his ſon Sir William Bonville, and of his grandſon William Lord Harington, who enjoyed that title as having married the heireſs of Lord Harington, of Harington; this was on the laſt day of December 1460; in the month of February following, the aged grandfather was taken priſoner at the ſecond battle of St. Albans; and, although his life had been promiſed, he was beheaded by order of the Queen, who bore reſentment againſt him, as having been one of thoſe who had the cuſtody of the King's perſon after the battle of Northampton. Elizabeth Lady Harington, upon the acceſſion of Edward IV., had a large dower aſſigned her out of Lord Bonville's eſtates in Cornwall: her only daughter, by Bonville, brought Trelawny and other eſtates to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorſet, on the attainder of whoſe grandſon, Henry, Duke of Suffolk, they were ſeized by the crown. It has been already ſtated, that Trelawny in Alternon was the original ſeat of the Trelawny family, and that they afterwards reſided at Pool in Menheniot. In the year 1600,

[d] See p. cxxix.

[e] So he uniformly ſpells the name; but it is ſpelt Winſlade by Sir William Pole, and in the Heralds' Viſitations.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, one of the repreſentatives of the county[f], (father of Sir John, who was created a baronet in 1628,) purchaſed Trelawny of the Crown, and made it his reſidence: it has ever ſince been the chief ſeat of the family, and is now the property and reſidence of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart.

Lord Bonville built a caſtellated manſion at Trelawny, a part of which, with two towers, remains on the eaſtern ſide of the preſent houſe. Sir Jonathan Trelawny nearly rebuilt the houſe ſoon after his purchaſe of the eſtate: it was again nearly rebuilt by Edward Trelawny, Eſq., Governor of Jamaica, after a fire which happened about the middle of the laſt century. There are ſeveral family-portraits at Trelawny-houſe, among which are two of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart., Biſhop of Wincheſter, one of the prelates who were committed to the Tower for their ſteady defence of the Proteſtant religion, in the reign of James II.; one of them is by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The gateway at Trelawny was ſome time the reſidence of General Trelawny, brother of the Biſhop, a diſtinguiſhed officer in the reigns of Charles II. and King William. A chapel was built at Trelawny, by Biſhop Trelawny, on the ſite of one of more ancient date.

The manor of Muchlarnic was purchaſed in 1674, by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, of the Achyms, and is now the property of the Rev. Sir H. Trelawny, Bart. who is alſo proprietor of Trenake, formerly the ſeat of the Achyms, now a farm-houſe.

The manor of Hall, and the church of Pelynt, belonged to the abbot and convent of Newenham[g]. The barton and wood of Hall are now the property (by inheritance from the Trethurfes) of James Buller, Eſq. M.P., who is impropriator of Pelynt, and patron of the vicarage.

In the pariſh-church, ſaid to have been the burial-place of St. Juncus[h], are ſeveral monuments of the Trelawny family[i]; William Achym, Eſq. 1589; and

[f] From the information of Sir Harry Trelawny, to whom we are indebted for many particulars reſpecting this pariſh.

[g] Record in the Augmentation Office. See p. 26.

[h] William of Worceſter.

[i] Sir John Trelawny, Bart. 1634; Sir John Trelawny, Bart. 1756; Edward Trelawny, Eſq. 1636. On the monument of the latter, is the following epitaph:—

June 7, 1736
Edward Trelawnye
Ana: We wander, alter, dy.
O what a bubble, vapour, puff of breath,
A neſt of wormes, a lump of pallid earth,
Is mud wald man; before we mount on high,
We cope with change, we wander, alter, dy.

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the Bullers of Tregarrick[k]. In the north aiſle was formerly a monumental effigies, ſaid to have been that of Otes or Otho de Bodrugan, ſome time lord of Trelawny: an agreement, bearing date 1680, ſhews that the north aiſle was formerly appropriated to the manor of Trelawny; an exchange was made with the pariſh in that year.

PERRAN-ARWOTHALL, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier. The chief population of this pariſh is at the village of Perran-well, ſituated on the turnpike road leading from Truro to Penryn, five miles ſouth-weſt from Truro, and four from Penryn, which is the poſt-office town. Part of Perran-Wharf, or Perran-Cove, is in this pariſh. There is an arſenic manufactory in this pariſh.

The manor of Perran-Arwothall, which includes two-thirds of the pariſh, belonged to the ancient family of Fitz-William, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Mohuns: Sir Reginald Mohun, in the reign of James I., ſold it to Samuel Pendarves, Eſq., of Roſcrow; it is now, by inheritance from the Pendarves family, the property of the Right Honourable Lord De Dunſtanville. The ancient family of Daungers had a houſe and eſtate in this pariſh, which paſſed by marriage to the Bonithons; probably this was the manor of Beſſow, Bizza, or Biſſoe, now the property of Peter Hill, Eſq. Greenwith common, in this pariſh, is in thirds between Lord Falmouth, Lord De Dunſtanville, and Mr. Hill: five-ſixths of the pariſh belong to Lord De Dunſtanville. Perran-Arwothall is a daughter-church to Stithians, and included in the ſame preſentation. Lord Falmouth is impropriator and patron.

PERRAN-UTHNOE, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies a mile and a quarter ſouth-eaſt from Marazion, which is the poſt-office town, and about four miles and a half nearly eaſt from Penzance. The principal village in this pariſh is Gold-Sithney, at which a large fair is held on the fifth of Auguſt for cattle, coarſe clothes, hardware, &c. There is a tradition that this fair was originally held at Sithney near Helſton, and that ſome perſons ran off with the glove, by the ſuſpenſion of which to a pole, the fair was by its

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"Caufidicum claudit tumulus, miraris, honeſtum
Gentibus hoc cunctis dixeris eſſe novum.

Here lyes an honeſt lawyer, wot you what?
A thing for all the world to wonder at."

This Edward Trelawny was brother of the firſt baronet, and lived at Bake, now a farm-houſe of Sir Harry Trelawny's.

[k] Francis Buller, Eſq., of Tregarrick, 1615, &c.

charter held, and carried it off to this village, where it is ſaid the glove was hung out for many years at the time of the fair: as ſome confirmation of the tradition of its removal, it ſhould be mentioned that the lord of the manor, as proprietor of the fair, uſed to pay an acknowledgment of one ſhilling per annum to the church-wardens of Sithney. The cuſtom of holding out a glove ſtill prevails at the great fair at Cheſter.

The manor of Perran-Uthnoe belonged, at an early period, to the Whaleſborowes, from whom it paſſed by marriage to the anceſtor of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., the preſent proprietor, who is patron of the rectory, and poſſeſſes, alſo, the manor of Gold-Sithney, which belonged to the priory of St. Michael's Mount. Moſt of the farms in this pariſh have been ſold, by Sir John Trevelyan, to their ſeveral occupiers. In this pariſh, by the ſea-ſide, is a manſion called Acton Caſtle, built by John Stackhouſe, Eſq., and now the property and reſidence of Buckley Praed, Eſq.

There was formerly a chapel at Gold-Sithney, dedicated to St. James,[l]

PERRAN-ZABULOE, or St. Piran in the Sands, lies in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, about a mile and a half from St. Agnes; about five from Truro, which is the poſt-office town; and about ſix from Redruth. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Calleſtock, Lambourn, Lyndrawna *alias* Hendravenna, Millingy, Penwartha, and Roſe. A fair is held ſome years at Millingy, and others at a place called Penhallow, in this pariſh, on Eaſter Tueſday, now little more than a holiday-fair. The tolls are taken by the church-wardens, or thoſe to whom they are let by them at a ſmall annual rent. At Perran-Porth, where a conſiderable ſtream, which runs through Millingy, falls into the ſea, is a fine ſandy beach, frequented as a bathing-place by the neighbouring gentry, who procure lodgings in the cottages on the beach. The weſtern part of this pariſh is very populous, being inhabited by miners, who live in detached cottages, which are thickly ſprinkled over the barren commons.

The manor or honor of St. Piran[m], now deſtroyed by the ſands, belonged to a college of canons, by whom it was held free of all taxes in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, as appears by the ſurvey of Domeſday: it is ſaid to have been, at a latter period, the property and ſeat of the family of St. Piran, from whom it paſſed by ſucceſſive female-heirs to the Kendalls and Vincents[n]. The lords of this manor claimed free warren, and had tin-works, which became of little value, in conſequence of the changeableneſs of the ſands. The toll-tin of this eſtate, reſerved by

[l] Borlaſe's MS. Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

[m] So called in the Exeter Domeſday. The manor of Tregembris was held by it.

[n] Tonkin

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the Vincents, belongs to the Marquis of Buckingham, who poſſeſſes the eſtates of that family: the Dean and Chapter of Exeter have a farm, with a large tract of land, chiefly covered with ſand, which might probably once have been the ſite of the ancient manor of St. Piran.

The manor of Tywarnhaile, being a moiety of the ancient manor of that name, was granted, in 1337, to Edward the Black Prince, and by him ſoon afterwards given to Sir Walter de Woodland, uſher of his chamber, who died without iſſue[o]: this manor was afterwards annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, and ſo continued till the year 1798, when it was purchaſed, under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, by John Thomas, Eſq., of Chiverton, except the mines and wrecks of the ſea, which were reſerved to the duchy: the tenants of this manor were of four ſorts, as ſtated in a record of 1337, viz. freeholders, who paid a certain rent and fealty and ſuit at the lord's court; free conventioners, who held for ſeven years in free conventionary; native conventioners, who held alſo for ſeven years; and natives, who held in villenage, the younger ſon inheriting: Tywarnhaile barton is occupied as a farm.

In an ancient deed, without date[p], Henry Le Tyes is called lord of a moiety of the manor of Tywarnhaile; this formed the manor of Tywarnhaile-Tyes, which deſcended to the Rutland family: Henry Earl of Rutland, in the year 1561, ſold the manor, with the toll-tin, to Paſcall Kerne and Richard John; not long afterwards, three-fourths of the manor became the property of the Carews; the remaining fourth, of the Carters of St. Columb, whoſe heirs ſtill poſſeſs two-thirds of this fourth[q], the other third having been ſold to Mr. Prout of St. Agnes; the other three-fourths were veſted in the late Mr. Donnithorne, whoſe anceſtor purchaſed of the Carews.

The manor of Lambourn, held under Tywarnhaile, belonged to the Lambourns as early as the reign of Henry III.: Amara, daughter and heireſs of William Lambourn, in the reign of Henry V., married Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, who gave it to his third ſon Sir Renfrey: Elizabeth, his daughter (and eventually heireſs, her brother having left an only ſon, who died without iſſue), married Thomas Whittington, and after his death Edward Stradling; having a ſon by the former, and a daughter by the latter, ſhe divided her large inheritance between them: the daughter married Sir John Danvers, Knt. The grandſon of Whitting-

[o] Sir William Pole's Devonſhire Collections, p. 278.

[p] It muſt have been in the reign of Edward I. or II.

[q] The heirs of Carter poſſeſs one-fourth of the *manor* of Tywarnhaile-Tyes; but with reſpect to the toll-tin, they take one-eighth of both manors: the Donnithornes being entitled to the whole of the toll-tin of Tywarnhaile, by virtue of their leaſe of the tin under the duchy; and three-fourths of that of Tywarnhaile-Tyes, by virtue of their freehold.

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ton left ſix daughters, one of whom married into the St. Aubyn family. Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. now poſſeſſes the whole of the manor, and one-fifth and one-ſixtieth part of the lands belonging to it: other parts, which had been ſold by the coheireſſes of Whittington, or their repreſentatives, came, after a while, to the Scawens, and were purchaſed of that family by Mr. William Hodge, who reſides in a farm-houſe on this eſtate: his purchaſed lands and Sir John St. Aubyn's inheritance conſtitute one moiety of this manor; the other moiety, in which was the manor-houſe, and a chapel dedicated to St. Edmund, was divided into lots, and after ſome intermediate alienations, the whole (with the exception of certain lands ſold by the family of Oats to an anceſtor of the preſent proprietor, Francis Gregor, Eſq. of Trewarthenick) became veſted in the Tonkins, and are now enjoyed by their repreſentatives.*

The manor of Penwartha belonged to the ancient family of Pentire, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Roſcarrocks: it was purchaſed of the latter, in the reign of Charles I., by Sir Francis Vyvyan, and is now the property of his deſcendant, the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.: this manor is held by a chief rent under the manor of Tywarnhaile. The barton of Lambourn-Wigan or Lambriggan is held under Tywarnhaile-Tyes: two-thirds of this eſtate paſſed with Penwartha to the Vyvyans, and are now the property of Sir Carew Vyvyan; the other third was divided into moieties, one having been ſucceſſively in the families of Trevithick, Hayme, and Beauchamp is now the property of Francis Gregor, Eſq.; the other belonged to the Carters, and having ſince been ſucceſſively in the families of Tregea and Tonkin, is now the property of Francis Enys, Eſq.: on this part of he eſtate is a houſe, now occupied by a farmer, which was built by John Tregea, nd was ſome time the reſidence of Thomas Tonkin, Eſq., before he removed to Trevaunance.

The manor of Fenton-Gimps or Venton-Gimps belonged to an ancient family of that name, long ago extinct: Tonkin ſays, that the heireſs married into the family of Penroſe. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this eſtate was in moieties between the Carters of St. Columb and the Penwarnes of Mawgan: in 1595, Carter bought Penwarne's moiety; his grandſon, in 1650, ſold the whole to John Cleather, who reſided in the manor-houſe, and laid out extenſive gardens, &c. In 1691 Samuel Cleather, his grandſon, ſold the manor of Fenton-Gimps to Hugh Tonkin, Eſq.: it has ſince paſſed in the ſame manor as the Trevaunance eſtate in St. Agnes†. The manor-houſe was deſtroyed by fire ſome years ago; a farm-houſe has been built on the ſite.

* See p. 9. † Ibid.

The

The manor of Trevallance and Penkaranowe belonged, in the reign of Henry VIII., to the family of Trevallance, whoſe heireſs married Carlyon *alias* Roſewarne: Trevallance was ſold, in 1622, to the Rev. Richard Colmer, vicar of St. Perran, by whoſe heirs it was conveyed, in 1655, to the anceſtor of Mr. John Andrew: the heireſs of Andrew brought it to the family of the preſent proprietor, John Thomas, Eſq., of Chiverton. Penkaranowe, which was parcel of this manor, paſſed with the heireſs of Carlyon to Reginald Haweis; and by ſale, from Haweis, in 1673, to William Tregea: in 1694 it was purchaſed of John Worth, (to whom it had been conveyed by Tregea the preceding year,) by Mr. John Thomas of Glamorganſhire, anceſtor of John Thomas, Eſq. abovementioned, in whoſe family, in conſequence of the match with Andrew, the two parts of this eſtate became again united.

The barton of Chiverton was ſold, in 1703, by Lord Longueville and others (as truſtees for Richard Arundell, Eſq.), to John Roſogan, Eſq., whoſe anceſtor had a leaſe of it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: in 1724 it was purchaſed of the Roſogans by Mr. John Andrew of Trevellance, maternal great-grandfather of John Thomas, Eſq., vice-warden of the Stannaries, the preſent proprietor, who, about the year 1718, built a capital manſion for his own reſidence, and embelliſhed the place with extenſive plantations. Mr. Thomas is proprietor alſo of the manor of Boſvellock, which he purchaſed, in 1779, of the Angoves: the Angoves purchaſed of George Hunt, Eſq., who inherited it from the family of Robartes, Earl of Radnor.

The manor of Treworthan has been long in the Boſcawen family, and is now the property of Lord Viſcount Falmouth. The manor or reputed manor of Halwyn, now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, was inherited from the Carters, who purchaſed of Mr. John Kearne, in the year 1578. Penhale, which has been ſome time alſo in the Hoblyn family, is now occupied as a farm, by a younger brother of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn: there is belonging to this eſtate a valuable and extenſive rabbit-warren, of which there are two or three adjoining on the ſands, containing ſeveral hundred acres of land. Reenwartha, ſome time a ſeat of the family of Haweis, is now a farm-houſe, the property and reſidence of Mrs. Jenkins: it is near Perran-Porth, and affords the accommodation of lodgings to families who occaſionally reſort to the coaſt for ſea-air and bathing.

This pariſh is ſaid to have been the reſidence and burial-place of St. Piran, the patron of the tinners, of whom the legend, as given by Hals, is, that "he ſwam over from Ireland on a mill-ſtone, and lived 200 years after his emigration:" but this differs from Capgrave's account, who ſays nothing of the mill-ſtone; his ſtory is, that "after having lived to the age of 200 years and upwards, and

finding his health declining, he determined to end his days in Cornwall." The two preceding parishes take their name from the same saint. "This parish," as Carew observes, "but too well brooketh his surname *in Sabulo*, for the light sand carried up by the north wind from the sea-shore, daily continueth his covering and marring the land adjoynant, so as the distresse of this deluge drave the inhabitants to remoove their church: howbeit when it meeteth with any crossing brooke, the same (by a secret antipathy) restraineth and barreth his farder incroching that way." It was, probably, in consequence of this notion, that the inhabitants, thinking such situation secure, removed their church only about 300 yards, it being on the opposite side of a brook: in the old church was the shrine of St. Piran, in which his relics were carefully preserved: there was a great resort of pilgrims to make oblations at this shrine, as appears by a deed in the registry of the see of Exeter, bearing date 1485. The brook above-mentioned, having been dried up by the adits made from time to time for the purpose of working the mines, the new church lost all the protection it could have derived from it; and Borlase, in a MS. account of an excursion in 1755, speaks of it "as being then in no little danger, the sands being spread all around it:" it stood among the sand-hills, with only a solitary cottage near it, half buried in sand, and the porch frequently so blocked up, that it was difficult to obtain entrance; it was determined, therefore, about ten years ago, to build a new church near the village of Lambourn, and the centre of the parish: thither the pillars and the font, which appear to have belonged to the original church, were removed, and the new church was consecrated by Dr. Fisher, then Bishop of Exeter, in 1805. When we visited Perran-Zabuloe in that year, the former church, which had been unroofed, was nearly filled with sand. The great tithes of this parish are held on lease by Francis Enys, Esq., under the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage. Near Tywarnhaile-house is a small island, on which was an ancient chapel, called Chapel-Engarder; the ruins of it remained in 1733. There were chapels also at Calleſtock-Veor; Calleſtock-Rual; near Bethaw-hall; at Lambourn, dedicated to St. Edmund; near Perran-Porth; and Chapel-Widdan, near St. Piran's Well: the tradition is, that most of these were oratories, in which St. Piran celebrated divine service. St. Piran's Well is on a tenement called Caer or Carn-kief, near Lambourn, which belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; it has been lately purchased by John Thomas, Esq., under the powers of the land-tax redemption act: this well, which is enclosed by an ancient stone-building, was formerly much resorted to as a cure for the rickets. About a mile and a half from Lambourn, on the downs, is St. Piran's Round, one of the ancient amphitheatres already spoken of. There are several ancient earth-works in this parish, which also have been elsewhere more particularly mentioned.

LITTLE.

LITTLE-PETHERICK, formerly called Naſſington[a], in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about two miles ſouth of Padſtow, which is the poſt-office town, and five north from St. Columb.

The only village, beſides the church-town, is Tregonnon.

The manors of Ide and of Padſtow-Penkevil extend into this pariſh. Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart. is patron of the rectory: near the church are the remains of a chapel, ſuppoſed to have been that of St. Ide. There was formerly a chapel at Treviban in this pariſh.

SOUTH-PETHERWIN, in the north diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about two miles ſouth-weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town. Except the church-town, there are only three ſmall villages in the pariſh, called Trecroogo, Tregaller, and Trethevy. There are two holiday-fairs at South-Petherwin; the ſecond Tueſday in May, and the ſecond Tueſday in October. The manor of South-Petherwin belongs to the Biſhop of Exeter. Tremeal, formerly a ſeat of the Vyvyans, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Samuel Archer, Eſq., by purchaſe from Vyel Vyvyan, Eſq., of Trelowarren. Tregoddick, formerly the ſeat of a family of that name, is now a farm-houſe, belonging to Robert Fanſhaw, Eſq., commiſſioner of the dock-yard at Plymouth, who bought it a few years ago of the Tremaynes. The bartons of Trevozah and Landlake became the property of Jonas Morgan, Eſq., by marriage with the heireſs of Couch[b], in whoſe family they had been many years: the farm-houſe in the former barton has been occaſionally occupied by Mr. Morgan. Botaden, the ſeat of the Bligh family, which became extinct in 1740, after paſſing through ſeveral hands, is now a farm-houſe, the property of the coheireſſes of the late Mr. Effery. Treſmarrow, formerly a ſeat of the Pypers, paſſed by a female heir to the Vyvyans; it is now a farm-houſe, the property (by a late purchaſe) of Mr. Down. Treburey, formerly belonging to the family of Gedy, whoſe heireſs brought it to Sir John Eliot, was bequeathed by the late John Eliot, Eſq., of Treburſey, to the Honourable William Eliot, M.P., who has built a new houſe on the eſtate for his own reſidence.

In the pariſh-church are memorials of the families of Manaton of Trecarrell, Walton of Tremeal, and Couch and Morgan of Trevozah. The great tithes, formerly appropriated to the priory of St. Germans, are now veſted in the Univerſity of Oxford, who are patrons of the vicarage.

[a] In ſome records Naſenton, Naffeton, or Nanfyngton.

[b] A farm called Combe ſtill belongs to a younger branch of the family of Couch.

PHILLACK, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies about four miles and a half eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from St. Ives; but at high water the travelling diſtance is increaſed to nine miles: it is nine miles north-eaſt from Penzance, the ſame diſtance weſt-ſouth-weſt from Redruth, and nearly 10 miles north-weſt from Helſton: a daily bye-poſt comes from Marazion to Hayle copper-houſe, in this pariſh, where a weekly market on Saturdays has been eſtabliſhed, and a market-houſe built. The principal villages in this pariſh, beſides the church-town, are, Angallack, where is a tin ſmelting-houſe, being the firſt of the kind that was eſtabliſhed; Guilford; Loggan; Venton-Loggan; Hayle copper-houſe, above-mentioned, where the ſmelting and refining copper, and other manufactories are carried on upon a very extenſive ſcale; and the port of Hayle, where there is a conſiderable trade with Wales, for timber, coals, iron, and lime-ſtone, and with Briſtol, for earthenware, groceries, &c.: it is one of the chief places of export for the copper-ore of the weſtern mines.

Cayle-Caſtle, Caſtle-Cayle or Kayel, ſpoken of by Leland, with a moat and a keep, belongs to the heirs of John Curnow, Eſq.; there is a farm-houſe within the moat: we find no intimation of the ancient proprietors of this caſtle: another caſtle is ſpoken of by Leland, as almoſt at the mouth of the Hayle, called Rivier or Theodore's Caſtle; the ſite of which has been buried by the ſands. The Riviere eſtate belongs to the Corniſh Copper Company, who are poſſeſſed alſo of Trevaſſack, and part of Ventonleage. Tregliſſon is the property of Mr. Richard Nicholls.

The manor of Conarton extends over the greater part of this pariſh[t]: the barton of Bodrigy belonged ſucceſſively to the family of Cotwyne[u], of Sir John Godolphin, and of the families of Pendarves and Williams: it is now veſted in Meſſrs. Parminter and Millet, and the Rev. William Hockin, as heirs of the late John Curnow, Eſq., by whom it was purchaſed not many years ago: the houſe is occupied by the families of Parminter and Millet.

The Rev. William Hockin, the preſent incumbent, is patron of the rectory: it is united to Gwithian, of which Phillack is the mother-church. The injury done to the lands in this pariſh and Gwithian, by the ſands, has been already ſpoken of; the ſmoke of the ſmelting-houſes in the neighbourhood of the Hayle river has been almoſt equally ruinous, and has deſtroyed all traces of vegetation on two of the beſt eſtates in the pariſh. In this pariſh is Wheal-Alfred, one of the richeſt mines now worked in the county.[w]

PILLA-

[t] See p. 129. [u] Norden.

[w] The preſent produce of the mine is about 1,000 tons of copper per month, worth about 9 or 10l. pounds per ton. The land-owners who have an intereſt in this mine are, Mr. Richard Nicolls, two-ſixths;

PILLATON, in the deanery and in the middle diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about four miles nearly ſouth from Callington, which is the poſt-office town, and about ſix north-weſt from Saltaſh. The only village in this pariſh, beſides the church-town, is Penter's Croſs. There is a fair at Pillaton on Whit-Tueſday.

The manor of Pillaton was at an early period in the family of Inkpen[x]. In 1620, the manors of Pillaton and Hardenfaſt belonged to Thomas Moone, who had purchaſed them of Dame Dorothy Dillington, heireſs of John Charles, Eſq.[y]: this eſtate was afterwards in the Corytons; and having paſſed with Newton in St. Mellion, is now the property of Weſton Helyar, Eſq. The manor of Leigh-Durant, which belonged to the Dawneys, and paſſed with the heireſs of that family to the Courtenays, having eſcheated to the crown by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, was annexed, with other manors, to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford.

Pentillie-Caſtle was the ſeat of Sir James Tillie, who died about the year 1712, and directed by his will, that his body ſhould be depoſited, placed in a chair, ſitting, in the lower apartment of a ſmall building erected for that purpoſe, on an eminence overlooking the Tamar, which he called Mount Ararat[y]: Sir James Tillie left Pentilly to his ſiſter's ſon, James Woolley, who took the name of Tillie. The daughter and only child of his grandſon brought this eſtate to the late John Coryton, Eſq., whoſe ſon, John Tillie Coryton, Eſq., is the preſent proprietor. Mr. Coryton has lately pulled down the greater part of the old manſion, which, although it had nothing of the caſtellated character, was called Pentillie-Caſtle, and has erected for his own reſidence a Gothic manſion, from the deſigns of Mr. Wilkins, jun. Mr. Helyar is patron of the rectory of Pillaton.

ST. PINNOCK, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies about four miles nearly weſt-ſouth-weſt from Liſkeard, which is the poſt-office town, and about eight eaſt-north-eaſt from Loſtwithiel. The only village in this pariſh is Trevillis: the manor of that name belongs to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the Robartes family: it had been at an early period[z] in the Willington family: in

two-ſixths; the Honourable Mrs. Agar, James Buller, Eſq., M.P., and the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, Eſq., one-ſixth each; the remaining ſixth is ſubdivided.

[x] Eſch. Edw. I. and Edw. III.

[y] It appears that the directions of his will were not punctually complied with; for, on opening the lower apartment or vault, not long ago, his remains were found to have been depoſited in a coffin in the uſual way. His effigies in white marble, which was placed in the upper appartment, ſtill remains.

[z] Temp. Ric. II.

1620 it was in moieties between the families of Mohun and Robartes. The manor of Penvrane belonged to the ancient family of Silveſter, afterwards called Penvrane, before the year 1426; from them it is ſuppoſed to have paſſed in marriage, towards the latter part of the following century, to the Colyns: Elizabeth, daughter of John Colyn, brought it as a marriage-portion to the Treffry family: it has ever ſince paſſed with the Place eſtate, and is now the property of J. T. Auſten, Eſq. The barton was ſold a few years ago, by Mr. Auſten, to Mr. Raby.

There are two Bodranes in this pariſh, one of which belonged to an ancient family of that name, afterwards to the Hoblyns: one of theſe eſtates belongs to the heirs of the late Thomas Grylls, Eſq., of Helſton; the other to Mr. Bate. Tregow, formerly belonging to the Robartes family, afterwards to Sir James Laroche, Bart., is now the property of Mr. Samuel Rundle. The advowſon of the rectory of this pariſh is in thirds; one of theſe is veſted in Mr. Auſten, as lord of the manor of Penvrane, to which the whole was formerly annexed; another to J. T. Coryton, Eſq.; and a third to the Rev. Joſeph Pomery of Bodmin, by purchaſe from Bate.

POUGHILL, in the hundred of Stratton, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies one mile north-weſt from Stratton. The manor was given by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, to the abbey of Clive in Somerſetſhire: it was ſold by King James I. to George Salter and John Williams: Dr. Borlaſe ſays, that it belonged in his time to Mr. John Stanbury of Broomhill: it is now the property of Thomas Trood, Eſq., who purchaſed it of the late John Cunyngham Saunders, Eſq., an eminent ſurgeon in London, well known by his inſtitution of a hoſpital for diſeaſes of the eye, and his improvements in that department of ſurgery. This manor conſiſts only of a royalty, which extends over the pariſh, there being neither lands nor rent belonging to it.

William of Worceſter, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, written in the reign of Edward IV., relates that, in the year 1437, Nicholas Radford, counſel for the Lord Bonville againſt Thomas Earl of Devon, was ſlain in his own houſe at Poughill, by Thomas, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Earl, who afterwards ſucceeded to the title.

Flexbury, in this pariſh, the reſidence of Mr. Ralph Cole, belongs to the Rev. Charles Dayman. Maer is the property and reſidence of Richard Martyn Braddon, Eſq.; Broomhill, the property and late reſidence of Thomas Trood, Eſq. Reeds has been lately built by John Vikry Joſe, Eſq., for his own reſidence.

[a] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

The

The well-known battle of Stratton was fought in this pariſh, near the town of Stratton, on a hill called, from its having been the poſition of the Earl of Stamford, the parliamentary general, Stamford's Hill[b]: in the year 1713, a monument was erected on this ſpot, with the following inſcription,—"In this place the army of the rebels under the command of the Earl of Stamford received a ſignal overthrow by the valour of Sir Beville Granville and the Corniſh army, on Tueſday the 6th of May 1643, by George Lord Lanſdowne, comptroller of the houſehold, and one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate." This monument was taken down before the memory of any one now living: the tablet containing the inſcription was removed to Stratton, and fixed on the front of the market-houſe; when ſome alterations were made in that building, it was again removed, and placed in the front of the Tree inn, where it ſtill remains.

The great tithes of Poughill, which were appropriated to the priory of Launceſton, have been ſold in ſeveralties; thoſe of Flexbury, Hollabury, Coumbe, and Coumbe-parks, belong to George Boughton Kingdon, Eſq. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

POUNDSTOCK, in the hundred of Leſnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies 13 miles north-weſt from Launceſton, and ſix ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Stratton, which is the poſt-office town. The only village in this pariſh is Tregoll. There is a fair at Poundſtock on the Monday before Aſcenſion-day. Poundſtock was held under the manor of Launcels, as appears by the Exeter Domeſday. The manor of Weſt-Widemouth, in this pariſh, which had been granted by

[b] The following extract of a letter, from the Rev. Walter Harte to Biſhop Lyttelton, (preſerved in the Marquis of Buckingham's MS. library, at Stowe,) dated from Port-Eliot, Auguſt 13, 1743, thus deſcribes the ſite of the battle of Stratton:—

"With pleaſure, attention, and Clarendon's Hiſtory in my great-coat pocket, I ſurveyed the ground whereon the battle of Stratton was fought. 'Tis an oblong hill, with two batteries raiſed on its eminence, capable of containing near 4000 men, the number of the parliamentary army, drawn up in cloſe battalions. I thought Lord Clarendon the exacteſt of writers, till I reviewed the idea he had of this battle, and the place 'twas fought on, but *ex pede Herculem.*

"The front of this oblong hill lay due weſt, defended with a ſtraight lane, about 400 paces long, which ſerved for a breaſt-work. The ſouth and north parts were two ſharp angles; but front and angles were all aſcended to by a moderately gradual aſcent. As it happened, ſo the attack fell judiciouſly and naturally in four places, as I think the hiſtorian tells us; twice, perhaps, in the front, and at each angle, north and ſouth. (I learnt from tradition, that two ſmall parties marched in a ſemicircle, and made an attack unexpectedly at the angles.) You would think by Clarendon, an attack was made on the eaſt ſide; but that was impracticable, being exceedingly ſteep; ſkirted with wood, a rivulet, and moraſs at bottom.

"The error in the parliament-general was, lying open at too many places, not having ground enough to rectify any miſtake, and the impracticability of retreating; for the troops muſt tumble one over another, and no art could re-collect them."

Reginald

Reginald Earl of Cornwall to William Botterell or Bottreaux, in or about the reign of Henry II., paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the families of Hungerford and Haſtings: it was purchaſed of one of the Earls of Huntingdon by the Grenville family, and having paſſed with the Kilkhampton eſtate, is now the property of Lord Carteret.

The manor of Woolſton, which had long been in the Grenville family, and was one of their ſeats in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, upon a diviſion of the property of that family between the coheireſſes, fell to the ſhare of Lord Gower, and was ſold, about the year 1770, to the Rev. James Cotton, of whoſe repreſentatives it was purchaſed, about the year 1794, by the Right Honourable Lord de Dunſtanville, who is the preſent proprietor: the old manſion on this eſtate has been pulled down, and a farm-houſe built on the ſite. Lord de Dunſtanville has alſo the manor of Penlean, which was inherited by his anceſtors from the Heles, about the year 1674. An eſtate (probably the manor of Woolſton) was given by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, to the abbey of Clive in Somerſetſhire. The manor of Penhallam, partly in this pariſh[c], has lately been ſold, piece-meal, by the Rev. Charles Dayman.

Trebarfoot, the ſeat of an ancient family of that name, paſſed, by a female heir, to the Burgoynes: it was purchaſed, in 1804, of Mrs. Venning, heireſs of the Burgoyne family, by the Rev. Charles Dayman, vicar of Poundſtock. Penfowne, the ſeat of a family of that name, having been previouſly mortgaged, was ſold in 1759, under a decree of Chancery, to Mr. Prideaux of Dartmouth, of whom it was purchaſed by the Rev. Charles Dayman: both theſe eſtates have ſince been conveyed by him to his nephew, John Dayman, Eſq., of Padſtow. Calmady, which was the original ſeat of the family of that name, is now a farm-houſe, the property of their repreſentative, Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Eſq., who reſides at Lea-Wood in Devonſhire.

In the pariſh-church are memorials of the family of Trebarfoot, which became extinct in the year 1630.

The great tithes of Poundſtock, which were appropriated to the college of Slapton in Devonſhire, are now veſted in G. F. Collins Browne, Eſq.: after the Reformation they became the property of the Arundell family, of whom they were purchaſed, about the year 1780, by George Browne, Eſq., grandfather of the preſent proprietor: John Dayman, Eſq. is patron of the vicarage.

PROBUS, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about two miles and a half nearly weſt from Grampound; three north-weſt

[c] See p. 142.

from

from Tregony; and five eaſt-north-eaſt from Truro, which is the poſt-office town. A market on Mondays, long ſince diſuſed, was granted, in the year 1320, to the treaſurer of the cathedral of Exeter[d], to whom this church was appropriated; and two fairs, each for three days; one at the feſtival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt, the other at that of St. George the Martyr. There are now four fairs, all belonging to Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart.; two of them are veſted in him in right of his manor of Lanprobus, the ancient poſſeſſion of the college of Probus, and afterwards to the church of Exeter; one of the others was purchaſed of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn; they had both belonged to the family of Williams, and one of them is ſaid to have been granted, ſoon after the Reſtoration, in approbation of the loyalty of this pariſh during the civil war. They are all large fairs for horſes and cattle; and held April 5, April 23, July 5, and September 17.

The manor of Trelowthas was parcel of the poſſeſſions of the Bodrugans, and was granted with other eſtates, after the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, to the anceſtor of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who is the preſent proprietor. The manor of Tredenham was the property and original ſeat of the Tredenhams, who removed thence to Kellis in Cornely, and afterwards to Tregonan in St. Ewe: this manor was purchaſed of the Tredenham family, (which became extinct about the year 1708,) by Henry Hawkins, D.D., anceſtor of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. Sir Chriſtopher's ſeat is at Trewithan, in this pariſh, which barton was purchaſed, early in the laſt century, of Courtenay Williams, Eſq., by Philip Hawkins, Eſq. There is a view of Trewithan-houſe in Borlaſe's Natural Hiſtory of Cornwall.

The manor of Trewithgy, or Treworgy, was part of the poſſeſſions of the ancient family of Wolvedon, or Wulvedon of Wulvedon *alias* Golden, in this pariſh; the laſt male heir of which died in the year 1512, as appears by his epitaph in Probus church: their large eſtates paſſed by a female-heir to the Tregians or Tregyans, who built a magnificent manſion at Golden: this manſion, of which the ruins ſtill remain, was unfiniſhed when Leland viſited this county, in the reign of Henry VIII.: that author ſpeaks of it as "richly begon, and amply, but not ended." Francis Tregian, of Golden, being then 28 years of age, having been accuſed, in the year 1577, of recuſancy, and harbouring Cuthbert Mayne, a Romiſh prieſt, was found guilty; adjudged to have incurred a præmunire; his goods and eſtates ſeized, and himſelf impriſoned during the Queen's pleaſure; after having lain ſome time, and been ſubjected to great hardſhips in Launceſton gaol, his lady procured his removal to the King's Bench; he was afterwards removed to the Fleet, where, in 1593, he had been confined 13 years, his lady

[d] Rot. Cart. 14 Edw. II.

having

having lived with him during the whole time of his impriſonment: ſhe then had 18 children, 11 of whom had been born in the Fleet, and moſt of them then living. Norden, whoſe ſurvey muſt have been written about the year 1602, as he had evidently ſeen Carew's work then printed, ſays, "for his and his wife's recuſancie, and for ſome former obſerved offence committed, the land of Tregian was ſuſpended, and himſelf near 20 years impriſoned; but he is now at libertie, and liveth with ſufficient glorie nere London; havinge noe uſe of his lande, which was in the handes of the late Lorde Hunſdon, Lorde Chamberlaine to Her late Majeſtie. This gentleman's reliefe is thowght to grow by the bounty of ſuche as affecte his parte." In July 1606, we are told that Mr. Francis Tregian, then an ancient gentleman, arrived at Douay on his way to Spain. Tregian's eſtates, conſiſting of ſeveral manors and other lands, then eſtimated at nearly 500l. per annum, were given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir George Cary, afterwards Lord Hunſdon; whoſe widow, in the year 1607, ſold the whole (except a ſmall part which had been previouſly diſpoſed of by her huſband) to Francis Tregian the younger. Moſt of theſe eſtates, including the manor of Treworgy, and the barton of Golden, were alienated, either by this Francis, or by his younger brother Charles, (who ſurvived, and was in poſſeſſion of ſome of the eſtates in 1620,) to John Vincent[c]. Charles Tregian was in Cardinal Allen's family, and publiſhed a work entitled, "Planctus de Morte Cardinalis Alani." Ezekiel Groſſe, who became poſſeſſed of moſt of the Tregian property, purchaſed the barton of Golden of Vincent, and made it his reſidence; his only daughter and heir married the anceſtor of J. F. Buller, Eſq., the preſent proprietor of theſe eſtates. Golden has been long occupied as a farm-houſe: the dilapidated part conſiſts principally of a gateway and chapel, oppoſite to which is what is called the chaplain's apartment; and within is a ſmall room, with ſtone ſeats: they ſhow a dungeon under an old tower, in which Cuthbert Mayne is ſaid to have been confined.

Treworgy-houſe was ſucceſſively the ſeat, as leſſees, of the family of Williams, Harris, and Bone: it is now a farm-houſe of Mr. Buller's. Williams, the wealthy and charitable farmer, ſpoken of by Carew, was probably Williams of Treworgy; that writer ſpeaks of him as "grandfather to ſixtie perſons now living, and able lately to ride twelve myles in a morning, for being witneſs to the chriſtening of a child, to whom hee was great-great-grandfather." This Williams was anceſtor of the Williams's of Carvean, Treworgy, and Trehane, in this pariſh, and Truthan (in St. Erme), ſeveral times ſheriffs of the county[d]. Trehane

[c] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

[d] The late John Williams Hope, Eſq. was an immediate deſcendant of the Truthan branch of this family.

 belonged,

belonged, at an early period, to a family of that name, afterwards to the Scawens: the latter ſold it to John Williams, Eſq., of Carvean, who built a new houſe on this barton, now the ſeat of William Stackhouſe, Eſq., whoſe father, Dr. Stackhouſe, (brother of the Rev. Thomas Stackhouſe, author of the Hiſtory of the Bible, and the Body of Divinity,) acquired it by marriage with a coheireſs of the Williams' family. Carvean is now a farm-houſe of Mr. Buller's. There was another family of Williams of Treverne, in the pariſh of Probus[e], whoſe anceſtor, five generations before 1620, married the heireſs of Treverne: this family was a younger branch of that of Williams of Herringſton, in Dorſetſhire; the arms are different from thoſe of Williams of Treworgy.[f]

The manor of Trenowth belonged to the ancient family of that name, which became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII.; the coheireſſes married Boſcawen, Borlaſe, and Herle: this barton was inherited by the Herles[g], and was ſome time their ſeat: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of the Rev. George Moore, of Garlineck: the manor has been ſold in lots. The manor of Hellan was purchaſed of the Wollocombe family in 1753, by John Roberts, and is now the property of his nephew Matthew Roberts, Eſq., of Lamellan, in this pariſh. Trethower, ſome time a leaſehold ſeat of the family of Huddy, is now a farm-houſe, belonging to J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Eſq., as parcel of his manor of Cornely, otherwiſe Grogoth.

In the pariſh-church, which has a very handſome tower, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (within our remembrance, ſays Carew), is the monument of Thomas Hawkins, Eſq., and the memorial of Wolvedon, before-mentioned. The church of Probus, and the rectorial eſtate, called in the ſurvey of Domeſday, Lanprobus, belonged to a college of canons at this place: this college conſiſted anciently of a dean, and five prebendaries: the dean had the patronage of the prebends: in 1268, Henry de Bollegh, Dean of Probus, conveyed the patronage to the Biſhop of Exeter, and his ſucceſſors for ever; probably he was the laſt dean. The prebendaries continued till the Reformation, when the college was diſſolved, and penſions were aſſigned them: previouſly to this, they had each certain glebes, and portions of tithes, which were aſſigned by Biſhop Stapleton in 1312. The church of Probus, with the right of nominating the prebendaries and the vicar, had before that time been granted by the Biſhop to the treaſurer of

[e] Said at leaſt in the pedigrees to be in Probus, but no place or houſe of the name is now known.

[f] See p. cxvii, and p. clxiii.

[g] It paſſed in the ſame manner as Prideaux, and was purchaſed of the repreſentatives of Dr. Kendall's daughters. See p. 206.

the church of Exeter, and his ſucceſſors: in this grant no mention is made of a dean[g]. The lands belonging to the prebendaries, conſtituting the manor of Lanprobus, were granted by King Edward VI., in 1549, to Sir Thomas Pomeroy, and are now the property of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, Bart. The great tithes are now appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the Biſhop is patron of the vicarage. The ſite of the college is ſuppoſed to have been near the church-yard, between the ſchool-houſe and the pariſh road: the ſchool-houſe is ſuppoſed to have been a chapel. There were chapels alſo at Golden, Hellan, Trelowthas, and Treworgy, and a ſmall chapel or oratory in Trenowth wood, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary. The Exeter regiſters ſpeak alſo of a chapel of St. George.[h]

A grammar-ſchool at Probus was founded by Mr. John Williams of Treworgy, in 1688, and endowed with a ſalary of 10l. per annum: this ſchool was formerly one of the principal ſeminaries in Cornwall[i]: but in conſequence of the ſmallneſs of the ſalary, it has not, of late, been kept up as a grammar-ſchool; but only for reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. There is another reading-ſchool, endowed with the intereſt of 100l. by Mrs. Hawkins.

QUETHIOCK, or QUITHIOCK, (anciently Cruetheke,) in the deanery and in the middle diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies four miles nearly eaſt of Liſkeard, which is the poſt-office town, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth-weſt of Callington. The principal village in this pariſh, except the church-town, is Trehuneſt.

The manors of Trehunſey, Penpoll, and Hammett, and the barton of Trecorne, formerly eſteemed a manor, are the property of John Tillie Coryton, Eſq.: Penpoll and Hammett have been long in his family: Penpoll was formerly in moieties, one of which had paſſed by purchaſe from Corbett to Kekewich, and from the latter to Coryton before 1620; the other was purchaſed by Coryton of Sprye, to whom it had been conveyed by Francis Tregian, Eſq., the younger[k]. The manor of Hammett had been, at an early period, in the family of Bruyn[l]. Trehunſey was ſucceſſively in the families of Chiverton, Batt, Gotley, and Raſhleigh. Trehunſey, formerly a ſeat of the Chivertons, is now a farm-houſe: Hollough-wood, or Holwood, formerly the ſeat of a younger branch of the Bonds of Earth, is now a farm-houſe, belonging to Mr. John Rogers, whoſe father purchaſed it

[g] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.
[h] Ibid.
[i] Polwhele's Literary Hiſtory of Cornwall, p. 57.
[k] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.
[l] Eſch. Hen. IV.—Edw. IV.

of the repreſentatives of the Bonds. Leigh, many years the ſeat of a family of that name, long ſince extinct, is now occupied as a farm-houſe by the proprietor, Mr. William Hambly.

The great tithes of Quithiock were, in 1337, appropriated to a chantry at Haccomb, in Devonſhire[m]: they are now veſted in Sir Henry Carew, Bart., of Haccomb, whoſe anceſtors, the Courtenays, appear to have been, in the reign of Henry VI., patrons of the chantry[n]: the Biſhop of Exeter is patron. There was formerly a chapel at Towen in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Mary.[o]

An alms-houſe for poor widows was founded at Quithiock by one of the Coryton family. The endowment, if there ever was any, has been loſt, and no further particulars are known reſpecting its foundation.

RAME, in the deanery and in the ſouth diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of Cornwall, near the point of land, called from this village Rame-head: it is four miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt (acroſs the ferry) from Plymouth-dock, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are the church-town and Cawſand.

The manor of Rame belonged, at an early period, to the Rames, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the Durnfords and Edgcumbes: the latter became poſſeſſed of it in or about the reign of Henry V.: it is now the property of their deſcendant, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who is patron of the rectory. The barton of Rame, now called Rame-place, has paſſed through ſeveral hands, and is now the property and reſidence of Thomas Edwards, Eſq. The manor of Combe, which, in the reign of Edward IV., belonged to the Baſtard family, has long merged in that of Rame.[p]

There was formerly a chapel on the Rame-head, dedicated to St. Michael[q], of which there are ſome remains. Rame-head is the neareſt point of land to the Edyſtone light-houſe. Cawſand-bay is formed by part of this pariſh.

REDRUTH, a conſiderable market-town, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies on the road from Launceſton to the Land's-end, 49 miles from the former, 27¼ from the latter, and 262¼ from London.

[m] Borlaſe's Collections. [n] See Eſch. 5 Hen. VI. 21. [o] Borlaſe's Collections.
[p] Eſch. 13 Edw. IV. (under the name of Glynn.)
[q] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

Two markets at this place, on Tueſday and Saturday, were granted in 1332 to William Baſſet, together with two fairs, each for four days, at Michaelmas and at the feſtival of St. Peter *ad vincula*. In 1502, John Baſſet, Eſq., of Tehidy, then Lord of Redruth, had a grant of a weekly market at Redruth, and three fairs, April 21, July 23, and October 1. The markets were for a long time diſcontinued, and only the fairs kept. In Oliver Cromwell's time, Mr. Buller, of Morvall, procured a charter for a market on Fridays, which is ſaid to have been confirmed by King Charles II. Mr. Tonkin obſerves, that the market was continued in his time, and enjoyed by the Buller family. There are now two weekly markets held on Wedneſdays and Fridays: the latter, being the moſt conſiderable, is a great corn-market; Tonkin ſpeaks of it as being, in his time, the beſt in the weſt of England. There are now three fairs; May 2, Auguſt 3, and October 12; chiefly for cattle, and oſier manufactures. The two former, and the markets, are the property of James Buller, Eſq., M.P.; the other, commonly called Roaſt-gooſe-fair, belongs to Lord De Dunſtanville. Redruth, in conſequence of its ſituation, in the midſt of the mining-diſtrict, has greatly increaſed in population. Its principal increaſe has been during the laſt century, ſince the working of the copper-mines, it having been in the proportion of at leaſt ſix to one, as appears by the average of baptiſms. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 4,924; in 1811, 5,903, according to the returns made to parliament at thoſe periods. The principal villages in the pariſh of Redruth are, Plaingwary and Redruth-Highway: the former was, as its name denotes, the playing-place, and there are ſtill the remains of one of thoſe rounds, in which the ancient plays were performed.

Lord De Dunſtanville claims right of freewarren over the pariſh, as appertenant to his manor of Tehidy. The manor of Tolgooſe or Tolgus belonged ſucceſſively to the Wolvedons and Tregians; and having paſſed with the Golden eſtate, is now the property of James Buller, Eſq., M.P., who has alſo the manor of Treworgie in this pariſh. The barton of Tolgooſe, which was ſome time the ſeat of the family of Renfrey, and paſſed by marriage to that of Huſſey, is now a farm-houſe: this barton has produced vaſt quantities of tin and copper.

The manor of Treleigh belonged alſo to the Tregians, and, at a later period, to the Eriſeys, of whom it was purchaſed by the laſt of the ancient family of Pollard, who had long inhabited the barton, and became extinct in 1731. The manor and barton (on which is now a farm-houſe) were afterwards purchaſed of their repreſentatives by Mr. Edward Moore, and are now veſted in the

coheireſſes of his deſcendant, the late John Moore Knighton, Eſq.[r] The manor of Treruff has long been in the Trefuſis family, and is now the property of Lord Clinton. The manor of Trefula, one of the eſtates which paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, from the family of Hiwis, to thoſe of Coleſhill, Arundell, and Whittington, was divided into ſeveralties among the coheirs of the latter. One of the coheireſſes of Whittington married an anceſtor of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., who now poſſeſſes a fifth and a ſixtieth part of this eſtate: the remainder is the property of John Scorrier, Eſq. The barton-houſe of Nether-Trefula, now in ruins, was ſome time the reſidence of the family of Haweis, to whom the greater part of the barton belonged. Treworkie, ſome time a ſeat of the Howells, afterwards of the family of Haweis, and ſtill the property of the latter, is in the occupation of Mr. William Jenkin.

The pariſh-church, dedicated to St. Uny, is ſituated nearly half a mile from the town: it was rebuilt about the year 1770: Lord de Dunſtanville is patron of the rectory; the advowſon of which has been, from time immemorial, annexed to the manor of Tehidy. There are the remains of a chapel in the town, near the road, dedicated to St. Rumon. Mr. Tonkin ſays, that it was unroofed in his time, but that divine ſervice had been performed in it within the memory of perſons then living. There are meeting-houſes at Redruth for the quakers and anabaptiſts; the methodiſts have two in the town, and a third in the north part of the pariſh.

A large ſchool-houſe was built by ſubſcription at Redruth, in the year 1803; and a ſalary raiſed by the ſame means for a maſter to teach Latin, arithmetic, &c.; but the ſubſcription having been diſcontinued, the ſchool was afterwards kept open by the maſter on his own account. There is a Sunday-ſchool for about 150 boys and girls, attended by gratuitous teachers.

ROCHE, more frequently but improperly now written ROACH, lies in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, five miles nearly eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from St. Columb, which is the poſt-office town; the ſame diſtance north-north-weſt from St. Auſtell, and ſix and a half ſouth-weſt from Bodmin. The principal villages, excluſively of the church-town, are, Belovely and Tregoſs.

The manor of Tregarrick is ſaid to have belonged to the family of De Rupe, or De la Roche, which became extinct in 1357: it is ſaid that the heireſs

[r] Mr. Knighton left three daughters, coheireſſes, one of whom is unmarried; the others married George Drake, Eſq., and Captain Chadwick.

married

married Blundell, who took the name of Roche; the deſcendant of this family, in the reign of Henry VIII., left four daughters coheireſſes, three of whom marrried into the families of Forteſcue, Penkevil, and Boſcawen: this manor having been inherited by the latter, is now the property of Lord Viſcount Falmouth. The manor of Tremoderet, in this pariſh, belonged alſo, at an early period, to the family of De la Roche[s], afterwards to the Bodrugans: after the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, it was granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, anceſtor of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who is the preſent proprietor. The advowſon, which in 1620 was in moieties between the families of Arundell and Kendall[t], is now veſted in truſtees, under the will of the late John Thornton, Eſq., of Clapham. The pariſh-church is ſaid to have been dedicated to St. Gomonda: the name of the pariſh is ſometimes improperly written St. Roche; whereas it was called Roche long before the only ſaint in the Calendar of that name was born[u]; and no doubt was ſo denominated from the remarkable rock (already deſcribed), which is ſituated about a quarter of a mile ſouth-eaſt from the church: on this rock, are the ruins of a ſmall chapel dedicated to St. Michael. There was a chapel, with a cemetery, at Holywell, near Tremoderet.

Hainſborough or Henſborough, which Carew calls the arch-beacon of Cornwall, commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect, is partly in this pariſh.[x]

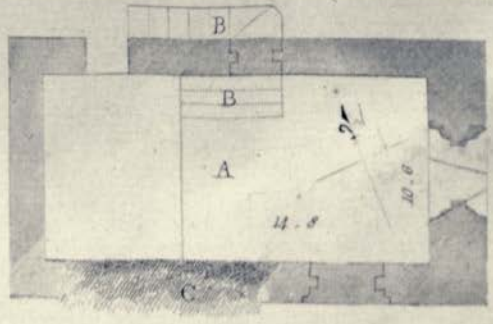
RUAN-LANIHORNE, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about two miles and a half ſouth-weſt from Tregony, which is the poſt-office town, and about five miles and a half eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from Truro. The only village, beſides the church-town, is Treworga. Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſed that Ruan-Lanihorne was formerly a market-town[y]. It ſeems not improbable that the market at Shepeſtall, granted to John Arcedekne in 1335[z], was in this pariſh: Thomas Arcedekne, when ſummoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I., was deſcribed as of Shepeſtall. We have not been able to find any place ſo called in the county; the circumſtance of the ancient property and reſidence of the Arcedeknes being in this pariſh, and of there being a field adjoining to this pariſh, called Little Shepeſtall, renders it probable, that though the name has been long

[s] Deed of the year 1259, among the Arundell papers.
[t] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.
[u] St. Roche of Montpelier, who died in 1327.
[x] See p. clxxxv.
[y] See Polwhele's Hiſtory of Cornwall, vol. ii. p. 215.
[z] Rot. Cart. 9 Edw. III. See p. xxxix.

forgotten,

North East View of Roche Rock and Hermitage.

Arch of the East Window.



A. The Chapel. The dotted line shews the form and dimensions of the Cell under it.
B. B. Steps cut out of the Rock, leading from the Cell up to the Chapel.
C. Rock.

10 feet

Plan of the Chapel and Hermitage

S. Lysons del.

J. Basire sculp.

forgotten, the ſeat of the Arcedeknes in this place might formerly have been called Shepeſtall. The manors of Lanihorne and Ellerkey, in this pariſh, and Veryan, were certainly the ancient property of the Arcedeknes, whoſe chief reſidence was at a caſtle in Lanihorne. William of Worceſter ſpeaks of it as ſtanding, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, temp. Edward IV. A coheireſs of Arcedekne married Lucy; and the coheireſſes of Sir William Lucy married into the families of Corbett and Vaux. One moiety of the manor of Lanihorne, being deſcribed as lately parcel of the poſſeſſions of Sir William Vaux attainted, was granted in 1462 to Avery Cornburgh[z]: this moiety paſſed by purchaſe to the Tregians, and in 1620 belonged to Ezekiel Groſſe; the other moiety was then veſted in Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. The manors of Lanihorne and Ellerkey now belong to Francis Gregor, Eſq., of Trewarthenick, by purchaſe from Sir William Moleſworth. They were formerly held under the honor of Launceſton, by the annual render of a brace of grey-hounds[a]. There are now no remains of Lanihorne caſtle: Leland deſcribes it "as a caſtelle of an eight towers, then decaying for lak of coverture." Tonkin deſcribes a large tower, which was pulled down in 1718; and ſays, that within 30 years of the time of his writing, ſix out of eight towers of the caſtle had been ſtanding: ſome cottages have been built on the ſite. The learned John Whitaker, B.D., who is well known in the literary world as the author of "The Hiſtory of Mancheſter," the "Defence of Mary Queen of Scots," and other eſteemed works, was about 30 years the reſident rector of Ruan-Lanihorne, died there in the 73d year of his age, November 4th, 1808, and lies buried within the rails of the communion-table. The manor of Ardevora extends over part of this pariſh. The barton of Trelonk is held on leaſe by Mr. John Brown, under Sir William Lemon, Bart. Treviles, in this pariſh, formerly a farm-houſe, was purchaſed by the late John Luke, Eſq. for his own reſidence, and is now the ſeat of his ſon, Rear-Admiral William Luke. The rectory of Ruan-Lanihorne is in the patronage of Corpus-Chriſti College in Oxford.

RUAN-MAJOR, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about eight miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from Helſton, which is the poſt-office town. The manor of Eriſey belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of that name, which became extinct in the year 1722, and paſſed with their heireſs to Colonel John Weſt: it has been ſince purchaſed by the Falmouth family, and is now the property of Lord Viſcount Falmouth. About two-thirds of the

[z] Rot. Parl. V. 586.

[a] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

barton

barton are in this parish, the remainder in Grade. The manor-house, which was the seat of the Erisseys, and was rebuilt about the year 1620, stands partly in each parish. The barton of Penhale, parcel of the manor of Erisey, belongs, also, to Lord Falmouth.

The church of Ruan-Major, described as in Tyrath, belonged to the Carminows, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the Treverbins and Reskymers. The patronage of the rectory is now vested in the Rev. William Robinson, in whose family it has been for a considerable time. There are the remains of an ancient chapel about the centre of the parish.

RUAN-MINOR, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about 10 miles nearly south-south-east from Helston, which is the post-office town. The principal village in this parish is Cadgwith, a populous fishing-cove. The manor of Tretheves, Lucies, and Rosswick, chiefly in this parish and Grade, was, in ancient times, in the Carminows: on the partition between the coheiresses of Carminow, it was allotted to Trevarthian, whose heiress brought it to the Reskymers: John Reskymer was in possession in 1620: it was afterwards in the Bellots, of whom it was purchased in 1704 by the Robinsons: having been alienated by the latter to the late Mr. Fonnereau, it was purchased of him, about the year 1780, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., who is the present proprietor. The Robinsons had a seat at Cadgwith. The advowson of the rectory, which had before passed with the manor above-mentioned, was retained by the Robinsons, and still belongs to that family. The Rev. Thomas Robinson, rector of this parish, author of "Reasons for the Belief of a Christian," and other works, died in the month of April 1814. The rector of this parish, by ancient usage and prescription, claims a right (which always is admitted) of sending a horse into a certain field, in the parish of Landewednack, whenever it is cropped with corn, and taking away as many sheaves as the horse can carry on his back.

ST. SAMPSON, commonly known in the neighbourhood by its ancient name of Glant, is situated in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, about four miles south-south-east from Lostwithiel, and about three north from Fowey, which is the post-office town. The principal village in St. Sampson is Golant or Glant, which formerly gave name to the parish. The manor or honor of Lantyan, in this parish, was among the ancient possessions of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. On the attainder of Margaret Countess of Salisbury[b], who was beheaded

[b] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 222.

in

in 1541, it fell to the crown. This eſtate is now the property of William Raſhleigh, Eſq., M.P.: the Raſhleighs were poſſeſſed of it, as early as the year 1620. The Earls of Saliſbury had a caſtle here, the ſite of which is called Caſtle-Dore: William of Worceſter, in his Itinerary (temp. Edw. IV.), ſpeaks of it as a dilapidated caſtle, by the name of Dirford, near Golonant.

Pencoite, or Penquit, was the ſeat of a family of that name, afterwards of the Barrets, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Preſtwoods: the laſt mentioned family poſſeſſed it as late as the year 1734: it is now the ſeat of Thomas Graham, Eſq., being held on leaſe under the Raſhleighs, who purchaſed of Preſtwood. Great-Torfrey, ſome time a ſeat of the family of Couch, was purchaſed of them, in 1804, by Mr. Sleman, the preſent proprietor and occupier.

This pariſh was formerly a chapelry to Tywardreth. In 1507, there was an agreement between the inhabitants of the chapelry and the pariſhioners of Tywardreth, about a cemetery at the chapel of St. Sampſon at *Gullant*[d]: from this time, probably, it has been deemed a ſeparate pariſh. Mr. Raſhleigh is impropriator of St. Sampſon's, and patron of the curacy. The tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth: the great tithes were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Kendall, Eſq., who ſold to the Barrets; the ſmall tithes were granted by King Henry VIII. to ——— Curzon.

SANCREED, or SANCREET, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies ſix miles and a half nearly north-eaſt from the Land's-end, and three and a half nearly weſt from Penzance, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Bejouans, Boſvennen, Botreah, Sellan, Trenuggo, and Tregonnebris.

The manor of Tregonnebris, the only manor now known in the pariſh, is in ſeveralties between James Buller, Eſq., M.P., by inheritance from Groſſe; Meſſrs. Alexander Marrack, George Hoſken, and Paſcoe Ellis. Boſvennen, formerly eſteemed a manor, belonged, in the reign of Edward IV., to the family of Phelip[e]: the barton, on which is now a farm-houſe, is the property of Mrs. Hunt. The bartons of Botreah, belonging to the family of Uſteck, and Sellon, belonging to John Borlaſe Eſq., are occupied alſo by farm-houſes. Drift, which we ſuppoſe to be the ſame as Driff, which was the ancient ſeat of the Trewrens, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. Alexander Marrack, and Mr. Peter Harvey.

Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

[d] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

[e] See Rot. Pat. 20 Edw. IV.

The great tithes are appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage. There are the remains of three ancient chapels in this parish; chapel Uny, in the small village of Brahan; another in the small village of Bosence; and a third on Chapel-downs.

SENNEN, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, is the most westerly parish in England, lying near the Land's-end, about eight miles and half west-south-west from Penzance, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are, Mayon (called by Martyn, Mean), Penrose, and Trevear. Mean is the last village towards the Land's-end. The large stone spoken of by Dr. Borlase, called Table-Mean, concerning which there is a tradition that three Kings once dined together at it on a journey to the Land's-end, is in this village, in which is a house of entertainment for travellers: on the western side of its sign is inscribed, "The first Inn in England;" on the eastern side, "The last Inn in England." The Land's-end, which, according to Dr. Berger[f], is 391 feet above the level of the sea; Cape Cornwall[g], and Whitsand-bay, are in this parish: it was at this bay that King Stephen landed on his first arrival in England; also King John on his return from the conquest of Ireland, and Perkin Warbeck in the reign of Henry VIII.: near this bay is the site of an ancient castle, called Castle-Mean. The manor of Mean or Mayon, as it is now spelt, belongs to Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., and Dionysius Williams, Esq. The barton of Penrose was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the seat of the family of Jones: it is now the property of Lord Falmouth. The barton of Treveare was some time the seat of the Ellis family: a part of this estate was, by purchase, the property of the late Rev. Edward Giddy; the remainder belongs to ——Thackworth, Esq. The houses on these bartons are now occupied by farmers.

Sennen is parcel of the deanery of St. Burian, to which this is a daughter-church: the dean has the great tithes. There are the remains of a chapel near Whitsand-bay.

On one of the rocks called the Longships, off this coast, is a light-house, constructed in 1797, by Mr. Smith, under the directions of the Trinity-house.

SHEVIOCK, in the deanery and in the south division of the hundred of East, lies two miles south-south-east from St. Germans, which is the post-office town, and seven miles west from Plymouth-dock. The principal village in this parish

[f] See his Paper in the Geological Transactions.

[g] See p. clxxxiv.

is

is Crafthole. Crafthole, called in ancient records, Croftil-borowe, had formerly a weekly market on Wedneſdays, granted in 1314 to Nicholas Dawnye[h], then lord of Sheviock, with a fair for three days at the feſtival of St.James: the market has been long diſcontinued: there is now at this place a cattle fair (of late eſtabliſhment), held at Ladyday, and a holyday fair (of long ſtanding) on Eaſter Tueſday. Carew, ſpeaking of this village, ſays, "a poore village, but a much frequented thorow-fare, ſomewhat infamous, not upon any preſent deſerts, but through an inveterate byword; *viz.* that it is peopled with 12 dwellings, and 13 cuckolds: for as the dwellings are more than doubled, ſo I hope the cuckolds are leſſe than ſingled. Howſoever, many wayfarers make themſelves glée, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who againe, eſpecially the women, (like the Campellians in the north and the London bargers,) forſlow not to baigne them, (unleſſe they plead their heels the faſter,) with a worſe perfume than Jugurth found fault with in the dungeon, where the Romanes buried him alive, to attend his lanquiſhing and miſerable death." At Wrinkle-Cove is an ancient pier, and a conſiderable pilchard-fiſhery.

The manor of Sheviock was anciently in the family of De Alneto, Dannye, or Dawney, of whom Nicholas had ſummons to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward I.: their heireſs brought it to the Courtenays[i]. On the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, in 1538, this manor eſcheated to the crown, and was granted in 1554, by King Edward VI., to Sir Walter Mildmay, and by him ſold in 1558 to Thomas Carew, Eſq.: it is now the property of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew, M.P., repreſentative of the ancient family of Carew. Mr. Pole Carew purchaſed in 1798, under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, the manor or borough of Crafthole or Crofthole, which, after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, had been annexed to the duchy of Cornwall.

In the pariſh-church are ſome ancient monuments, ſaid by Carew to be of the Dannye or Dawney family: one of them appears to be that of Sir Edward Courtenay, who married the heireſs of Dawney [k]. Mr. Carew is impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

[h] Rot. Cart. 8 Edw. II. Dugdale ſays, two markets, Wedneſday and Friday: Wedneſday only is mentioned in the charter.

[i] Edward Courtenay, third ſon of Hugh, Earl of Devon, in the fourteenth century, married Emmeline, the heireſs of Dawney.

[k] See the account of Ancient Sepulchral Monuments.

SITHNEY, commonly called Sinney, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about two miles nearly weſt-north-weſt of Helſton. The principal villages, excluſively of the church-town, are Gwavas, St. Johns, Lanner-vean, Millingoos, Penroſe, Portleven, Proſpidnick, Tregooſe, Trevarnoe, and Truthall. At St. John's, which almoſt adjoins the town of Helſton, was the hoſpital or priory of St. Mary Magdalen, or St. John the Baptiſt, ſaid to have been founded by one of the Killegrews: Biſhop Stafford, when he was at Helſton in 1411, granted an indulgence to all benefactors to the poor of this hoſpital: its revenues, at the time of the diſſolution of religious houſes, were valued at 12l. 6s. 4d.[m]: this hoſpital is ſaid to have been dependant on the priory of St. Michael's Mount.

The manor of Truthall is ſaid, by Hals, to have belonged to the Knights-Hoſpitallers, but we do not find it enumerated by Dugdale among the ample poſſeſſions of that fraternity: it is more likely that it belonged to the priory of St. John before-mentioned. After the Reformation, we find it in the family of Nants or Nance[n], who were ſucceeded by the Arundells of Tolverne. The firſt Arundell of Truthall was Captain John Arundell, an active royaliſt in the reign of Charles I., who, after the Reſtoration, was made duputy-governor of Pendennis caſtle. Truthall was purchaſed of the Arundells by the late Mr. Juſtice Buller, and is ſtill veſted in his family. The manor-houſe is now occupied by a farmer.

The manor of Penroſe was, from an early period, the property, and its barton the reſidence, of the ancient family of that name, which became extinct by the death of John Penroſe, Eſq., in 1744. Mrs. Cuming, niece of Mr. Penroſe[o], who inherited under her uncle's will, ſold this eſtate in 1770 to John Rogers, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. Penroſe, now the ſeat of Mr. Rogers, is near the ſmall lake already deſcribed, called Looe-pool[p]: this lake was meaſured in 1771, and found to contain 163 ſtatute acres; but it varies according to the ſeaſon of the year. The ſurrounding ſcenery is very beautiful; the lake abounds in water-fowls, and a peculiar ſpecies of trout, called the Looe-trout. The Treville family formerly held lands near Helſton, by the ſervice of providing a boat and nets for the King's uſe in Looe-pool, during the whole time of his ſtay, whenever he ſhould viſit Helſton.[q]

The manor of Fenton or Venton-Vedna, in this pariſh, was purchaſed in 1768, by Sir William Lemon, Bart., of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., and others, being the repreſentatives of the Lowers. A conſiderable part of the lands of this manor belongs to John Rogers, Eſq. The manor of Trannack belongs to Lord

[m] Dugdale. [n] Norden. [o] See p. cx. [p] See p. clxxxix. [q] Hals, from Placita temp. Edw. I.

Falmouth:

Falmouth: Mrs. Cuming, as heireſs of the Penroſes, has a moiety of the tenement. The manor of Priſpidnick, which belonged to the Arundells, was purchaſed of Lord Arundell by Chriſtopher Wallis, Eſq. The manor of Penventon, which had been in the Killegrews, was ſold in parcels in the year 1690. The manor of Antron belonged to an ancient family of that name, whoſe heireſs, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, brought it to the Paynters: it was purchaſed of the latter in 1670, by the Hoblyns, the deſcendant of whom (the Rev. Robert Hoblyn) ſold the barton to John Rogers, Eſq., late commander of one of His Majeſty's packet-boats, and the manor to Meſſrs. Grylls, Borlaſe, and Scott, ſolicitors at Helſtone. Captain Rogers reſides at Antron-lodge.

Trevarnoe, formerly the ſeat of a family of that name, is now the property and reſidence of Chriſtopher Wallis, Eſq. Gwavas, ſome time the ſeat of an extinct family of that name, is now occupied by a farmer: a moiety of the barton belongs to John Rogers, Eſq.; the other moiety to William Carlyon, Eſq. and Mrs. Elizabeth Veale, as repreſentatives of the Gwavas family.[f]

In the pariſh-church are memorials for John Arundell, Eſq. (the firſt of that family who poſſeſſed Truthall), ſon of Thomas, 1671; and Richard Hoblyn of Antron, 1692. A tomb-ſtone had enough of the inſcription remaining, in Borlaſe's time, to ſhew it to have been that of Bernard Penroſe, prior of St. John's hoſpital, who died in 1532.[g] The great tithes, which were formerly appropriated to the college of Glaſeney, and which, ſince the Reformation, were in the family of Paynter, are now the propery of Admiral Spry. The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a free chapel at Truthall, with a cemetery: the ruins of the chapel remained in Tonkin's time.

SOUTHILL, in the deanery and middle diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies about three miles nearly north-weſt from Callington, which is the poſt-office town, and eight north-eaſt from Liſkeard.

The great manor or franchiſe of Callilond or Kalliland, to which the church of Southill was appendant, is of very extenſive juriſdiction: it belonged formerly to the baronial family of Stafford[h]: two-thirds of this manor paſſed from the Staffords, by a coheireſs, to Willoughby Lord Brook, and are now veſted in Lord

[f] The coheireſſes married Carlyon and Veale.

[g] MS. Collections. A coffin was ſome years ago found in a field at Higher-Penroſe, with an inſcription on it, purporting it to have been that of the above-mentioned Bernard Penroſe.

[h] Carew's Survey, f. 41. b.

Clinton:

Clinton: the other third part was in the crown, and granted by King Richard III. to John Coryton, Eſq. of Newton: this belonged, in 1620, to the Glanvilles[n], and is now veſted in Richard Strode, Eſq.

Manaton, in this pariſh, many years the ſeat of a family of that name, is now the property of Sir W. P. Call, Bart.: there is a farm-houſe on the barton; the old manſion of the Manatons is dilapidated. Lord Clinton is patron of the rectory.

ST. STEPHENS in Brannell lies in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, four miles nearly weſt from St. Auſtell, which is the poſt-office town, and ſeven north-eaſt from Truro. The manor of Brannell was granted by King John to Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who gave it to Richard de Cornubia or Cornwall, his natural ſon by Joan de Valletort (widow of Sir Alexander Oakeſton). From the Cornwalls it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the families of Hendower, Tregarthyn, and Tanner. It was mortgaged by the latter to Sir John Baber, who afterwards purchaſed the equity of redemption of the heireſſes of that family. Sir John Baber ſold this manor and Trethoſa to Thomas Pitt, Eſq. of Boconnoc: having ſince paſſed with that eſtate, they are now, in right of his lady, the property of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville. The manor-houſe of Brannell, called Court, has been pulled down: the Tanners were the laſt family who inhabited it. Godfrey de Cornwall, a Carmelite frier, author of ſeveral learned works about the year 1300, was of the family of Cornwall above-mentioned, and ſaid to have been born at Court.

The manor of Bodinneck belonged to the Carminows of Boconnoc, from whom it paſſed to the Courtenays: it was afterwards in the family of Pye, and was ſold by them to John Tanner, Eſq., M.P. for Grampound, who made Bodinneck his reſidence: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of Lord Grenville. The manor of Tolgarrick has long been in the Trevanion family, and is now the property of J. P. T. B. Trevanion, Eſq. The barton of Trenague was the original reſidence of the Trethewey family, who had ſeats alſo at Mellidor, Penhale, and Tregargas, in this pariſh: theſe are all now farm-houſes. Reſuggac, which in 1620 belonged to the Robartes family, was many years the ſeat of the Truſcotts:

[n] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

it

it is now a farm-houſe, held on leaſe by the repreſentatives of the late Admiral of that name, under Lord Grenville.

In the pariſh-church is the tomb of Hugh Wolridge, a phyſician, who died in 1652, in the 30th year of his age[x]. This church is conſolidated with thoſe of St. Michael-Caerhayes, and St. Dennis, forming an united rectory, which is a ſinecure, and a vicarage. St. Michael is the mother-church, but St. Dennis and St. Stephen are ſeparate pariſhes. The rectory and vicarage are held by the ſame incumbent: Lord Grenville is patron.

In this pariſh are the clay-pits already ſpoken of.[y]

ST. STEPHENS, near Saltaſh, lies a mile weſt-ſouth-weſt from that town (which is within the pariſh), in the deanery and in the ſouth diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are Buraton, Carkeel, and Trematon. The manor and honor of Trematon, in this pariſh, was held under Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, in the reign of William Rufus, by Reginald de Valletort, whoſe deſcendant, Roger de Valletort, the laſt heir male of the family, gave it to Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans. In the year 1315, Peter Corbet and Henry de Pomeroy commenced a ſuit in parliament, with a view of recovering this eſtate, on the grounds that the ſaid Roger was not in his right mind when he made the deed of gift. The pro-

[x] On this tomb is the following epitaph:—

"Ingenuas didicit (quas optime coluit) artes;
Ægrotis didicit pharmaca ſana dare.
In Chriſto didicit tantum ſuccumbere morti;
Deſinit ulterius diſcere Doctor Hugo.

"Borne at Penkevell, and in Cambridge bred
A ſcholler, in Breda I ſtudied
Phiſicke, till, forced by her unkindly aire
Back to my country to make my repaire;
Sicke I return'd, though furniſhed with ſkill
To cure, and did cure others that were ill:
But my grief ſcorning to give ground to art,
Left me not till 'tad made my ſoule depart;
She glad to doo't, in Creede I chanc'd to dye,
But in St. Stephen's choſe entomb'd to lye."

[y] See p. clxxxii.

ceedings,

ceedings, which had been ſome time dormant, were renewed in 1327, but, as it appears, without ſucceſs: a compromiſe afterwards took place, for in 1339 we find Henry de Pomeroy, in conſideration of an annuity of 40l., releaſing to Edward the Black Prince all right and title to the honor and caſtle of Trematon, as heir of Roger de Valletort: the preceding year this eſtate had been annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. The Prince granted the manor of Trematon for life to Sir Nigel Loring[a], who had been his brave companion in arms during the wars with France, and who, it is probable, made Trematon-Caſtle his occaſional reſidence. Sir Nigel had eſtates in Bedfordſhire, where he is ſaid to have been buried.

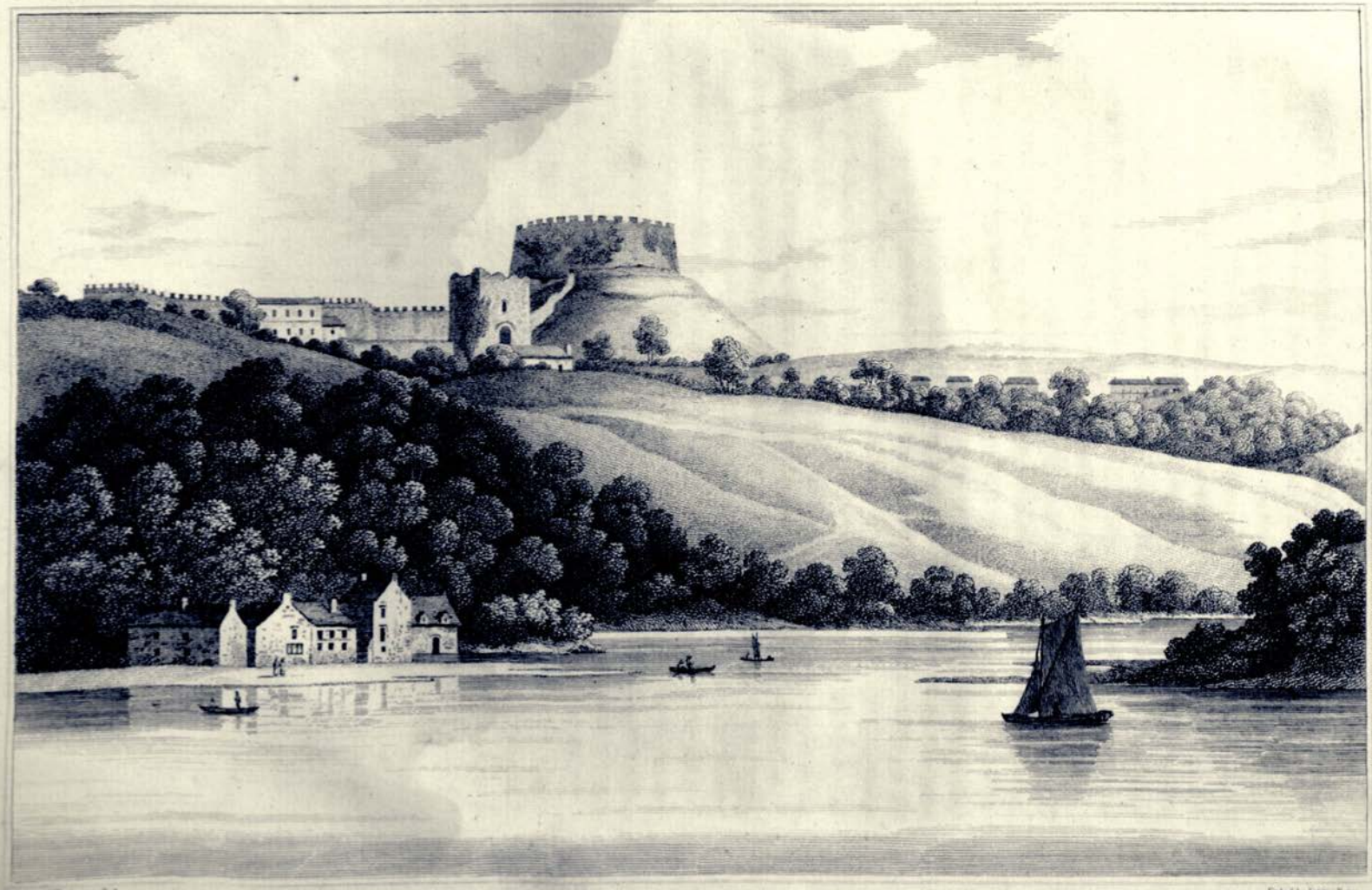
Carew relates, that, during the Corniſh commotions in 1549, Sir Richard Grenville held this caſtle for awhile againſt the rebels; that having been induced to quit it, for the purpoſe of holding a parley with the beſiegers, they intercepted his return, ſeized on the caſtle, ſent him a priſoner to Launceſton gaol, and plundered and ill-treated his lady and her attendants. We find no account of this caſtle having been occupied by either party during the civil war in the ſeventeenth century.

A ſurvey of the duchy of Cornwall, bearing date 1337,[a] deſcribes a hall in Trematon-caſtle, with a kitchen and lodging-chamber, as built by Edmund Earl of Cornwall; and ſpeaks of an ancient chapel within the gate: Carew ſpeaks of the inner buildings of this caſtle, as "all ſunke into ruine; the ivie tapiſſed walls of the keepe and baſe-court only remaining, and a poor dwelling for the keeper of the gaol." The ſurvey made by order of parliament in 1650, after ſtating that lands were held under the honor, by the ſervice of the tenants repairing every one his part of the caſtle; adds, that it was ſo much out of repair, that there was ſcarcely any thing left but the walls on the ſouth ſide; that there was on that ſide an old ruined houſe, in which the keeper dwelt, and kept the priſoners arreſted in the honor[b]. On the ſouth-eaſt ſide was a barn, which had been a chapel; near which was a gate-way, with ſeveral rooms, all in ruins. There are ſtill conſiderable remains of the old caſtle. A modern houſe has of late been erected within the bas-court, by Benjamin Tucker, Eſq., ſurveyor-general of the duchy of Cornwall. Trematon-

[a] See an account of the revenues of Edward the Black Prince, 47, 48, and 49 Edw. III. among the records at the Tower.

[a] In the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office.

[b] Hals ſpeaks of the priſon as in his time ſtill in uſe for all places within the juriſdiction of the honor, which extended into Devonſhire



Trematon Castle from the River Lyner.

ſtands in a beautiful ſituation on the banks of the Lyner. Carew ſays, that the lord-warden was ſteward of Trematon-caſtle by patent, Anthony Rous, bailiff by inheritance, and Richard Carew of Anthony (himſelf), keeper by leaſe.

Martin de Ferrers held the manors of Shillingham and Hornaeot, and was ſucceeded by his great-grandſon, John Bonville, deſcended from his daughter Joan. Lord Bonville ſold the manor of Shillingham to Jaſper Horſey, clerk, who ſettled it, with Combe, parcel thereof, on a chantry founded by himſelf. The manors of Shillingham and Trehan, and Combe farm, have been more than two centuries in the Buller family, the elder branch of which became extinct by the death of James Buller, Eſq. of Shillingham, (who had been one of the repreſentatives of the county in two parliaments,) in 1710; when the Shillingham eſtate paſſed to the Bullers of Morval, and is now the property of James Buller, Eſq., M.P., of Downes, near Crediton in Devonſhire. There are ſcarcely any remains of the old manſion at Shillingham, which was ſome time the chief ſeat of the Bullers, except the ruins of the chapel.

The manor of Aſhe-torre or Eſſes-torre, the ſite of which is a rock at the bottom of Saltaſh town, abutting on the water, has an extenſive juriſdiction, although it was itſelf held as ſeven fees under the honor of Trematon. Carew ſpeaks of this rock as "inveſted with the juriſdiction of a manor, and that it claymed the ſuites of many gentlemen as his freeholders in knights' ſervice." This manor, which extends its juriſdiction into ſeveral pariſhes in Cornwall and Devonſhire, belonged to the ancient family of Fleming of Devonſhire, barons of Slane in Ireland: it was ſold in the ſixteenth century, by Nicholas and Robert Dillon, ſons and heirs of Anne, one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of Chriſtopher Fleming, Baron of Slane, to Thomas Wyvell, Eſq., from whoſe family it paſſed, by a female heir, to the anceſtor of Francis Wills, Eſq. of Saltaſh, the preſent proprietor. The ſite of this manor is thus deſcribed in old papers[c]:—"All that meſſuage, dwelling-houſe, palace, &c. and waſte ground in and nigh Aſhe-torre Rock, with the remains of houſes, on which premiſes manor-courts were held, all unconnected with any other perſon's land, and forming a peninſula, ſituated at the bottom of Fore ſtreet or road, in the borough of Saltaſh, on a rock, part of which abutteth into the ſea." "A record of the year 1620," ſays Thomas Wyvell, Eſq., "claimeth Wadſworthy as parcel of the demeſne of the manor of Aſhe-torre."[d]

[c] Communicated by Mr. Wills to the Rev. F. V. Jago.

[d] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

The manor of Carkeel, which belonged to the Wyvells, and before to the Nicholls family, is now veſted in the executors of the late Mr. Frederick Danſey, who purchaſed of Stephen Drew, Eſq.

The manor of Trevellard belonged, in the year 1620, to the Rolles and Wyvells, in moieties[e]; Thomas Williams then claimed it to be held under his manor of Torrpike[f]: this manor was purchaſed of Mr. Wills, together with Wyvelſcombe, the ancient ſeat of the Wyvells, by Sir Edward Buller, by whom they were both ſold to Mr. Richard Billing, the preſent proprietor and occupier.

The manor of Notter, now the property of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew, M.P., was purchaſed, in 1551, of William Clopton, by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, whoſe nephew, Peter Edgcumbe, Eſq., ſold it, in 1590, to Mr. Carew's anceſtor, Richard Carew, Eſq. of Anthony, author of the "Survey of Cornwall."

The barton of Earth, called a manor in a record of the year 1620,[g] was the property and ſeat of the ancient family of Earth, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Bonds: it is now a farm-houſe belonging to the deviſees of the late Mrs. Connock[h]. Ince or Innes was at an early period in moieties between John de Innes and Thomas de Stonehouſe: the whole was afterwards in Charles Blount, Earl of Devon, who had purchaſed a moiety of William Marquis of Wincheſter[i], they having been coheirs of Willoughby Lord Brooke. Ince is now the ſeat of Edward Smith, Eſq., who purchaſed it of Pendock Neale, Eſq., of Nottinghamſhire. Burell, the ſeat of John Burell, Eſq., has been the reſidence of his anceſtors from a very early period, certainly before the reign of Edward II., when one of them married the coheireſs of Woodland. Stocketon-houſe, built about the year 1770, by Stephen Drew, Eſq., is now the property of the Honourable Vice-Admiral De Courcy, by whom it has been improved, for his own reſidence. Weard-houſe, built by Admiral Harriſon, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Monmouth, in the year 1747, and died in 1759, is now the property of Captain Harriſon, of the artillery, and let to occaſional tenants: it commands a fine view of the Tamar, Plymouth, &c.

Carew relates, that in the church of St. Stephen's a leaden coffin was found about the middle of the ſixteenth century; but the grounds on which he ſuppoſes it to have been that of Orgarius Duke of Cornwall, are very weak; for it appears that all he learned from his informant, who had been an eye-witneſs of the

[e] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

[f] We cannot learn any thing of the ſite or preſent proprietor of this manor.

[g] (See note [e].) It was then held under the manor of Bigbury in Devonſhire.

[h] See p. 58.

[i] Extent. Terrrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

diſcovery,

diſcovery, fourſcore years before, was, that an inſcription on the lead imported that it contained the body of a duke, whoſe heireſs married a prince. In this church are monuments for Maſter Hechins, as Carew calls him, leſſee of the great tithes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whoſe heireſs married George Wadham; Mary, daughter and coheir of Edward Stradling, and wife of Samuel Rolle, Eſq. (1613); and a daughter of F. Buller, Eſq., who married Arthur Burell, Eſq., and died in 1635. A manor in St. Stephens, called the Sanctuary manor, is held on leaſe under the church of Windſor, together with the great tithes, by Mr. Thomas Edwards, who lately purchaſed it of the Buller family: James Buller, Eſq., M.P., is patron of the vicarage. The church of St. Stephen's was given to Windſor College by the Black Prince.

There is no endowed alms-houſe in this pariſh; but Mrs. Ellen Mabbot, in 1771, gave certain lands, now let at 70l. per annum, the rent of which is to be given to poor widows, at the diſcretion of the proprietor, for the time being, of the manſion of Earth[k], and the miniſter of the pariſh. Sir John Hayward, Knt., of the city of Rocheſter, having in 1635 given his manor of Minſter, in the iſle of Shepey, to be ſold, and the money to be applied to the relief of the poor, according as the diſcretion of his truſtees ſhould direct; and this truſt having devolved to J. F. Buller, Eſq., of Shillingham, he laid out the ſum of 120l. in lands at Shillingham, now producing 14l. per annum, for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh.

The town of Saltaſh, formerly called Eſſe and Aſsheburgh, is ſituated on a ſteep aſcent upon the banks of the Tamar, conſiſting of three principal ſtreets, which, as Carew obſerves, "every ſhower waſhes clean." Saltaſh was made a free borough in the reign of King John, or that of Henry III., by Reginald de Valletort, who confirmed to the burgeſſes divers privileges which they had enjoyed under his anceſtors: theſe privileges were confirmed by King Richard II. In the year 1682, King Charles the Second granted this borough a renewed charter of incorporation[l], under which the body-corporate was defined to conſiſt of a mayor and ſix aldermen, ſtyled the council of the borough, who had liberty to chooſe a recorder. A new charter was procured in 1774, under which the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgeſſes.

[k] Moſt probably Earth belonged at that time to Mrs. Mabbot: it is not unlikely that ſhe was heireſs of the laſt of the Bond family who poſſeſſed Earth. We have no exact account when they ceaſed to poſſeſs it.

[l] In the proceedings of a Chancery ſuit between the executors of Nicholas Tyack and the corporation, Tyack is accuſed of having obtained a reſignation of the charter of 27 Eliz., and procured a new charter 30 Car. II.: B. Willis ſays, that there had been ſeveral charters preceding that of 1682 (35 Car. II.), but that was the charter in his time in force.

Saltaſh has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward VI. The right of election is veſted in the mayor, aldermen, and the holders of burgage-tenements; the number of electors being about 120. Some names of eminence appear in the liſt of repreſentatives, as Sir Francis Cottington, Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Edmund Waller, the poet.

There was a market attached to the caſtle of Trematon, and probably held at Saltaſh, when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken: it is ſpoken of in that ſurvey as a new market of the Earl's, which had been prejudicial to the abbot's market at St. Germans. There is now a ſmall market for butchers'-meat on Saturday: Browne Willis ſays, that the burgeſſes claimed another on Tueſday, but that it was not then held. The preſent fairs are on the Tueſday before each quarter-day (the remnant, probably, of their Tueſday's market), February 2, and July 25: the two laſt are for horned cattle and ſheep. The tolls of the market and fairs belong to the corporation, who hold alſo the manor of the borough of Aſſeburgh under the duchy, and are entitled to a ferry over the Tamar, the privilege of dredging for oyſters, the farm and tolls of oyſters, and certain duties payable by maſters of ſhips, which altogether produced about 300l. per annum in 1714.[m] The manor of Aſſeburgh had been held under temporary grants, by the Earls of Kent and Huntingdon, Lord Fanhope, &c.[n] In 1620 Sir Richard Buller is ſtated to have held Aiſh, formerly held by John Amys, under the honor of Trematon[o]. The Juſting-place, and other lands at Saltaſh, which had belonged to the duchy, were ſold, in Oliver Cromwell's time, to William Braddon and Charles Boſcawen.[p]

Leland ſpeaks of "Aſche as a praty quik market-town. The touneſmen," ſays he, "uſe boothe marchandiſe and fiſchery." Norden ſays, "the towne increaſeth daylie in merchaundiſe and wealth: there belong unto the towne ſome 8 ſhips beſydes ſmall boates. The haven is capable of anie burden. The great carrack that Sir Frauncis Drake browghte home ſo rich, arrived here, and was here diſburdened, and after fatally fyred." Carew tells us, that in his time Saltaſh contained between 80 and 100 houſes: in 1801, the number of houſes was 160; that of inhabitants, 1,150: in 1811, the houſes 190, the inhabitants 1,478, according to the returns made to parliament at thoſe periods.

The aſſizes for the county were held at Saltaſh in 1393.[q]

[m] Proceedings in the Chancery ſuit mentioned in the preceding note.

[n] See Dugdale's Baronage, and B. Willis's Notit. Parliament.

[o] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

[p] Record in the Augmentation Office.

[q] Rot. Parl. III. 326.

Saltaſh,

Saltaſh being a very important ſtation, as one of the principal paſſes into Cornwell, was frequently the ſubject of conteſt during the civil wars: it was firſt garriſoned by the parliament, and ſurrendered without oppoſition to Sir Ralph Hopton, in the autumn of 1642. General Ruthen, finding it open after his defeat at Bradock-down, in January 1643, took poſſeſſion, and haſtily fortified it; but it was ſoon afterwards taken by aſſault, by Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton: a garriſon was left in it in the month of May that year, but on the approach of the Earl of Eſſex, it was given up the latter end of July 1644. We are told that on this occaſion Sir Edward Waldegrave gallantly defended the paſs, and, as it appears, with temporary ſucceſs. After the capitulation of Eſſex, Saltaſh was again taken poſſeſſion of by Sir Richard Grenville: in the month of October following, it was taken by a detachment from the garriſon at Plymouth: Sir Richard Grenville afterwards recovered it by aſſault: it was finally abandoned by the King's troops, in the month of February 1646.[r]

There is a chapel of eaſe in Saltaſh, dedicated to St. Nicholas: the mayor nominates the miniſter. The Exeter regiſters ſpeak of chapels formerly in this town, dedicated to St. Faith and St. John the Baptiſt[s]. There are meeting-houſes for the baptiſts and the Weſleyan methodiſts.

There is a free-ſchool, ſaid to have been founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 7l. per annum, payable out of the duchy revenue.

STITHIANS, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about five miles nearly north-weſt from Penryn, which is the poſt-office town, and about four ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from Redruth. There are gunpowder mills at Kennal-wood, in this pariſh.[t]

The manor of Kennal belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to Matthew Penfern[u]; afterwards to the Carminows, one of whoſe coheireſſes brought it to the Arundells of Lanherne; having paſſed with the Lanherne eſtate till the year 1800, it was then ſold by Lord Arundell to three brothers of the name of Bath, who are the preſent proprietors. The manor of Roſeeth is the property of Thomas Hocker, Eſq., as deviſee of the late Thomas Reed, Eſq. The barton of Tretheage belonged to the family of Morton, afterwards to the Pearces: it is now the property and reſidence of Mrs. Curgenven, widow of its late proprietor, Captain Curgenven, of the Royal navy. The barton of Penalurick, formerly the

[r] See Dugdale, Heath, Whitlocke, Walker, and Lord Clarendon.
[s] Dr. Borlaſe's Collections. [t] See the Appendix. [u] Originalia, 13 Edw. II.

ſeat

ſeat of a family of that name, is ſaid to have paſſed to the family of Skewiſh, who ſold it to John Hals, in the reign of James I.: it was purchaſed of Hals by William Pendarves, Eſq.: this barton, on which are two farm-houſes, is now partly the property of Stephen Uſtick, Eſq., as deviſee of Sir Michael Nowell, and partly of Thomas Hocker, Eſq., as deviſee of Mr. Reed. The bartons of Treweek and Treſavern belonged to the family of Haweis, of whom they were purchaſed by the preſent proprietor, Mr. James Brown.

Lord Falmouth is impropriator of the great tithes and patron of the vicarage, which is conſolidated with Perran-Arwothall. The church of Stithians was given by Edward the Black Prince to the abbey of Rewley, near Oxford, in exchange for the manor of Nettlebed.

STOKE-CLIMSLAND, in the deanery and in the north diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, lies three miles north from Callington, which is the poſt-office town, and nine ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from Launceſton. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Burraton, Drawcombe, Lidwell, Luckett, Polhilſa, Stoke, Tutwell, Underhill, and Venterdon.

The manor of Stoke-Climſland being one of the franchiſes enumerated by Carew, is parcel of the ancient poſſeſſions of the duchy of Cornwall. The manor of Climſland-Prior, partly in this pariſh, and partly in Linkinhorne, belonged to the priory of Launceſton, and was one of thoſe annexed to the duchy by King Henry VIII., in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. During the feudal times, the tenants of Stoke-Climſland manor, in common with many other manors, could not ſend their ſons to ſchool, or marry their daughters, without the leave of the lord. The eſtate called Carybullock, or Keribullock-park, in this pariſh, which was diſparked by King Henry VIII., is held on leaſe under the duchy by Weſton Helyar, Eſq.

Aldren, many years a ſeat of the Knights, and afterwards of the Cocks; Climſon, many years a ſeat of the Doidges; Burraton, of the Lampens, and afterwards of their repreſentatives in the female line, the Harris's of Mount-Radford; and Lower-Hampt, ſome time a ſeat of the Phillips family, — are now farms belonging to Sir W. P. Call, Bart. Holwell, another ſeat of the Lampens and Harris's, is now a farm belonging to Mr. Richard John Parſon. Middle-Hampt is the property and reſidence of Mrs. Kelly, widow of Thomas Kelly, Eſq. Higher-Hampt, which belonged to the family of Pengelly, afterwards to the Harriſons, is now the property and reſidence of Mr. William Maſon. Combe-head, ſome time a ſeat of the Calmady family, is now a farm-houſe. Whiteford-houſe, the ſeat

of

of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart., was purchaſed by his father, Sir John Call, Bart., of Mrs. Prowſe: it had been before in the family of Addis. The Knapmans, for whom there are monuments in the church, had a ſeat in this pariſh.

The valuable rectory of Stoke-Climſland is in the patronage of His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall: the parſonage-houſe and grounds are well ſuited to the value of the benefice. The greater part of Hengiſton-down is in this pariſh.

STRATTON, a ſmall market-town in the north part of the county, being in the hundred to which it gives name, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about 18 miles north-north-weſt of Launceſton, and is 223 from London. The road into Cornwall, by way of Stratton, was much frequented before the making of the Camelford turnpike-road, about the year 1760. The market, which appears to have been held by preſcription, is on Tueſdays, for corn and proviſions: there are three cattle fairs; May 19th, November 8th, and December 11th. This pariſh is ſaid by Camden to have been famous for gardens and garlick: there are now no gardens in the neighbourhood, but ſuch as are cultivated for private uſe; nor is it remarkable for the culture of garlick, although it is ſometimes offered for ſale in the market, and purchaſed by the cattle-doctors.

The principal village in this pariſh is the ſmall ſea-port of Bude, containing a few cottages, which furniſh lodgings for ſuch families as frequent the coaſt in the ſummer ſeaſon for ſea-air and bathing. The trade of this place has conſiderably increaſed of late years: the chief exports are, timber, bark, and oats; the imports, coal and limeſtone from Wales, and groceries, &c. from Briſtol. The harbour, on account of its ſands, is beſt ſuited to veſſels from 50 to 60 tons burden; but, occaſionally, veſſels of 80 and 90 tons enter it; one of upwards of 90 tons was built at Bude in 1813 for the trade of this port. Great quantities of ſea-ſand* are carried from Bude for manure, not only into the neighbouring pariſhes, but into the north of Devon, to the diſtance of 20 miles and upwards.

Stratton has acquired conſiderable note from the great victory which was obtained in its immediate vicinity by the King's forces over the parliamentarians, in the early part of the civil war*. In conſideration of his eminent ſervices in this battle, which are particularly ſpecified in the patent, Sir Ralph Hopton was, in 1643, created Lord Hopton of Stratton. After his death, which happened in 1654, King Charles II. (being then in exile), in the year 1658, created Sir John

* See p. cciii. * See the account of Poughill, in which pariſh the battle was fought, p. 269.

Berkeley,

Berkeley, to whoſe courage and good conduct the victory at Stratton has been chiefly attributed, Baron Berkeley of Stratton: this title became extinct in 1773. In 1797, Lord de Dunſtanville was created Baron Baſſett of Stratton, with remainder to his daughter and her iſſue-male.

The manors of Stratton and Binamy belonged, at an early period, to an ancient family, called in various records, De Albo Monaſterio, Blanchminſter, and Whitminſter. Sir John de Blanchminſter, dying without iſſue, towards the latter part of the fourteenth century, theſe eſtates paſſed to Emmeline, only daughter and heir of Sir Richard Hiwis, who had married Alice, daughter of Sir Ralph de Blanchminſter, and aunt of Sir John: this Emmeline married to her firſt huſband Sir Robert Treſilian, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench[y], and after his death, Sir John Coleſhill, to whom Guy de Blanchminſter, rector of Lanſallos, releaſed in 1393 all right in the manors of Stratton, Binamy, &c. Sir John Coleſhill (ſon of the above), who was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, left an infant ſon, after whoſe death, in 1483, the large eſtates of this family paſſed by a female heir to a younger branch of the Arundells, ſoon extinct, and were afterwards in ſeveralties among its numerous repreſentatives. The manors of Binamy and Stratton, having been purchaſed by the Grenville family, paſſed with the Kilkhampton eſtate, and are now the property of Lord Carteret. Binamy-caſtle, which appears to have been built by Ralph de Blanchminſter, in or about the year 1335[z], is ſpoken of as a ſeat of the Coleſhills by William of Worceſter, who made a tour through Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV. Borlaſe deſcribes the houſe of the Blanchminſters as having been ſituated half a mile from Stratton, and a furlong from the ancient cauſeway made by that family: on this eſtate, now called Binhamy, is a farm-houſe; a little to the weſt of which, is a moated orchard, deſcribed in Camden's map as a ſquare fort, and called Binnoway.

The manor of Efford *alias* Ebbingford belonged, at an early period, to the Waumfords or Waunfords[a], from whom it paſſed by a coheireſs to the Durants: the heireſs of the latter brought it to the Arundells of Trerice: it has ſince paſſed with the Trerice eſtate, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.: part of the old manſion is occupied as a farm-houſe, and part of it is the occaſional reſidence of Wrey J'Ans, Eſq. When Leland was in Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII., Efford was the reſidence of Sir John Chamond, who had

[y] See p. 79.

[z] See Pat. 9 Edw. III., pt. 1. 37.

[a] Eſch. 22 Rich. II.

married

married the mother of John Arundell, then of Trerice, and widow of Sir John Arundell, the brave naval officer.

In the pariſh-church is the monument of John Arundell, Eſq. 1561, and that of a knight, with his effigies in armour: it is ſuppoſed to be intended either for Ralph de Blanchminſter, or his grandſon Sir John, both lords of the manor. In the pariſh-regiſter is recorded the following remarkable inſtance of longevity:— "Elizabeth Corniſh, widow, buried March 10th, 1691. This Elizabeth Corniſh was baptized in October 1578: her father's name was John Veale: ſhe was when ſhe died in the 114th year, having lived at leaſt 113 years, 4 months and 15 days." It appears by the regiſter that 153 perſons died of the plague in this ſmall town, in the year 1547. In 1729, out of 49 perſons buried, 42 fell victims to that deſtructive diſtemper, the ſmall-pox. There was formerly a chapel on a little hill at the mouth of Bude harbour, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael, and another at Efford, dedicated to St. Leonard.[d]

The great tithes of this pariſh, and the manor of Sanctuary, belonged to the priory of Launceſton. This manor, to which the advowſon of the vicarage is attached, was one of thoſe annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in 1540, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The ſpot called the Sanctuary, which gives name to the manor, is near the church, and occupied by a few cottages. The great tithes of Stratton, which, ſubſequent to the Reformation, were ſome time in the family of Waddon, have been ſold in ſeveralties.

There is a meeting-houſe at Stratton for the Weſleyan methodiſts.

One of the Blanchminſter family gave lands of conſiderable value to the church and poor of this pariſh: he gave alſo 48s. per annum, payable out of the tithes of Egloſkerry, to the vicar of Stratton, for preaching four ſermons on two Sundays, in Egloſkerry church.

The lands given to the church of Stratton, lying in the pariſhes of Stratton, Week St. Mary, and Treſmere, are now let at 53l. 5s. per annum; thoſe given to the poor are wholly in the pariſh of Stratton, and are let at 113l. 13s. 4d. per annum: there was a donation of land alſo (now let at 7l. per annum) to the poor of Egloſkerry. The management of theſe eſtates, given to the pariſh of Stratton, has long been veſted in certain perſons, called the feoffees and eight men, who diſtribute the rents payable to the poor, among ſuch as are not actually chargeable to the pariſh.

In Stratton church is the following epitaph, in memory of Mr. John Avery, a ſchool-maſter, who died in 1691, being one of the eight men of the town;

[d] Borlaſe's Collections from the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

much credit ſeems to be given to him for having diſcovered ſome abuſes relating to theſe charities, and having recovered the benefactions which had been loſt or miſapplied:—

" Near by this place interr'd does lye,
One of the eight, whoſe memory
Will laſt and fragrant be to all poſterity.
He did revive the ſtock and ſtore;
He built the almſhouſe for the poor;
Manag'd ſo well was the revenue ne'er before.
The church he lov'd and beautified,
His higheſt glory and his pride;
The ſacred altar ſhows his private zeal beſide.
A book he left for all to view,
The accounts which are both juſt and true;
His owne diſcharge, and a good precedent for you.
Be ſilent then of him who's gone;
Touch not, I mean, an imperfection,
For he a pardon has from the Almighty throne.
Look to your ways, each to his truſt;
That when you thus are laid in duſt,
Your actions may appear as righteous and as juſt."

TALLAND, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies about one mile eaſt-north-eaſt from Polperro, and about two miles nearly weſt-ſouth-weſt from Looe-bridge. There are poſt-offices at Polperro and Eaſt-Looe; but Liſkeard is the principal poſt-office town of the diſtrict. The decayed market-town of Weſt-Looe, and part of the ſmall fiſhing-town of Polperro, are in this pariſh.

On the barton of Portlooe, in the pariſh of Talland, juſt oppoſite Looe-iſland, was a cell of Benedictine monks, called Lammana, ſubject to the abbey of Glaſtonbury, to which the ſite appears to have been given by the anceſtors of Haſtulus de Solenny: there are ſome ſmall remains of the chapel. In Hearne's appendix to Adam de Domerham, is a grant of Haſtulus de Solenny, confirming the iſland of St. Michael de Lammana (moſt probably that of St. George, oppoſite Looe,) to the monks of Glaſtonbury; a grant of Roger Fitz-William, quitting claim to the lands of Lammana, which he held for life under the church of Glaſtonbury (reſerving the houſe which Mabil his ſiſter occupied); and one of Richard Earl of Cornwall, granting the monks a licence to farm out the church, and the iſland of Lammana. It appears that Abbot Michael, about the middle of the thirteenth century, leaſed it to the ſacriſtary of the convent.

The

The manor of Talland belonged, for many generations, to the family of Morth or Murth, who poſſeſſed and reſided on the barton in Carew's time. That author relates the following anecdote relating to this family: — "One of their aunces-tours, within the memorie of a next neighbour to the houſe, called Prake (burdened with 110 yeeres age), entertained a Britiſh miller, as that people, for ſuch idle occupations, prove more handie then our owne. But this fellowes ſervice befell commodious in the worſt ſenſe: for when, not long after his acceptance, warres grew betweene us and France, he ſtealeth over into his countrey, returneth privily backe againe with a French crew, ſurprizeth ſuddenly his maſter and his gheſts at a Chriſtmas ſupper, carrieth them ſpeedily into Lantreghey, and forceth the gent. to redeeme his enlargement, with the ſale of a great part of his revenewes." The manor of Talland is now the property of John Morth Woolcombe, Eſq. of Aſhbury, in Devon, by inheritance from the family of Morth. What remains of the old manſion is occupied as a farm-houſe.

The manor of Killigarth was, at an early period, the property and ſeat of a family of that name. John de Kylgat was one of thoſe who had eſtates of 20l. per annum or upwards in the reign of Edward I.[e] The heireſs of Killigarth brought this eſtate to the Beres in the reign of Henry VI.[f], and the heireſs of Bere to the grandfather of Sir William Beville, who was Carew's contemporary[g], and the laſt heir-male of an ancient and reſpectable family. A coheireſs of the Bevilles brought Killigarth to Sir Bernard Grenville, who ſold it to the Halletts. Thomas Kendall, Eſq., who married a coheireſs of the laſt-mentioned family, left an only daughter, Mrs. Mary Kendall, who dying unmarried in the year 1710, was buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey by her own deſire, near the monument of the Counteſs of Ranelagh, mother of her intimate friend, Lady Catherine Jones, as appears

[e] Carew, f. 52. b.

[f] The Serjeaux family held a fee in Kilgather, ſuppoſed to be Killigarth, temp. Edw. III.; but it is a miſtaken idea that the Beres married a coheireſs of Serjeaux. It is poſſible that the Killigarths might have held under Serjeaux.

[g] Carew relates ſome ſingular anecdotes of a ſervant of Sir William Beville's, who ſeems to have ſurpaſſed all the extraordinary eaters whom we have heard of in latter times, and to have poſſeſſed by nature the power of ſwallowing burning coals, which thoſe who have exhibited ſuch feats for their livelihood, are ſuppoſed to have acquired by art. This fellow, whom Carew compares to Polyphemus, or the Egyptian great eater Polyphagus, in whom the Emperor Nero took ſo much pleaſure, was taken up by Sir William under a hedge in the depth of winter, well nigh ſtarved with cold and hunger: "hee was of ſtature meane, of conſtitution leane, of face freckled, of compoſition well proportioned, of diet naturally ſpare and cleanely inough; yet, at his maſter's bidding, he would devoure nettles, thiſtles, the pith of artichokes, raw and living birds, and fiſhes, with all their ſcales and feathers, burning coles and candles, and whatſoever elſe, howsoever unſavourie, if it might

appears by the inſcription on her own monument: this lady bequeathed Killigarth to the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, archdeacon of Totneſs, grandfather of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Kilmenawth or Kilmenorth was parcel of the poſſeſſions of Sir Robert Treſilian, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, on whoſe attainder[h] it was granted to John Hawley[i], who married Emma, his daughter and heir: Hawley's only daughter and heir brought it to the Copleſtones. This eſtate, which is not now eſteemed a manor, is the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart., by purchaſe from Mr. Coſſerat. The barton-houſe is occupied by a farmer.

A ſurvey of the hundred of Weſt, made by the King's order, about the year 1512, and depoſited in the Augmentation Office, deſcribes the manor of Portalla, valued at 5l. per annum, as then belonging to Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltſhire; and the manor of Kylhack, belonging to Richard Coode, Eſq., as valued at 6l. per annum: neither of theſe manors are now known. There are ſeveral tenements of the name of Porthalla, all parcel of the manor of Trelawny: the name of Kylhack is not known.

The barton of Hendarſicke or Hendreſick, ſaid to have been a ſeat of the Morths[k], is now a farm of Sir Harry Trelawny's. Polvethan, the ſeat of the late John Lemon, Eſq. M. P., a Gothic cottage, with beautifully ornamented grounds, commanding a view of the Looe river, was built ſince 1786, and the grounds formed out of the waſtes: it is now, by Mr. Lemon's bequeſt, the property of John Buller, Eſq., of Morval.

The advowſon of the rectory, which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceſton, came to the Kendall family by the match with Hallett before-mentioned, and is now veſted in the Rev. Nicholas Kendall of Pelyn.

The town of Weſt-Looe, ſeparated from Eaſt-Looe by a narrow-bridge as before mentioned[l], had formerly a market on Wedneſdays, long ago diſcontinued,

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be ſwallowed: neither this a little, but in ſuch quantitie, as it often bred a ſecond wonder, how his belly ſhould contain ſo much: yet could no man, at any time, diſcover him doing of that, which neceſſitie of nature requireth." Moreover, he would take a hot yron out of the fire with his bare hand; never changed his apparell, but by conſtraint, and uſed to lie in ſtrawe, with his head downe, and his heeles upwards. To Sir William he bare ſuch faithfulneſſe, that he would follow his horſe like a ſpanyell, without regard of way or wearineſſe, waite at his chamber-door the night-time, ſuffering none to come neere him, and performe whatſoever hee commanded, were it never ſo unlawfull or dangerous."

[h] See p. 79. Rot. Pat. 13 Richr. II.

[k] Hals. — But it appears by Sir Harry Trelawny's rental, that in 1619 it was on leaſe for lives to J. Mellowe, widow

[l] See p. 216.

and

and a fair for three days, which fair is now kept on the 6th of May, for cattle, &c. This town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1573: the corporation conſiſts of 12 burgeſſes, including the mayor. Weſt-Looe firſt ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI.: the right of election is veſted in the corporation and freemen; the number of electors being at preſent between fifty and ſixty. Among the repreſentatives of this borough, we find the names of the Earl of Ranelagh, Sidney Godolphin, Sir Charles Hedges, and Sir Charles Wager, a diſtinguiſhed naval character, who is ſaid to have been a native of Weſt-Looe: we are informed that he reſided ſome time at Kilmenawth in this pariſh. The town of Weſt-Looe, in 1801, contained 82 houſes, and 376 inhabitants; in 1811, 93 houſes, and 433 inhabitants, according to the returns made to parliament at thoſe periods.

The manor of Port-Looe *alias* Port-Pigham, including the town of Weſt-Looe, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Treverbin family, who granted various privileges to the burgeſſes: it was afterwards in the baronial family of Dawney, from whom it paſſed by marriage to the Courtenays. After the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, it was given to the duchy of Cornwall with other manors, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford.

There was formerly a chapel at Weſt-Looe dedicated to St. Nicholas[m], which has been converted into a Guildhall. There is a meeting-houſe of the Calviniſtic methodiſts at Weſt-Looe, and of the Weſleyan methodiſts at Polperro.

At Polperro is a boys' charity-ſchool, endowed with the intereſt of 200l. given by Captain Charles Kendall; and a girls' ſchool endowed with the intereſt of 100l. given by Mrs. Mary Kendall.

TAMERTON, in the hundred of Stratton and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, called North-Tamerton, to diſtinguiſh it from Tamerton in Devonſhire, lies about eight miles and a half north from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town, and about ſix ſouth-weſt from Holſworthy in Devonſhire. The principal villages in this pariſh (all of them ſmall) are, Alvacot, Headon, and Venton.

The manor of North-Tamerton was given by Roger de Valletort to Richard Earl of Cornwall[n]. Roger Earl of Cornwall gave it Gervaſe de Horningcote[o]: it was afterwards in the Carminows[p]. In 1620 it belonged to Triſtram Arſcott, Eſq.[q], and afterwards to the Rolles, of whom it was purchaſed by Sir John Call,

[m] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.
[n] Rot. Parl. I. 332.
[o] Quo Warranto Roll Edw. I.
[p] Eſch. 5 Hen. V.
[q] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

father

father of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart., the preſent proprietor. The manor of Hornacot or Horningcote belonged, at an early period, to a family of that name: in 1620, it was poſſeſſed by Sir Charles Howard in right of his wife, the daughter of Sir John Fitz, Knt.: it was afterwards in the Courtenay family, of whom it was purchaſed by the grandfather of G. F. Collins Browne, Eſq., the preſent proprietor.

Ogbeere, called by Norden, Ugbere, was, in his time, the ſeat of William Lovice; it had before belonged to Leonard Jones, Eſq., receiver-general of the duchy, who died in 1576, as appears by his monument in Tamerton church: it is now a farm-houſe, the property of G. W. Owen, Eſq., of Tiverton. Vacye, ſome time the ſeat of a family of that name, for whom there are ſome memorials in the church, is now the property and reſidence of George Call, Eſq., who has lately purchaſed it of Hugh Cann, Eſq.

The great tithes of this pariſh were formerly appropriated to the abbey of Taviſtock. The perpetual curacy was endowed, and made a rectory in conſequence of the exertions of the incumbent in the early part of the laſt century; the great tithes having been then re-united to the cure, ſubject to the payment of a fee-farm rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. to the crown. Wrey J'Ans, Eſq., and the Rev. John Pyne Coffin, are alternate patrons of this benefice. There is a dilapidated chapel at Hornacot.

St. Teath, in the hundred of Trigg and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about eleven miles north of Bodmin, and nearly three ſouth-weſt of Camelford, which is the poſt-office town. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are, Delemere or Dellymere, Meadroſe or Medroſe, Pengelly, and Treligoe.

The manor of Tregardock was formerly in the Mohuns; and, having paſſed with Boconnoc, is now poſſeſſed by Lord Grenville, who has alſo the manor of Danondozzle, in this pariſh. The manor of Newhall, held under Polrode in St. Tudy, belongs to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the Robartes family. The manor of Delionuth belongs to Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart., and that of Treroſel to the Rev. William Sandys of St. Minver: the latter, having belonged to the priory of Bodmin, and afterwards, for ſeveral generations, to the Netherton branch of the Prideaux family, was purchaſed (under a decree of the court of Chancery) in the year 1783.

The barton of Dellabole, adjoining the great ſlate-quarry of that name, belongs to J. P. T. Betteſworth Trevanion, Eſq. Bodwen, an ancient ſeat of the Nicolls

family, which paſſed by purchaſe to the Cheneys, has been pulled down. Trewindle, ſome time a ſeat of the Beales, is now a farm-houſe, the property of George Sydenham Furſdon, Eſq. Suffenton, which belonged to the Bennets, is now the property of the Rev. Dr. Lyne of Mevagiſſey. Trehanick, in this pariſh, was the ſeat of a younger branch of the Carminows, the laſt which remained in the county; the male line of that ancient family having become extinct by the death of William Carminow of this place, who died in 1646.[r] Trehanick afterwards became the property of Sir James Smith, who died in 1681: it was ſold under a decree in Chancery, about the year 1700, and was afterwards in the Cheneys, whoſe coheireſſes married Beale and Furſdon: a daughter of the latter brought it to Mr. Lyon, by whom it has lately been ſold to Mr. Nicholas Male.

The church of St. Teath had formerly two prebendaries or portioniſts, to whom the great tithes were appropriated; they have ſince been annexed to the Trehanick eſtate, and paſſed with it till that barton was lately ſold; the tithes being ſtill veſted in Mr. Lyon. The Biſhop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage.

The depopulated pariſh of TEMPLE, which contains only three cottages, with ſome ſmall remains of its dilapidated church, lies on the downs, ſix miles from Bodmin, on the road to Launceſton. The manor and church belonged to the Knights-Hoſpitallers, and having paſſed with their preceptory of Trebigh, are now the property of Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart., who is patron of the ſinecure benefice: it has twice been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. Many aged perſons, now living, remember the church ſtanding, and divine ſervice performed in it. The ſurplice duty is now performed by the rector of Bliſland, and the baptiſms and burials are entered in the regiſters of that pariſh.

Mr. Carew obſerves that Temple is a place exempted from the Biſhop's juriſdiction, "as one appertaining to the Templars, but not ſo from diſorder; for if common report communicate with truth, many a bad marriage bargaine is there yerely ſlubber'd up." Tonkin adds, "graſs widows go thither, ſent to lye in and be nurſed." Hals ſays, "that by ancient right or preſcription, the vicar or curate, or pariſh clerk of Temple, for the time being, legally married all perſons applying to them, according to the canons of the church of England,

[r] In the archdeacon's court at Bodmin, is an inventory of his goods, &c. exhibited by the perſon who took out adminiſtration, thus entitled,—"A true and perfect inventory of the proper goods of William Carminow of St. Teath, Gent., being not plundered in the time of the unnatural rebellion."

"Imprimis, we priſe his purſe, girdell, and all his waring apparell now left, or cann be found unplundered—5l." &c. &c. &c.

without

without banns or licence, and regiſtered their names as married couples, which was good and valid in law to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever." The extenſive moors[r], which lie between Bodmin and Launceſton, take their name from this pariſh, in which they are partly ſituated.

TINTAGELL, in the hundred of Leſnewth and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies three miles weſt-ſouth-weſt from Boſcaſtle, and five north-weſt from Camelford, which is the poſt-office town. In this pariſh is the ſmall borough-town of Boſſiney, and the villages of Trebarwith, Tregatta, Trenow, Trevenna, and Trewarmet. There is an annual fair at Trevenna for horned cattle, on the firſt Monday after October 19.

The manor of Tintagell was parcel of the ancient demeſnes of the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall. Its caſtle, which is of great antiquity, is ſaid to have been the birth-place of King Arthur; with reſpect to whom, it was the opinion of Lord Chancellor Bacon, that there was truth enough in his ſtory to make him famous, beſides that which was fabulous. His hiſtory, nevertheleſs, has been ſo blended with the marvellous by the monkiſh hiſtorians, that ſome authors have been diſpoſed even to doubt his exiſtence, and the circumſtances connected with his birth at Tintagel are certainly not among thoſe parts of his ſtory which are moſt entitled to credit.

We find no mention of this caſtle again in hiſtory till the year 1245, when Richard Earl of Cornwall was accuſed of having afforded an aſylum at his caſtle of Tintagel, to his nephew, David Prince of Wales, being in rebellion againſt his uncle[s]. Thomas de la Hyde was governor or conſtable of the caſtle in 1307,[t] Thomas le Arcedekne in 1313,[u] and William de Bottreaux in 1325.[w] In 1337 it appears that there was no governor; the prieſt who officiated at the chapel having the cuſtody of the caſtle, for which he received no fee. It appears by a ſurvey of that date[x], that the caſtle was then in a very ruinous ſtate, and had only one chamber and a kitchen, belonging to the conſtable, in good repair. The great hall had been taken down by John of Eltham, then late Earl of Cornwall. In the reign of Richard II. Tintagel-caſtle was made a ſtate-priſon, and a more deſolate ſpot could not have been fixed upon for ſuch a purpoſe; about this time the cuſtody of the caſtle was again given to perſons of rank and conſequence: John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, was made conſtable in 1388. The only ſtate-priſoners whoſe names have come to our knowledge are, John Northampton[y], lord mayor

[r] See the Appendix.
[s] M. Paris, 599.
[t] Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, 639.
[u] Dugdale's Baronage.
[w] Ibid.
[x] In the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office.
[y] Holinſhed.

of London, who in 1385 was, as Carew obſerves, "for his unruly maioralty condemned thither as a perpetual penitenciary;" and Thomas Earl of Warwick, who was for a while a priſoner there in 1397.[z]

Leland, ſpeaking of Tintagell, ſays, — "This caſtelle hath bene a marvelus ſtrong and notable forteres, and almoſt *ſitu loci inexpugnabile*, eſpecially for the dungeon, that is on a great high terrible cragge, environed with the ſe, but having a draw-bridge from the reſidew of the caſtelle unto it. There is yet a chapel ſtanding withyn this dungeon of S. Ulette *alias* Ulianne. Shepe now fede within the dungeon. The reſidew of the buildinges of the caſtel be ſore wetherbeten and yn ruine, but it hath beene a large thinge." In another place he ſays,— "The caſtel had be lykhod three wardes, wherof two be woren away with gulfying yn of the ſe: withowte the iſle renneth alonly a gate howſe, a walle, and a fals braye dyged and walled. In the iſle remayne old walles, and yn the eſt parte of the ſame, the grownd beyng lower, remayneth a walle embatteled, and men alyve ſaw ther yn a poſtern, a dore of yren. There is in the iſle a prety chapel, with a tumbe on the left ſyde." The accounts of Tintagel-caſtle by Carew and Norden are nearly ſimilar; the latter, indeed, appears to have been taken from the former. "Half the buildings," ſays Carew, "were raiſed on the continent, and the other halfe on an iland, continued together (within men's remembrance) by a drawebridge, but now divorced by the downefaln ſteepe cliffes, on the farther ſide, which, though it ſhut out the ſea from his wonted recourſe, hath yet more ſtrengthened the iland; for, in paſſing thither your muſt firſt deſcend with a dangerous declyning, and then make a worſe aſcent, by a path, through his ſtickleneſs occaſioning, and through his ſteepneſſe threatning, the ruine of your life, with the falling of your foote. At the top, two or three terrifying ſteps give you entrance to the hill, which ſupplieth paſture for ſheepe and conyes: upon the ſame I ſaw a decayed chappell. Under the iland runs a cave, throw which you may rowe at ful ſea, but not without a kinde of horrour at the uncouthneſſe of the place." Norden is rather more particular in his deſcription of the aſcent to the iſland, "by a very narrow rockye and wyndinge waye up the ſteepe ſea-clyffe, under which the ſea-waves wallow, and ſo aſſayle the foundation of the ile, as may aſtoniſh an unſtable brayne to conſider the perill, for the leaſt ſlipp of the foote ſendes the whole bodye into the devouringe ſea; and the worſte of all is higheſte of all, nere the gate of entraunce into the hill, where the offenſive ſtones ſo expoſed hang over the head, as while a man

[z] Rot. Parl. III. 436.

reſpecteth his footinge, he indaungers his head; and lookinge to ſave the head, indaungers the footinge, accordinge to the old proverbe, *Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.* He muſt have his eyes that will ſcale Tyntagell.—Moſt of the iland buyldings are ruyned." It appears by the view of Tintagell annexed to Norden's deſcription, that a great part of the building on the main land was in his time ſtanding. The preſent ſtate of this caſtle has been already ſpoken of. The caſtle and manor of Tintagell were annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in the reign of Edward III.: it is now on leaſe to the Honourable Stuart Wortley. Carew ſays, that a fee of ancienty belonging to this caſtle, was cancelled by Lord Burleigh, as unneceſſary.

Tintagell was made a free borough by Richard Earl of Cornwall: this place, as well as Trevenna, forms a part of the borough of Boſſiney, which, by the name, ſometimes of Boſſiney or Trevanna ſeparately, and ſometimes Boſſiney *alias* Trevenna, has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward VI. The borough, though not incorporated, is governed by a mayor, in whom and the freemen the right of election is veſted. Whoever has free land within the borough, and lives in the pariſh, is entitled to vote: the preſent number of electors is 15. In the liſt of repreſentatives we find the names of Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator; Sir Francis Cottington, ſecretary of ſtate to King Charles I.; and Sir Richard Weſton, afterwards Earl of Portland, and lord-treaſurer in the ſame reign. Leland ſpeaks of Boſſiney as having been formerly a town of more conſequence: "Boſſenney," ſays he, "hath beene a bygge thing for a fiſchar town, and hath great privileges graunted onto it. A man may ſe there the ruines of a greate number of houſes."

The manor of Menedeglos (now Menedews), and Tregatta, belonged at an early period to the family of De la Hyde: the former is now the property of John Bray, Eſq., of Tre-bray, in this pariſh; Tregatta, of Mr. Nicholas Marſhall and Mr. William Cock. The manor of Trenewith, which belonged formerly to the baronial family of Bottreaux, is now the property of Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq. The manor of Trethevy has been long in the Treſuſis family, and is now the property of Lord Clinton. The manor of Trecarne is the property of the Honourable Colonel James Stuart. Trevillet, formerly a ſeat of the family of Wood, is now a farm-houſe.

The church of Tintagell was formerly appropriated to the abbeſs and convent of Fontevralt in Normandy, and having paſſed in the ſame manner as Leighton-Buſard in Bedfordſhire, was given by King Edward IV. to the collegiate church

of Windſor; the Dean and Chapter of which church have now the great tithes, and are patrons of the vicarage. There were chapels in this pariſh dedicated to St. Piran and St. Dennis[a], beſides that in the caſtle of Tintagell.

At Tintagell is a charity-ſchool, ſupported by the mayor and free burgeſſes, who pay a ſalary of 10l. per annum to the maſter.

TOWEDNACK, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, lies about two miles and a half nearly ſouth-weſt from St. Ives. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Amalibria or Amalibry, Amalvear, Amalwidden, Boſſow, Breja, Nancledry, Skilly-waddon, and Trevidgia.

The manor of Amalibria was conveyed by Humphry Noy to his ſon-in-law, Davies, and is now the property of his deſcendant Davies Giddy, Eſq., M.P.

The church is a daughter-church to Lelant; it is called in old records, the chapel of St. Ewin: the church-yard was conſecrated in 1541, ſince which time it has been eſteemed a ſeparate pariſh: as a benefice it is ſtill united to Lelant. William Praed, Eſq. is impropriator of the great tithes of both, which belonged to the college of Crediton.

TREMAINE or TREMEAN, in the north diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies ſeven miles north-weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town. The only village in this pariſh, except the church-town, is Truſel. The manor of Tremaine belonged to the family of Treiſe, whoſe heireſs brought it to the father of the late Sir John Morſhead, Bart. Caſtle-Milford, the ancient ſeat of the Treiſes, is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mr. John Jolliffe, who purchaſed it of Sir John Morſhead. The greater part of this pariſh is within the manor of Penhele in Egloſkerry.

The church of Tremaine, now a daughter-church to Egloſkerry, was conſecrated, in 1481, by the name of the chapel of Winwolaus of Tremene[b], with a cemetery adjoining, ſince which time it has probably been eſteemed a ſeparate pariſh. The benefice, which is united to Egloſkerry, is in the gift of the crown. G. W. Owen, Eſq. is impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceſton.

TRENEGLOSS, in the hundred of Leſnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about eight miles weſt-north-weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office

[a] Boulaſe's Collections from the Exeter Regiſters. [b] Ibid.

town, and about the ſame diſtance eaſt-north-eaſt from Camelford. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Cayſe and Treglitha or Treglith.

The greater part of the manor of Downeckney, anciently Donnegny, which formerly belonged to the Dinhams[c] and Cardinhams, by deſcent from Richard, ſteward of the houſehold at the time of the Domeſday ſurvey, is now veſted in fee in William Braddon, Eſq., of Treglith, in this pariſh, who is leſſee of the remainder: a moiety of this remainder belongs to Lord Clinton, by inheritance from the Rolles; the other moiety is veſted in the committee of Miſs Amy, daughter of the late Cotton Amy, Eſq., who inherited from the Gilberts. Mr. Braddon inherited the Downeckney eſtate from his father-in-law, John Spettigue, Eſq.: Mr. Spettigue purchaſed of the repreſentatives of the Symons family, in whom it had been long veſted, and who had their ſeat at Treglith. Rooſe, formerly a ſeat of the Morths, is now a farm-houſe, the property of John Morth Woolcombe, Eſq., of Aſhbury-houſe, Devon.

The church of Treneglos was given by Richard above-mentioned, to the prior and convent of Tywardreth[d]. The great tithes (with the exception of thoſe of Rooſe, Cayſe, and a field on Trebrake, which belong to the vicar,) are now veſted in the Honourable William Eliot, M.P. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

TRESMERE, in the north diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies ſix miles weſt-north-weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town, and ten miles nearly eaſt-north-eaſt from Camelford. The only village in the pariſh, beſides the church-town, is Treburtle. This pariſh is within the Duke of Northumberland's manor of Werrington, in Devonſhire, which was purchaſed of the Morice family. The great tithes, which were appropriated to the priory of Launceſton, and ſince the Reformation have belonged to the families of Moleſworth and Manaton, are now veſted in Edward Coode, Eſq. The curacy is in the gift of the crown.

TREVALGA, in the hundred of Leſnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about five miles north from Camelford, which is the poſt-office town. There is no village in the pariſh except the church-town. The manor belonged, in the reign of James I., to James Welſh, Eſq.: it is now, by deſcent from the family of

[c] See Eſch. Edw. I.—Hen. IV.

[d] See Cart. 19 Hen. III.

Bolitho,

Bolitho, the property of Richard Stephens, Eſq., of Culverhouſe, near Exeter. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the rectory.

TREWEN, in the north diviſion of the hundred of Eaſt, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies five miles and a half weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town, on the road to Camelford, from which it is nine miles diſtant. The principal village in the pariſh, beſides the church-town, is Trenalt. There are two annual fairs at Trewen, chiefly for colts, ſheep, and lambs, held on May 1 and October 10.

The manor of Trewen belongs to the Biſhop of Exeter.

The barton of Menwenick belonged to a family of that name as early as the reign of Henry IV. There is a memorial in the church for one of the Menwenicks, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is ſuppoſed to have been the laſt of the family. This barton is now the property and reſidence of Mr. Digory Rithow. The great tithes of this pariſh, which is united to South-Petherwin, were appropriated to the priory of St. Germans, and are now veſted, together with the patronage of the vicarage, in the Univerſity of Oxford.

TRURO, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, is a large market and borough town, ſituate 22 miles from Bodmin, 43 from Launceſton, and 255 from London. It is called in old records *Treverû*, *Tricureu*, and *Truru-burgh*. The market at Truro is held by preſcription; the claim to it having been certified and allowed in the reign of Edward I. There are now two market-days, Wedneſday and Saturday, both well ſupplied with butchers'-meat, fiſh, and other proviſions; on Wedneſday there is alſo a corn-market. There are four cattle-fairs; the Wedneſday after Midlent and Whitſunday, November 19, and December 8.

Under Queen Elizabeth's charter, bearing date 1589, the corporation of Truro conſiſts of a mayor, four aldermen, and 20 capital burgeſſes, in whom alone the right of electing two members of parliament (enjoyed by the borough ever ſince the reign of Edward I.) is veſted. The burgeſſes of Truro enjoy ſundry privileges; by grant of their ancient lords; and the mayor's juriſdiction extended over Falmouth harbour. This laſt-mentioned privilege, ſaid to have been granted by King John, and recorded in the Heralds' viſitation of 1620, was loſt in the early part of the laſt century, it having been then ſucceſsfully conteſted by the inhabitants of Falmouth.

In

In the year 1410, the inhabitants of Truro petitioned parliament, that the rent payable to the crown, which had been lowered from 12l. 1s. 10d. to 2l. 10s. for a term of years, by the late King (Richard II.), in conſideration of their loſſes by peſtilence and invaſion, might be thus reduced in perpetuity; it is ſtated that Truro might be conſidered as the key and defence of that part of the county from the approach of the enemy; and that the inhabitants, ſo far from having been encouraged to rebuild their houſes, were meditating to quit the town, and eſtabliſh themſelves elſewhere.[e]

Truro was one of the decayed market-towns, to encourage the repairs of which an act of parliament was paſſed in 1540.[f] Norden, who viſited Cornwall in 1574, ſpeaking of Truro, ſays,—"There is not a towne in the weſt part of the ſhyre more comendable for neatneſs of buyldinges, nor more diſcomendable for the pride of the people." Carew calls Truro "the principal town of the haven: I hold it," ſays he, "to have got the ſtart in wealth of any other Corniſh towne, and to come behind none in buildings, Launceſton only excepted, where there is more uſe and profit of faire lodgings through the countie aſſizes. I wiſh that they would likewiſe deſerve praiſe for getting and employing their riches in ſome induſtrious trade, to the good of their countrey, as the harbours opportunitie inviteth them." Carew's wiſh has long ago been amply fulfilled, Truro having become a place of conſiderable trade[g]; and its centrical ſituation has long ago more than counterbalanced the advantages he ſpeaks of, and which are now divided between Launceſton and Bodmin. Truro, which has of late years very much increaſed in buildings, is now the handſomeſt, and, including its ſuburbs, by far the largeſt town in Cornwall, except Falmouth. It is inhabited by many of the gentry of the county, and has all the advantages of a provincial metropolis, as an aſſembly-room, theatre, county-library, infirmary[h], &c. In 1801, there were 369 houſes, and 2,358 inhabitants; in 1811, 400 houſes, and 2,482 inhabitants in the town of Truro; but it muſt be obſerved, that the ſuburbs, which apparently form part of the town, are more populous than the town itſelf, comprizing a conſiderable part of the population of the two pariſhes of St. Clement and Kenwyn, which two pariſhes altogether contain nearly 8,000 ſouls.

The Eaſter quarter-ſeſſions are held here. Truro is one of the coinage towns; of late years, indeed, the coinages (with few exceptions) have been only here and at Penzance. The vice-warden's court is held at Truro.

[e] Rot. Parl. III. 638.

[f] See p. xlii.

[g] Its principal exports are, tin, copper, and carpeting; its imports, iron, coals, and timber, for the mines, and various goods from London, Briſtol, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c.

[h] The county infirmary, which is in the pariſh of Kenwyn, was opened Auguſt 12, 1799.

In

In the town of Truro was a nunnery of poor Clares, of which we know nothing but its exiſtence. It was ſituated where the late King's-head inn ſtood, which was pulled down when Lemon-ſtreet was built: it occupied what is now the entrance of that ſtreet from Boſcawen-ſtreet. In Kenwyn-ſtreet (being in the pariſh from which it takes its name) was a houſe of Dominican friers; the ſite of which is now occupied by tan-pits.

Truro was the head-quarters of Sir Ralph Hopton, ſoon after his firſt arrival in Cornwall with the King's forces in 1642; and again, juſt before his ſurrender to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646. Sir Thomas had eſtabliſhed his head-quarters there before the concluſion of the treaty[k]. Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II., was at Truro for ſome time in the winter of 1645, and again for a few weeks in the month of February 1647.

The manor of Truro, or as it was called in old records, Truru-burgh, belonged to Richard de Lucy, Chief Juſtice of England, in the year 1161. It is probable that he built the caſtle of Truro, which is ſpoken of by William of Worceſter as being in ruins in the reign of Edward IV., and by Leland, as "clene down in that of Henry VIII." Hals ſays, that he had ſeen a deed, belonging to Mr. Carlyon of Kea, bearing date 6 Hen. V., in which this caſtle was called "*Caſtellum de Guelon.*" The ſite of this caſtle, ſtill diſcernible by ſome remains of the mount, was at the top of what was Pancras, now Pyder ſtreet. In the reign of Henry I. Reginald Fitz-Henry, Earl of Cornwall, as lord paramount, confirmed to the burgeſſes the privileges which had been granted by Richard de Lucy. The manor paſſed in moieties to the coheireſſes of Lucy: one moiety was given by Roheſia, one of the coheireſſes to William de Briewere, a powerful baron in the reign of King John[l]; this moiety of the manor and church of Truro, or Truru-burgh, came afterwards to the family of Hiwis; and having paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the Coleſhills and Arundells[m], became ſubdivided among the coheirs of the latter[n]: this eſtate was held of the honor of Launceſton, by the annual render of an ivory bow. The other moiety paſſed by marriage from the family of Lucy to that of De Ripariis[o], and was conveyed by the latter at an early period, together with the caſtle, to Thomas, ſon of Reginald de Prideaux[p]. In the reign of Edward I., Sir Thomas de Pridias or Prideaux held this eſtate

[l] Heath and Lord Clarendon.
[k] Lord Clarendon.
[l] Dugdale's Baronage, I. 781.
[m] Eſch. Edw. III. and Hen. VI.
[n] See p. 79.
[o] See Dugdale.
[p] Deed without date, communicated by favour of Mr. Charles Raſhleigh, from Lord Mount-Edgcumbe's deeds.

and

and the bailiwick of the hundred of Powder, in fee, ſubject to a rent of 40s.[s] The Prideaux family conveyed this eſtate to the Bodrugans, in or about the year 1366[t]: on the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, it was granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe. This manor is at preſent thus divided:— Lord Mount-Edgcumbe has a moiety by inheritance; Sir John St. Aubyn one-eighth, by inheritance from the Arundells through the Whittingtons; the Honourable Mrs. Agar a fourth, by inheritance from the Robartes family, who poſſeſſed it in 1620[u]; and the Marquis of Buckingham one-eighth, which belonged to the Vincents (by purchaſe from ſome of the repreſentatives of Coleſhill), and paſſed to the Nugent family with their other Corniſh eſtates.

The November fair belongs to the proprietors of this manor, as high lords of the town. A glove is hung out at this fair, as at Cheſter. The lords claim a tax called Smoke-money, from moſt of the houſes in the borough; there was another, now grown obſolete, called Coveridge-money.

The Robartes family had a capital manſion at Truro, which is ſtill ſtanding, at the north-weſt corner of Boſcawen or Powder ſtreet; but its front has been altered. Sir Richard Robartes, Bart. was in 1624 created Baron Robartes of Truro.

The manor of Truro, and Treyew in Truro, and Kenwyn, which had belonged to the Tregians, is now the property of Lord Viſcount Falmouth. The manor of Truro-Vean in Truro, and the pariſhes of Kenwyn and St. Clement, belongs to Mr. Joſeph Edwards of Truro, by purchaſe from Lord Arundell.

The pariſh-church of St. Mary is a handſome Gothic ſtructure, built in the reign of Henry VIII., with a ſpire of modern date[v]. In the chancel is a monument in memory of John Robartes, Eſq., who died in 1614, with figures of himſelf, his lady, and others of the family; there is a tablet alſo, with the following inſcription:—

" Δοξα εν υψιστοις Θεῶ.

" To the pious and weldeſerved memory of Owen Fitz-Pen *alias* Phippen, who travelled over many parts of the world, and on the 24 of Mar. 1620, was taken by the Turkes, and made a captive in Argier. He projected ſundry plots for his libertie, and on ye 17 of June 1627, with 10 other Chriſtian captives, Dutch and French, (perſwaded by his counſel and courage,) he began

[s] Quo Warranto Roll, 30 Edw. I.
[t] Lord Mount-Edgcumbe's deeds.
[u] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.
[v] Hals ſpeaks of the church as having no ſpire about the year 1736.

a cruel

a cruel fight with 65 Turkes, in their owne ſhip, which laſted three howers, in which 5 of his company were ſlaine; yet God made him captaine, and ſo he brought the ſhip into Cartagene, being of 400 tons, and 22 ord. The King ſent for him to Madrid, to ſee him; he was profered a captaines place, and the King's favour, if he would turne Papiſt, w^e^. he refuſed. He ſold all for 6000l., returned into England, and died at Lamorran 17 March 1636.

" Melcombe in Dorſet was his place of birth,
Age 54, and here lies earth in earth.
" George Fitz-Pen *alias* Phippen, ipſius frater et hujus eccleſiæ rector, H.M.P."

The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, as before-mentioned, is patron of the rectory. There are ſeven meeting-houſes at Truro, for the independents, baptiſts, Weſleyan methodiſts, &c.

Sir John Arundell, the vice-admiral of Cornwall, who took Duncan Campbell, the Scottiſh pirate, is ſaid to have been a native of Truro[u]. Samuel Foote, the celebrated dramatic writer and actor, was born there, January 27, 1721,[w] at a houſe now the Red Lion inn, which was the town-reſidence of his father's family, the Footes of Lambeſſo.

Mr. Henry Williams, draper, who died in the year 1631, founded an hoſpital in the pariſh of St. Mary's, for 10 poor houſekeepers of this pariſh: the hoſpital was built the following year, at the expence of 225l. 19s. 7d. The founder endowed it with lands, now producing about 120l. per annum. The corporation make widows the excluſive objects of this charity, and allow them penſions of 4s. a week each, and clothes.

It is not known by whom the grammar-ſchool at Truro was founded, nor what its endowment conſiſts of. The ſalary was formerly 15l. per annum, and a houſe for the maſter: upon the houſe being given up by the maſters about the middle of the laſt century, the corporation increaſed the ſalary to 25l. per annum: the ſame ſum is allowed to an uſher. There are two exhibitions of 30l. per annum at Exeter college, for ſcholars of Truro ſchool, founded by the truſtees of the charitable bequeſts of the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760. One of the charity-ſchools, with an endowment of 5l. per annum, eſtabliſhed out of the ſame funds, was fixed at Truro. A central ſchool, on Dr. Bell's plan, for boys and girls, in ſeparate rooms, was eſtabliſhed at Truro in the year 1812: there are now 130 boys, and about 70 girls in this ſchool.

[u] Mag. Brit.

[w] Pariſh Regiſter.

ST. TUDY, in the hundred of Trigg and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about eight miles nearly north from Bodmin, which is the poſt-office town, and about ſix ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Camelford. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are, Kellygreen, Penhale, Polſhea, and Tamſquite. There are two fairs held at the church-town, for ſheep and cattle, (May 20, and September 14,) under a charter granted, in the reign of Queen Anne, to Anthony Nicoll, Eſq., and Edward Trelawny, clerk.

The manor of St. Tudy and Trelil belonged to the family of Nicoll: Anthony Nicoll, Eſq., who died in 1678, ſold it, together with Penvoſe, the ſeat of his anceſtors, (now a farm-houſe,) to John Trehawke, Eſq.: the late Mr. Trehawke bequeathed it to Samuel Kekewich, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. The manor of Tinten was, at an early period, the property and ſeat of a family of that name, whoſe heireſs, in the fourteenth century, married Sir Walter Carminow of Boconnoc: having paſſed with that eſtate to the Courtenays, it fell to the crown on the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, and was one of the manors annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in 1540, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The manor of Kellygreen belonged formerly to the ancient family of Barrett, who had their ſeat at the barton: it was afterwards in the Wollocombes[w] of Coombe, in the pariſh of Roborough, Devon. In 1763, John Wollocombe, Eſq. conveyed the barton and the manerial rights to William Pennington, Eſq., of the Priory, Bodmin. Theſe are now the property of Walter Ralegh Gilbert, Eſq., in right of his wife, who was Mr. Pennington's niece.

The manor of Polrode belonged at an early period to the family of Bloyow, from which it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the Tintens, Carminows, and Courtenays. This manor has paſſed with Boconnoc, and is now the property of Lord Grenville.

Tremeer, in this pariſh, was a ſeat of the Lowers, and the birth-place of Sir William Lower, the dramatic writer, and Dr. Richard Lower[x], an eminent phyſician in the reign of Charles II., author of "A Treatiſe on the Heart[y]," and the diſcoverer of the waters of Aſtrop-wells. Tremeer is now the property and reſidence of Mrs. Reed. Hengar, parcel of the manor of Penroſe-Burden, was the ſeat of the family of Billinge *alias* Trelawder, whoſe heireſs married John Trelawny, Eſq. of Coldrinnick, and to her ſecond huſband, Dr. Lower above-mentioned, by whom

[x] He was born in 1631; and, dying in London, A.D. 1690, was buried at St. Tudy.

[y] In this work he aſſumed the merit of having diſcovered the effects of tranſfuſing the blood of one animal into another; but it afterwards proved, that ſimilar experiments had before been made by others.

ſhe

ſhe had three daughters. After Dr. Lower's death, Hengar became the property of his elder daughter, who married the elder ſon of Sir William Morice, the ſecretary of ſtate, and after his death, Major-General Trelawny: Hengar became afterwards the property of the ſecond daughter, who married the father of the late Colonel Michell, and afterwards Major-General Wheeler. Colonel Michell became poſſeſſed of this eſtate, and left it to its preſent proprietor, Mathew Michell, Eſq., ſon of Captain Mathew Michell, M.P. for Weſtbury, who, as captain of the unfortunate Glouceſter, accompanied Lord Anſon in his voyage round the world, and afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf as captain of the Worceſter, on the coaſt of Flanders, in 1746. Hengar is the occaſional reſidence of Mr. Michell.

In the pariſh-church are monuments of the Nicoll family (1542, 1658, and 1678), and that of Samuel Michell, Eſq., formerly Colonel in the Coldſtream regiment of Guards, who died in 1786. There are remains of ancient chapels at Tinten and Kellygreen. The Dean and Chapter of Chriſt-church college in Oxford are patrons of the rectory.

TYWARDRETH or TYWARDREATH, in the deanery and in the eaſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies about three miles and a half north-weſt from Fowey, which is the poſt-office town, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Loſtwithiel. The principal villages in this pariſh, beſides the church-town, are, High-way, Parr, and Polkerris. At the latter place is a fiſhery, which ſupplies Bodmin and other markets; it is alſo frequented as a bathing-place.

The foundation of the Benedictine priory at Tywardreth has been attributed to the Fitz-Williams, the Cardinhams, the Champernownes, and the Arundells. There is good reaſon to ſuppoſe that it was founded by Ricardus Dapifer, (Richard, ſteward of the houſehold,) a man of great wealth, who held that high office either under the King or the Earl of Cornwall. This Richard, who was the immediate anceſtor, in the male line, of the Fitz-Richards and Fitz-Williams, and, in the female line, of the Cardinhams alſo, held the manor of Tywardreth[z] and twenty-eight others under the Earl of Cornwall, at the time of the Domeſday ſurvey; and he is ſpoken of as the earlieſt benefactor of the monaſtery in a charter of Henry III.[a] Robert de Cardinham, who married the heireſs of Fitz-William, confirmed to the convent the tithes of all the proviſion of his houſehold, except wine, honey, wax, pepper and cummin, which tithes had been given by his great-grandfather, William Fitz-Richard. This William we ſuppoſe to

[z] See p. li.

[a] Rot. Cart. 19 Hen. III.

have been ſon of Ricardus Dapifer. Among other donations made by Robert de Cardinham to the priory, were all the lands and poſſeſſions of Edwy, provoſt of Hereford, Edwy himſelf, and all his children. The priory of Tywardreth was a cell to the monaſtery of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus in Normandy: it was ſuppreſſed as an alien priory by the parliament at Leiceſter, in 1414, but appears to have been reſtored, and to have continued till the general diſſolution of the ſmaller convents, when its poſſeſſions were valued at 123l. 9s. 3d. clear yearly income. The ſite of the priory, with the manor, grange, &c. was granted in 1542 to Edward Earl of Hertford. This manor was in moieties in the year 1620, between the families of St. Aubyn and Pendarves: it is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord de Dunſtanville; one moiety by inheritance from the family of Pendarves; the other, by a late purchaſe from Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. There are no remains of Tywardreth priory: the ſite is occupied by a farm-houſe.

A lay manor of Tywardreth paſſed by inheritance from Ricardus Dapifer to the Cardinhams. Towards the latter part of the thirteenth century[b], it was ſold by Iſolda de Cardinham, for the ſum of 100l., to the Champernownes: as lords of this manor they became patrons of the monaſtery, which gave occaſion to the idea of their having been its founders. From the Champernownes this manor paſſed, with Trelawny in Pelynt, to the Herles and Bonvilles[c]; and it is probable that it came to the crown as Trelawny did, by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, who inherited Lord Bonville's eſtate. It was in the Raſhleighs as early as the year 1620,[d] and is now the property of William Raſhleigh, Eſq., M.P., of Menabilly in this pariſh. Lord Grenville has another manor of Tywardreth, which belonged to the Moluns. Menabilly was much improved by the late Philip Raſhleigh, Eſq., who formed there the valuable collection of minerals already ſpoken of. Kilmarth, in this pariſh, another ſeat of Mr. Raſhleigh's, was his chief reſidence before he ſucceeded to the Menabilly eſtate.

Partly in this pariſh is the manor of Polhorman, which, having been forfeited by the attainder of Sir Robert Treſilian, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, was granted, in 1388, to Sir Humphrey Stafford[e]: this manor has been long in the Kendall family, and is now the property of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall. The manor of Laneſtock, partly in this pariſh, and partly in St. Blazey, belonged, in 1620,[f] to the Arundells: it is now the property of Joſeph Sawle Graves, Eſq. Treveryan, formerly the reſidence of a family of the name of Thompſon, is ſtill the property of their repreſentative, Captain Thomſon, of the Cornwall militia.

[b] Between the years 1261 and 1288.
[c] Eſch. 6 Hen. V., 6 Hen. VI., and 6 Edw. IV.
[d] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.
[e] Pat. 12 Ric. II.
[f] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the poſſeſſion of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

In the pariſh-church is a ſlab with a croſs flory, in memory of Thomas Colyns, prior of Tywardreth, who died in 1532: there are the monuments alſo of Robert Harris, Eſq., major-general of His Majeſty's forces before Plymouth, who died in 1635; and Jane, wife of the late Philip Raſhleigh, Eſq. (1795.) The tithes of Tywardreth were appropriated to the priory: after the diſſolution, the great tithes were granted to the Kendalls; the ſmall tithes to Curſon: the latter paſſed, by purchaſe, to Beville, and by inheritance to Grenville: the whole are the property of William Raſhleigh, Eſq., who is patron of the perpetual curacy. A chapel is now building, by Mr. Raſhleigh, on a tenement called Tregaminion, about half a mile from Menabilly-houſe.

An alms-houſe was founded at Tywardreth by one of the Raſhleighs, for four poor widows, who had no ſettled penſion, but were relieved from time to time by the Raſhleigh family, till the late Mr. Raſhleigh made over ſo much ſtock in truſt for the penſioners, as would ſuffice to pay 20s. per annum to each of them, clear of all deductions.

ST. VEEP, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies about three miles north-north-eaſt from Fowey, which is the poſt-office town; and about five ſouth-eaſt from Loſtwithiel. The greater part of Lerrin is in this pariſh. There is a fair at St. Veep, on the Wedneſday after June 16, for horned cattle and ſheep. King Charles's horſe were quartered at St. Veep, juſt before the Earl of Eſſex capitulated in 1644.[g]

The little priory of St. Cyric and St. Juliett, in this pariſh, on the north ſide of St. Cyric creek, was founded by William Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, as a cell to the priory of Montacute in Somerſetſhire. St. Syrus the prieſt is ſaid by William of Worceſter, to have been buried in the church of this cell. Walter de Exon, who wrote a hiſtory of Guy Earl of Warwick in the fourteenth century, is ſaid to have been a monk of this houſe. The ſite of this ſmall priory, now generally called St. Cadix, is the property and reſidence of Mrs. Ann Wymond, widow of Richard Wymond, Eſq., lately deceaſed. Here are ſome remains of the chapel.

The manors of Manely-Durnford, Manely-Fleming, Langunnett, and Polvethan, have been a conſiderable time in the Raſhleigh family, and are now the property of William Raſhleigh, Eſq., M.P.

Manely-Durnford was in moieties between Carew and Raſhleigh in 1620[h]: Carew's ſhare was bequeathed to the Raſhleighs by Sir Coventry Carew, together

[g] Walker.

[h] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub.

with

with the manor of Langunnett, which, in the reign of Henry VIII., had belonged to Sir Peter Edgcumbe[i]. Manely-Fleming moſt probably belonged to the ancient family of Fleming: in 1620 it was in moieties between Glynn and Upton[k]. The moiety which belonged to the Glynns was exchanged by E. J. Glynn, Eſq., with the late Philip Raſhleigh, Eſq., for a moiety of the manor of Treheire in Lanivet. Polvethan, partly in Lanſalloes and Lantegloſs, was purchaſed by Jonathan Raſhleigh, Eſq. of John Treffry, Eſq., who died in 1730.

The manor of Manely-Goleſhill is ſaid to have been anciently in the family of Chaworth[l]: in the reign of Richard II. it belonged to Sir Robert Treſilian, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; and, after his attainder, was granted to Sir John Goleſhill, and Emmeline his wife[m], who had been Treſilian's widow: in 1620 it was in ſeveralties between the St. Aubyns, who were deſcended from the Goleſhills, and others who derived their title from purchaſe[n]: it is now the property of John Tillie Coryton, Eſq., in whoſe family it has been a conſiderable time.

The manor of Laneſtock and Tregenna, in this pariſh, now the property of David Howell, Eſq., a minor, was purchaſed of the Sawles in 1760. Trevelyan, in this pariſh, was the original ſeat of the ancient family of that name, who, on acquiring Nettlecombe in Somerſetſhire, in marriage with the heireſs of Whaleſborowe, removed thither in the fifteenth century. John Trevelyan, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, reſided chiefly at Trevelyan: his ſon rebuilt Nettlecombe, which has ever ſince been the chief ſeat of the family. Trevelyan is now a farm-houſe; the eſtate belongs partly to Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., and partly to Mr. Avent. Hay, now a divided property, belonging to Nanjulian and others, was formerly a ſeat of the Dodſons or Dotſons. Collon is the property and reſidence of Mr. Simon Irving.

In the pariſh-church are memorials of the family of Avent; and a tablet, commemorating a benefaction of William Baſtard, "utter bariſter of the Middle-Temple," who gave the tenement of Nethercombe, (now let at 6l. 15s. per annum,) to the poor of St. Veep and Duloe, for ever. The impropriation and advowſon of the vicarage, which had belonged to the priory of Montacute, were granted by King Henry VIII. to Peter Courtenay of Ethy; and, having paſſed through the families of Wrey, Tingcombe, Baker, and St. Aubyn, were purchaſed

[i] Record in the Augmentation-Office, ſee p. 26.
[k] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.
[l] Rot. Pat. 15 Ric. II. [m] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I. [n] Ibid.

of

of Mrs. O'Brien, daughter of the late Francis St. Aubyn, Eſq., by the truſtees under the will of the late David Howell, Eſq., in whom they are now veſted.

VERYAN, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Powder, lies four miles nearly ſouth from Tregony, which is the poſt-office town, and 11 from Truro. The principal village in this pariſh, beſides the church-town, is Portloe, a fiſhing-cove.

The manor of Elerkey, (which was the ſecular name of this pariſh,) belonged, together with Ruan-Lanihorne, to the Archdeknes, from whom it paſſed, by coheireſſes, to the families of Lucy and Vaux. At a later period, the Tregians had a moiety of this manor, which was ſold in ſeveralties: the other moiety was in the family of Wallop; paſſed by ſale to Maynard, by marriage to Hobart, by ſale to Morice, and by gift to Moleſworth: in 1790, it was purchaſed of Sir William Moleſworth, Bart., by Francis Gregor, Eſq., of Trewarthenick, who has ſold the eſtate in lots to the ſeveral tenants, together with the manerial rights.

The manor of Truburrows, in this pariſh, has belonged many years to the Trevanions, and is now the property of J. P. T. Betteſworth Trevanion, Eſq. Trenonna, which paſſed with the heireſs of Treſteane to the Pawleys, is now a farm-houſe, which belonged to the late John Lemon, Eſq., as deviſee of the late Colonel Willyams. In this pariſh are Crugſillack, the ſeat of John Kempe, Eſq., and Behan-park, the ſeat of the Rev. Jeremiah Triſt.

In the pariſh-church is the monument of Richard Trevanion (ſon of the governor of Pendennis-caſtle), 1712. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have the appropriation, and are patrons of the vicarage. The church of Veryan (by the name of Lerchi) was given to the priory of Montacute by William Earl of Moreton.*

A charity-ſchool is ſupported in this pariſh by ſubſcription, aided by a benefaction of about 10l. per annum, from the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian knowledge according to the principles of the church of England.

WARBSTOW, in the hundred of Leſnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about eight miles weſt-north-weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town, and about the ſame diſtance nearly north-eaſt from Camelford. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Downniney, Trelaſk, and Trengune.

The manor of Fentrigan or Ventrigan belonged to the priory of Tywardreth, and was one of thoſe annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in 1540, in lieu of the honor of

* Dugdale, I. 670.

Walling-

Wallingford. Oto Colyn died ſeiſed of the manor of Donneny or Downniney, in this pariſh, in 1466[p]: in 1620 it was in the Champernownes[q]; afterwards in the Arſcotts, from whom it paſſed, by inheritance, to Sir Arſcott Ourry Moleſworth, Bart., the preſent proprietor.

The great tithes of this pariſh, which were appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth, are now veſted in the Honourable William Eliot, M.P. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. Warbſtow is conſolidated with Trenegloſs. In this pariſh is the remarkable ancient fortification called Warbſtow-burrow.

WARLEGGAN or WARLEGGON, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies about ſix miles nearly eaſt from Bodmin, which is the poſt-office town, and about eight north-weſt from Liſkeard. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Boſindle and the church-town.

The manor of Warleggon, together with the advowſon of the rectory, has long been in the family of Gregor, and is now the property of Francis Gregor, Eſq., of Trewarthenick. Another manor of Warleggon belonged to the Coryton family, of whom it was purchaſed, in 1680, by John Trengove, otherwiſe Nance, Eſq., by whoſe deſcendant, James Wyard Gooch, Eſq. (ſome time of Trengoffe, now of Orford in Suffolk), it was alienated, in 1803, to Edward Angove, Eſq., who at the ſame time purchaſed the barton of Trengoffe, (formerly eſteemed a manor,) which had been ſucceſſively in the families of Molins, Hungerford, and Haſtings. This manor has been lately offered for ſale. Trengoffe or Trengove gave name to an ancient family, by whom the barton was ſold to the Tubbs: in Norden's time, it was the ſeat of John Tubb, Eſq.: after continuing in this family for ſome deſcents, it was ſold to the Parkers, and by the latter to John Trengove *alias* Nance, ſaid to have been deſcended from a younger branch of the family, who ſold this barton to the Tubbs.[r]

The manor of Carborro or Carburrow, and the barton of Trevedoe, have been for a conſiderable time in the family of their preſent proprietor, Arſcott Bickford, Eſq., of Dunſland in Devonſhire. Part of the old manſion is inhabited as a farm-houſe; the remainder is reſerved for the purpoſe of holding the manor courts.

WEEK ST. MARY, or ST. MARY-WEEK, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies ſeven miles ſouth of Stratton; about 10 north-

[p] Eſch. 6 Edw. IV. [q] Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I. [r] Hals.

north-

north-weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town; and 10 weſt from Holſworthy in Devonſhire. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are, Bakeſdown, Lower-Ex, Kitſham, and Week-Orchard. The church-town is in all ancient records called the Borough of Week St.Mary, and the occupiers of certain fields are ſtill called burgage-holders. The cuſtom of electing a mayor is ſtill kept up; but his office is merely nominal: he has no power. There are fairs at Week St.Mary, September 8, and December 10, chiefly for bullocks and ſheep.

The manor of Week St.Mary belonged at an early period to the Blanchminſters, from whom it paſſed to the Coleſhills. Ralph de Blanchminſter, who died in the year 1348, was ſeiſed of the manor and borough, with the advowſon of Week St.Mary, to which were appendant, as members of the ſaid manor, Swannacot, and other tenements. Sir William Bonville was poſſeſſed of Wyke St.Mary in 1461.[a] In proceſs of time, the manerial rights were transferred from Week St.Mary to Swannacot; for we find that in 1620 Sir Warwick Hele held the manor of Swannacot, and Week St.Mary Burgh, as parcel of the ſame; yet Henry Compton, Eſq. then claimed the fee of Week St.Mary. The manor of Swannacot, including Week St.Mary, is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord de Dunſtanville, by inheritance from the Heles.

There was formerly a caſtle at Week St.Mary, of which a field adjoining the church-yard, called Caſtle-hill, exhibiting the traces of extenſive buildings, is ſuppoſed to have been the ſite.

The manor of Eaſt-Orchard-Marrais or Marries, in this pariſh, and Marham-Church, belonged to the ancient family of Marrais, whoſe heireſs married an anceſtor of the Rolles. The late Dennis Rolle ſold this manor, with other conſiderable eſtates, to the late Sir John Call, Bart., and it is now the property of Sir W.P. Call, Bart. The barton-houſe, formerly the ſeat of the Marrais family, for whom there is an ancient memorial in the church, is now a farm-houſe, belonging to Mr. Richard Burden Bray: his father purchaſed the barton of the late Mr. Rolle. The manors of Pigſden and Nethercot extend into this pariſh.

The advowſon of Week St.Mary, which belonged formerly, as before-mentioned, to the Blanchminſters, appears to have paſſed, with the manor of Stratton, to Lord Carteret: it now belongs to the maſter and fellows of Sidney-Suſſex college in Cambridge, in conſequence of an exchange with Lord Carteret for that of Wilhamſted in Bedfordſhire: the latter adjoins the pariſh of Hawnes

[a] See Eſch. 1 Edw. IV., No. 24.

near Bedford, in which is his lordſhip's ſeat. There was formerly a chapel at Goſcote, in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Lawrence.[1]

A chantry and grammar-ſchool were founded, in the reign of Henry VIII., at Week St. Mary, by Dame Thomaſine Percival, a native of this pariſh, "with fair lodgings for the ſchoolmaſters, ſchollers, and officers, and twenty pound of yeerely revennue for ſupporting the incident charges." Her ſtory, as told by Carew, from whom the above is quoted, is, that her maiden name was Bonaventure, but whether by deſcent or event he knew not; that "whiles in her girliſh age ſhe kept ſheepe on St. Mary-Wike moore, it chanced that a London marchant paſſing by, ſaw her, heeded her, liked her, begged her of her poore parents, and carried her to his home. In proceſſe of time, her miſtres was ſummond by death to appeare in the other world; and her good *thewes*, no leſſe than her ſeemely perſonage, ſo much contented her maſter, that he advanced her from a ſervant to a wife, and left her a wealthy widow. Her ſecond marriage befell with one Henry Gall; her third and laſt, with Sir John Percival, lord maior of London, whom ſhe alſo overliued. And to ſhew that vertue as well bare a part in the deſert as fortune in the meanes of her preferment, ſhe employed the whole reſidue of her life and laſt widdowhood, to works no leſſe bountifull then charitable,— namely, repayring of high-waies, building of bridges, endowing of maydens, relieving of priſoners, feeding and apparelling the poor," &c. Dame Thomaſine Percival's will, which bears date 1512, throws light upon ſome parts of her hiſtory; it ſhews that her family name *was* Bonaventer; for ſhe leaves 20l. to her brother, John Bonaventer: her firſt huſband's name was Thomas Bumſby. She makes her *couſin*, John Dinham, who married her ſiſter's daughter, reſiduary legatee, and commits to his diſcretion the chantry and grammar-ſchool, which ſhe had founded in her life-time; to the vicar of Liſkeard ſhe leaves a little gilt goblet, with a blue flower in the bottom, to the intent that he ſhould pray for her ſoul; and towards the building of the tower at St. Stephen's, Launceſton, 20 marks.

Carew obſerves, that in Thomaſine Bonaventer's grammar-ſchool, divers of the beſt gentlemen's ſons of Devon and Cornwall had been "vertuouſly trained up in both kinds of divine and humane learning, under one Cholwell, an honeſt and religious teacher; which cauſed the neighbours ſo much the rather and the more to rewe, that a petty ſmacke onely of popery opened a gap to the oppreſſion of the whole, by the ſtatute made in Edw. the 6 raigne, touching the ſuppreſſion of chaunteries." Many of our celebrated foundation-ſchools would have ſhared the

[1] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

ſame fate, had they not been protected by well-wiſhers to their eſtabliſhment, who pointed out the obvious practicability of correcting the ſuperſtitious uſages with which they were connected; a practicability which thoſe who coveted their revenues would very gladly have overlooked.

WENDRON, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about two miles and a half north-north-eaſt from Helſton. The principal villages in this pariſh are Porkellis and Trevonnack: Helſton is a chapelry of Wendron; but in moſt reſpects may be deemed, and is treated of in this volume, as a ſeparate pariſh.

The manor of Boſkenwyn, in this pariſh, is in moieties between the Honourable Mrs. Agar and Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. The barton of Trenethick belonged at an early period to the Seneſchalls, from whom it paſſed, by a female heir, to the family of Hill. John Hill, Eſq., about the year 1770, bequeathed this eſtate to a nameſake, (but, as we are informed, no relation,) who reſided at Carwythenick in Conſtantine: it is now the property of Peter Hill, Eſq., and in the occupation of the Rev. Thomas Wills, vicar of Wendron. The barton of Nanſloe is the property of the Rev. William Robinſon; and Higher-Trelil the property and occaſional reſidence of William Harris, Eſq., of Helſton, in right of his wife, the heireſs of J. Rowe, Eſq. Lower-Trelil is the property of Stephen Uſticke, Eſq. The barton of Trenear, on which are now only ſome ſmall cottages, is ſaid (moſt probably without any foundation) to have been a hunting-ſeat of the Earls of Cornwall: it is the property of Richard Johns, Eſq., of Helſton, by purchaſe from the Vyvyans.

Bodilly, ſome time the ſeat of a branch of the Treſilians, paſſed, by purchaſe, to the Glynns; it is now a farm-houſe, the property of Mrs. Harris of Trelil. Merther-Uny, to which formerly a deer-park was annexed, is now a farm, belonging to Mr. Chilcot of Truro, and retains no trace of its former conſequence.

In the pariſh-church is the tomb of Warin Penhallinyk, prebendary of Glaſeney college, rector of St. Juſt, and vicar of Wendron and Stithians, with his figure on a braſs plate, in robes, (the date imperfect.) The great tithes were appropriated to the abbey of Rewley, to which monaſtery the church was given by Edmund Earl of Cornwall [u]. They are now in ſeveralties, having been ſold in lots, about the year 1800, by the late Lord Falmouth. The patronage of the vicarage is now veſted in Queen's college, Oxford, having been purchaſed a few years ago for the Michell foundation. There was formerly a chapel at Bodilly, in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Henry; at Treſulla, one dedicated to St. Wendron; and a

[u] Dugdale, I. 934.

third, at Merther-park, dedicated to St. Uny[u]: the tower of the latter was ſtanding within the memory of aged perſons: it is mentioned in a ſubſidy roll of 45 Edw. III.[w]

ST. WENN, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about four miles nearly eaſt-north-eaſt from St. Columb, which is the poſt-office town, and about eight weſt from Bodmin, the ſame diſtance north from St. Auſtell, and ſeven ſouth from Padſtow. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Roſemannon and Tregonetha: at the latter there are two cattle-fairs, April 25 and Auguſt 1.

The manor of Borlaſe-Burgeſs, formerly the property and ſeat of the ancient family of Borlaſe, is ſaid to have been given by King William Rufus to a certain Norman, who was lord of Talfer, in that country, and whoſe poſterity aſſumed the name of Borlaſe.[x] The laſt heir-male of the elder branch ſold this eſtate, in 1559, to John Hender, Eſq., whoſe heireſs brought it to the anceſtor of Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart., the preſent proprietor: the barton-houſe is occupied by a farmer.

The ancient manor of Codiford-Farlegh *alias* Lancorla, belonged, at a remote period, to the priory of Bodmin, under which it was held by Briſtitius, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. At the time of the Domeſday ſurvey, Briſtitius held it under the Earl of Cornwall: at a later period, this manor was in the family of Bottreaux; it has long ago been diſmembered. In one of the books of the Exchequer for Cornwall, in Weſtminſter-abbey, ſays Hals, "was lately to be ſeen a record relating to this manor, which ſpeaks thus of the puniſhment of the cucking-ſtool: — "Man. de Cotford-Farlo *alias* Lancorla in St. Wenn, temp. Hen. III. Quia per objurgatrices et meretrices multa mala in manerium oriuntur, &c., lites, pugnæ, diffamationes, ac aliæ multæ inquietationes per earum hutefias et clamores; igitur utimur de eiſdem quod cum captæ fuerint habeant judicium de la cocking-ſtole, et ibi ſtabunt nudis pedibus, et ſuis crinibus pendentibus, et diſperſis, tanto tempore ut aſpici poſſint ab omnibus per viam tranſeuntibus ſecundum voluntatem Balivorum noſtrorum capitalium." Hals adds, "that there was a walled pool for this purpoſe, by the highway ſide, and that the cucking-ſtool had been in exiſtence within the memory of man." The barton of Codiford-Farlegh, which belonged ſome time to the Trelawny family, is now the property of Mr. John Tom.

The manor of Cranſworth belonged, in the reign of Edward IV., to the family of Bonville[y]: it is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune. The manor of Lower-Borlaſe is the property of Mr. Richard, and Mr. George Sandy. There was formerly a manor of Tregonetha in this pariſh, which has been diſmembered.

[u] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.
[w] Among the Tower Records. [x] Borlaſe's MSS. [y] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV., No. 24.

Great-

Great-Skewiſh, in this pariſh, gave name to a family, one of whom (John Skewiſh), in the reign of Henry VI., compiled an abridgment of the chronicles and the wars of Troy. The laſt of this family, John Skewiſh, (in the ſixteenth century) had two daughters, who married Mohun and Courtenay. This eſtate, which was inherited by the former, paſſed ſucceſſively to the families of Renfry, Parkin, and Vivian [z]: it is now the property of Thomas Rawlings, Eſq.

Tregury, Tregurra, or Tregurtha, was the ſeat of a family ſo called, of whom was Michael de Tregury, Archbiſhop of Dublin, who died in 1471. The laſt heir-male of the elder branch of this family died in the reign of Henry V., leaving three daughters, coheirs, who ſold this barton to the family of Bottreaux [a], from whom it paſſed ſucceſſively, by inheritance or ſale, through the families of Hungerford, Haſtings, Edgcumbe, Parkin, and Vivian, to Mr. William Hals, who wrote the Parochial Hiſtory of Cornwall, and reſided here in the latter part of his life. This eſtate, now called Tregotha, is the property of Thomas Rawlings, Eſq.

Killignock was the ſeat of a family of that name, whoſe heireſs, in the reign of Henry VIII., married Nanſkevil *alias* Typpett. In the reign of Charles II. Matthew Typpett ſold this barton to Mr. Joſeph Hawkey [b]: it is now the property of Mr. Richard Vincent. The barton of Damelſa is in ſeveralties.

The great tithes of this pariſh, which were appropriated to the abbey of Tewkſbury in Glouceſterſhire, belonged to Mr. William Hals above-mentioned: they are now veſted in William Raſhleigh, Eſq. M.P., who is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel on the North-downs, called Carenza-Wortha, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: it was deſtroyed in the civil war. [c]

WHITSTONE, in the hundred of Stratton and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about ſeven miles nearly ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from Stratton, and 10 north-north-weſt from Launceſton, which is the poſt-office town. The only villages in the pariſh, beſides the church-town, are, Eaſt and Weſt Balſdon, both very ſmall.

The manor of Wadfaſt belonged, in the reign of Edward III., to the family of L'Engleis or Engliſh: at a later period to the Marquis of Exeter, moſt probably as heir of the Bonvilles: in Norden's time, it was the ſeat of George Grenville, Eſq.: in 1620 the manor was in moieties between Hardye and Peirce; and afterwards belonged to the Rolles of Stevenſtone, of whom it was purchaſed by the Right Honourable Lord de Dunſtanville, who is the preſent proprietor. The barton of Bennets, now the property and occaſionally the reſidence of Lord de Dunſtanville, came into his lordſhip's family about the

[z] Borlaſe's Collections. [a] Ibid. [b] Ibid. [c] Ibid.

year

year 1670, by inheritance from the family of Hele, whoſe ſeat it was for ſeveral generations.

The manor of Nethercot, in this pariſh, and Week St. Mary, belonged to the Rolles of Heanton, from whom it paſſed, by inheritance, to the preſent proprietor, Lord Clinton. Froxton, called in old deeds a manor, belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to the Giffords, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the families of Downe, Rouſe, and Spoure: it is now poſſeſſed by F. H. Rodd, Eſq., under the ſame title as the Trebartha eſtate. Whitſtone, formerly belonging to the Cobham family[d], is now the property and reſidence of Wrey J'Ans, Eſq.: it was purchaſed by his grandfather, Thomas J'Ans, Eſq. of Bidiford, of the Badcocks, to whom it had paſſed in marriage with the heireſs of Good[e].

The valleys of this pariſh abound with woodcocks in a remarkable degree; nearly 40 nets (or roads as they are called), being exempted from licence by the laſt game act, are employed in taking them, and yield conſiderable profit to the cottagers.

In the pariſh-church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, are memorials of the Heles of Bennets, (1650, &c.;) and on the outſide wall, one of the family of Edgcumbe. The Rev. John Kingdon, the preſent incumbent, is patron of the rectory, the advowſon of which belonged, ſome time ſince, to the Arundell family.

There is ſaid to have been formerly a chapel at Froxton, probably the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in this pariſh, mentioned in the regiſters of the ſee of Exeter[f].

St. Winnow, in the hundred and deanery of Weſt, lies two miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from Loſtwithiel, which is the poſt-office town; and from Fowey about four miles by water, and ſix by land. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Boſarnell, near Reſprin-bridge; Bridge-end, adjoining Loſtwithiel; Lerrin, on the creek of that name; Polmenow, and Polſchoath or Polſcoe. On the beacon-hill, in this pariſh, not far from Loſtwithiel, a ſquare battery was conſtructed by King Charles's army, not long before the capitulation of the parliamentary forces in 1644.

The manor of St. Winnow is ſaid to have belonged to an ancient family of that name, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Uptons. Leland ſays, "that after the St. Winnows, the Lords Haſtings had this manor; and that the great-grandfather of Sir William Lower, then living, (temp. Hen. VIII.,) purchaſed it of them." We find that the Bottreaux family, whoſe Corniſh property deſcended, by ſucceſ-

[d] See Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

[e] Norden erroneouſly ſays, the ſeat of Richard *Gould*.

[f] Borlaſe's Collections.

five

ſive female heirs, to the families of Hungerford and Haſtings, were poſſeſſed of the manor of St. Winnow in the reign of Henry VI. It is probable that the St. Winnows and Uptons held this manor under the families of Bottreaux and Haſtings, and that it was the fee of the manor which was purchaſed by Lower's (maternal) great-grandfather. The two coheireſſes of Upton, about the year 1500, married two brothers of the Lower family, John and Nicholas: the latter poſſeſſed St. Winnow. Sir William Drummond married the heireſs of Lower of St. Winnow; the coheireſſes of Drummond married Trevanion, and Roper of Eltham in Kent. St. Winnow was inherited by the latter: the heireſs of Roper married Edward Henſhaw, whoſe coheireſſes married Sir Edward Dering, Bart., William Strickland, Eſq., and Sir. Rowland Wynne, Bart. About the year 1770, the manor of St. Winnow was purchaſed of the repreſentatives of theſe coheireſſes by John Raſhleigh, Eſq. of Penquite, whoſe ſon, John Colman Raſhleigh, Eſq., ſold it, about the year 1807, to the Rev. Robert Walker, vicar of St. Winnow, who is the preſent proprietor. A younger branch of the Lowers (of whom the late Mrs. Hitchens was the laſt ſurvivor) continued to have an intereſt in the barton, which was, for ſome deſcents in the immediate occupation of the Robins family: it was purchaſed, with the manor, by Mr. Walker, who keeps it in his own hands, the houſe being occupied by a bailiff. The Lower family were of Polſcoe, in this pariſh, before they acquired the manor and barton of St. Winnow.

The manors of Bridge-end, Polmawgan, Ethy, and Polmenow, belong to Earl Mount-Edgcumbe. The two former have been many years in the Edgcumbe family, having been purchaſed of a younger branch of the Carminows, who had their ſeat at Polmawgan, now a farm-houſe. The manors of Ethy, (deſcribed as an honor in the Exeter Domeſday,) and Polmenow, belonged ſucceſſively to the families of Stonard, Cayle, and Courtenay. In 1634, Francis Courtenay, Eſq. ſold theſe manors to Stephen Treville, Eſq. of Plymouth. Two of the coheireſſes of Treville married Arſcott and Burthogge. By purchaſe and inheritance, theſe manors became veſted in the former; and having paſſed, by female deſcent, to the Moleſworths, were purchaſed of Sir William Moleſworth, about the year 1790, by the late Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. Ethy, called by Leland, Teuthey, and by ſome writers, Tethe and Tethy, was many years the ſeat of a younger branch of the Courtenays of Powderham: it is, by leaſe under Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, the ſeat of Charles Vinicombe Penroſe, Eſq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, who has now (March 1814) the command on the coaſt of Spain.

The

The manors of Bawdah or Bodowe and Dawnet, which belonged to the Courtenays, Earls of Devonſhire, and afterwards to the Mohuns, have paſſed with Boconnoc, and are now, in right of his lady, the property of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville. The manor of Reſprin, formerly the property and ſeat of a family of that name, paſſed, by a female heir, to a younger branch of the Carminows; and from Carminow, in like manner, to Prideaux of Thuborough: Norden deſcribes it as a ſeat of the Prideaux family: it was afterwards in the family of Michell. About the year 1750, Mr. Titus Chappel purchaſed it of Mr. Bradlick; and it is now the property of Mrs. Joyce Chappel of St. Breock. The manor of Polſchoath in Lanlivery, formerly belonging to the families of Lyttelton and Trenance, and now to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as repreſentative of the Robartes family, extends into this pariſh.

Trevegoe, a farm-houſe, belonging to Lord Grenville, was a ſeat of the Knapmans, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Hawkeys: it was, not many years ago, occupied by Nicholas Harley, Eſq., and afterwards by his widow. Newham, a farm-houſe, belonging to William Raſhleigh, Eſq., M.P., of Menabilly, was ſome time a ſeat of the Sawles.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have the appropriation of the great tithes of St. Winnow, and are patrons of the vicarage. At St. Nighton is a chapel of eaſe. There was formerly a chapel at Reſprin, dedicated to St. Martin, which was confirmed, by Robert de Cardinham, to the priory of Tywardreth, in the reign of Richard I.[g]: there was a chapel alſo at Bodvalgan, dedicated to the ſame ſaint.[h] Reſprin was formerly a ſeparate pariſh, as appears by the Subſidy Roll of 45 Edw. III.[i] St. Nighton is called a pariſh in an act of parliament of the reign of James I.; but we have not found it ſo deſcribed in any records of a more remote date.

WITHIEL, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies five miles weſt from Bodmin, which is the poſt-office town, and about ſix eaſt-north-eaſt of St. Columb. The principal villages in this pariſh are, Retire, Tregawen, and Withiel-gooſe.

The manor of Withiel-gooſe, to which is annexed the advowſon of the rectory, belonged to the priory of Bodmin: it was leaſed by the crown, in 1539, to Richard Kendall; and, in 1588, granted in fee-farm to Richard Branthwayte and Roger Bromley: it afterwards belonged to the Coſwarths, from whom it

[g] Dugdale's Monaſt. I. 586.

[h] Borlaſe's Collections from the Regiſters of the ſee of Exeter.

[i] Among the records at the Tower.

paſſed,

paſſed, by marriage, to the Vyvyans, and is now the property of the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.

Trenance, in this pariſh, gave name to an ancient family, who removed hence to Lanhydrock, upon marrying the heireſs of Lyttelton. This barton was ſold by a younger branch of the Trenance family, in the reign of Charles II., to the Mapowders, from whom it paſſed ſucceſſively to the families of Bone, Harris, and Hawkins: it is now the property of Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.

Brynn, in this pariſh, now a divided property, was a ſeat of the Beares, from whom it paſſed ſucceſſively to the Bevilles and Grenvilles. The brave Sir Beville Grenville was born here.

In a window of the ancient parſonage-houſe, are the arms of Thomas Vyvyan, prior of Bodmin, by whom it is ſaid to have been built. The Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan is patron of the rectory.

ZENNOR, in the deanery and in the weſt diviſion of the hundred of Penwith, is ſituated on the north coaſt, about four miles nearly weſt-ſouth-weſt from St. Ives, which is the poſt-office town, and about ſeven nearly north from Penzance. The principal villages in this pariſh, excluſively of the church-town, are, Boſwednack, Treen, and Trewy. The greater part of this pariſh is a maſs of moor-ſtone: the only cultivated land is a ſtrip about half a mile in breadth, near the ſea; the arable land is particularly noted for its abundant produce of barley.

The manors of Boſwednack and Trereen or Treen, are the property of William Arundell Harris, Eſq., in whoſe family they have been for a conſiderable time. The manor of Trewy belongs to Meſſrs. Grove and Corniſh. The tenement of Treveglos belonged to a family of that name, whoſe heireſs brought it to the Gerveyſes: it is now the property of their repreſentative, the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls.

The great tithes of Zennor were formerly appropriated to the college of Glaſeney. The vicarage, of which the Biſhop of Exeter is patron, is endowed with a portion of the great tithes; the remainder is veſted in George John, Eſq. of Penzance. There was formerly a chapel in a field called the Chapel-field, within the barton of Kerrow and Cornelloe, belonging to the Rev. Anthony Williams, of Treneere, near Penzance, and another at Treen; of both which there are ſome remains.

SCILLY ISLANDS.

FROM the connection of theſe iſlands with the county of Cornwall, it may be deemed proper to treat briefly of them in this place.

Theſe iſlands, called by the Greeks Heſperides and Caſſiterides[a]; by the Romans *Sillinæ* and *Siluræ inſulæ*,[b] are 27 in number, beſides ſmall iſlets and rocks; they lie about 17 leagues due weſt from the Lizard, and 10 leagues nearly weſt-by-ſouth from the Land's-end. A ſmall iſland, containing only one acre, gives its name to the whole cluſter; this name is written, in ancient records, Sully or Sulley, now Scilly. The names and extent of the iſlands are given below, as computed by Heath.[c]

Except

[a] See Camden.

[b] Ibid, on the authority of Sulpitius Severus and Solinus.

[c] An eſtimation of the quantity of land, in acres, contained in each iſland:—

		Acres.	
Five larger iſlands, inhabited by about 1,400 people,	1. St. Mary	1,520	beſides the garriſon, 120 acres, joined to the iſthmus.
	2. Treſco	880	
	3. St. Martin	720	
	4. St. Agnes	300	beſides the Gugh, 90 acres, joined at low water,
	5. Bryer	330	
One family,	6. Sampſon	120	
Four ſcattered iſlands, bearing graſs,	7. St. Helen's	80	
	8. Tean	70.	
	9. White-Iſland	50	
	10. Annet	40	
Ten eaſtern iſlands, ſtocked with conies, and fit for feeding cattle in ſummer,	11. Great-Arthur	30	
	12. Great-Ganilly	20	
	13. Great-Gannick	18	
	14. Minewithen	15	
	15. Nornour	13	
	16. Little-Arthur	7	
	17. Little-Ganilly	6	
	18. Little-Gannick	5	
	19. Ragged-Iſland	5	
	20. Inniſvouls	4	
	Carry forward	4,233	

Brought

Except what relates to their trading connections with the Phœnicians and Romans, and the circumſtance of their having been occaſionally appropriated by the latter as a place of baniſhment for ſtate criminals[d], the firſt mention we find of the Scilly iſlands in hiſtory is in the tenth century, when they were ſubdued by King Athelſtan[e]. After this, we hear nothing of them till the time of the civil war, when they became of conſiderable importance. In 1645 they afforded a temporary protection to Prince Charles and his friends, Lord Hopton and Lord Capel[f]. In 1649, Sir John Grenville, who was afterwards ſo diſtinguiſhed for the ſhare that he had in bringing about the Reſtoration, being governor of the Scilly iſlands, fortified and held them for King Charles the Second. The parliament finding their trade much annoyed by his frigates, fitted out an expedition for the reduction of the Scilly iſlands, under the command of Admiral Blake and Sir George Ayſcue, who firſt took poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Treſcaw and Bryer, and threw up fortifications for the purpoſe of attacking Sir John Grenville at St. Mary's. The Dutch Admiral Vantromp is ſaid to have made inſidious but ineffectual propoſals to the governor, of taking the iſlands under his protection. Reſiſtance being found vain, they were delivered up to the parliament in the beginning of June. The garriſon conſiſted of about 800 ſoldiers; with commiſſioned officers enough, as Whitlocke obſerves, "to head an army," Sir John Grenville's ſtandard having been one of the laſt rallying points for the Royaliſts.

The authors who have treated of the Scilly iſlands ſeem much puzzled with reſpect to the hiſtory of their proprietors, and are at a loſs to reconcile the circumſtance of the abbots of Taviſtock, and certain lay perſons, being called, in contemporary records, "lords of Scilly." By a careful attention to the ſubſtance of thoſe records, all difficulties may be eaſily removed. In or before the reign of

		Acres.
	Brought forward	4,233
Seven ſcattered iſlands, placed about the largeſt,	21. Mincarlo	12
	22. Guahall	10
	23. Northwithell	9
	24. White-Iſland, near Sampſon	7
	25. Round-Iſland	3
	26. Scilly-Iſland	1
	27. Rat-Iſland	0½
	Total ſum,	4486½ (of which, at leaſt the half are tillable and improveable.)

N.B. Beſides the above, which are moſt noted, there may be numbered about a dozen very ſmall iſlands, bearing graſs; and rocks innumerable above water.

[d] Camden quoting Sulpitius Severus. [e] Camden. [f] Clarendon.

Edward the Confeſſor, ſome of the iſlands, and the tithes of the whole, had been given (probably by King Athelſtan) to certain monks or hermits who had their abode in the iſland of St. Nicholas, now Treſcaw. King Henry the Firſt granted to the abbot of Taviſtock all the churches of Sullye, with their appurtenances, and the land which had belonged to the monks, or rather hermits, in the reign of King Edward, when Burgald was Biſhop of Cornwall[f]. Pope Celeſtin, in 1193, confirmed to the abbey the iſlands of St. Nicholas, St. Sampſon, St. Elid, and St. Teon, the iſland called Nullo, with all their churches and oratories, and certain lands in other iſlands[g]. Reginald Earl of Cornwall granted to the monks all wrecks, except whole ſhips and whales, in Kentemen and Nurcho[h], and the iſles of St. Lid, St. Sampſon, and St. Teon[i]. It is ſufficiently clear why the abbot and convent of Taviſtock were called Domini de Scilly; meanwhile the property and temporal juriſdiction continued veſted in the Earls of Cornwall, or in ſuch as held under them, poſſeſſing an independent and contemporary power; and theſe were likewiſe called Domini de Scilly.

The firſt proprietor whom we find mentioned as holding under the Earl, is Robert de Wick, who, by an ancient deed, without date, conveys to the monks of Scilly the tithes of thoſe iſlands, which he had unjuſtly detained from them. Drugo de Barentin was governor of the Scilly iſlands, in the reign of Henry III.[k]; but whether he had any property in them does not appear. In the reign of Edward I. Ralph de Blanchminſter held the caſtle of Ennor, in the Scilly iſlands, by the ſervice of finding 12 armed men to keep the peace in thoſe iſlands: complaint was made, that he had not only failed in this ſervice, but had committed the King's coroner, who came to the iſland for the purpoſe of holding an aſſize, to the priſon of La Val[l]. In the year 1314, Ralph de Blanchminſter had the King's licence for embattling his caſtle of Inor, in the iſles of Scilly[m]. In the year 1345, Ralph de Blanchminſter held the iſles of Scilly under the duchy of Cornwall, as of the honor of Launceſton, by the annual render of 300 puffins at Michaelmas[n]. In the reign of Henry VI., the rent was only 50 puffins, or 6s. 8d., the iſlands being then the property of Sir John Coleſhill, repreſentative of the Blanchminſters[o]: their annual value in 1484 was eſtimated at 40s. in time of peace; in time of war, nothing[p]. In Leland's time, being then valued at 40s. per annum, the Scilly iſlands belonged to Davers and Whittington, as repreſentatives of that branch of the Arundells which inherited the eſtates of the Coleſhills and Blanch-

[f] Dugdale's Monaſticon, [g] Ibid. [h] Ancient names of iſlands.
[i] Dugdale. [k] Rot. Cl. 32 Hen. III. [l] Pat. 35 Edw. I. 45.
[m] Rot. Pat. 8 Edw. II. 26. [n] Survey of the duchy of Cornwall, 19 Edw. III.
[o] See Borlaſe's account of the Scilly iſles, p. 109. [p] Eſch. 1 Ric. III.

minſters. In the reign of Edward VI., Thomas Lord Seymour, the Lord Admiral, became proprietor of the Scilly iſlands, as appears by one of the articles of his accuſation, which charges him with having gotten into his hands thoſe ſtrong and dangerous iſles, bought of divers men, (viz. the heirs of Danvers and Whittington[q].) The Lord Admiral was beheaded and attainted in 1549, when the temporal property of the Scilly iſlands fell into the duchy, already by the diſſolution of religious houſes poſſeſſed of what had belonged to the abbey of Taviſtock.

In 1552, Thomas Godolghan, Eſq. was captain (or governor) of the Scilly iſles[r], and moſt probably leſſee under the duchy; though we do not find any leaſe to the Godolphin family on record prior to the 13th of Elizabeth, when the Scilly iſlands were demiſed to Francis Godolphin, Eſq. for 38 years, at the rent of 10l. per annum: the leaſe was renewed to Sir William Godolphin, in 1604, for 50 years, at 20l. per annum[s]; in the 12th of Charles the Firſt, to Francis Godolphin, Eſq., at 40l. per annum, for 50 years, to commence from 1659; in 1698, to Sidney Lord Godolphin, at the ſame rent, for 89 years, to commence from 1709. The preſent leſſee is the Duke of Leeds, the repreſentative of the Godolphin family, who holds the Scilly iſlands at a rent of 40l. for 31 years from the year 1800. The iſland of St. Agnes was at an early period in the Hamely family, and appears afterwards to have paſſed to the Blanchminſters[t]. John Allet held lands in Scilly (temp. Edw. III.) of Ralph Blanchminſter, by the ſervice of being keeper of his caſtle[u]. There is no perſon who now poſſeſſes either houſe or land, except as ſub-leſſee under the Duke of Leeds. The government of the Scilly iſlands appears to have been, at leaſt ſince the Reformation, uniformly in the proprietors, except in the inſtances of Sir John Grenville and Joſeph Hunkin, Eſq., in the interregnum, and Major Bennet, previouſly to the year 1733. Before the Reformation, it appears that the proprietor kept the peace of the iſlands, with the aſſiſtance of 12 armed men[w]; and that there were frequent feuds between them and the King's coroner, who viſited the iſlands to hold aſſizes for the trial of greater offences[x]. It is moſt probable that all other offences were

[q] Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, p. 161.

[r] Borlaſe, p. 110.

[s] In this leaſe there was a proviſo that none of the iſlands ſhould be bequeathed by Sir William Godolphin to his daughters. (Heath, p. 203.)

[t] See Heath, p. 190, 191.

[u] Ibid. 187.

[w] A record of the reign of Edward I. ſays, that Ralph de Blanchminſter held the caſtle of Ennor by the ſervice of finding and maintaining 12 armed men, at all times, for keeping the peace in thoſe parts. (Pat. 35 Edw. I. m. 45.)

[x] Pat. 19 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 5.

cognizable

cognizable as they now are, by a court delegated by the lord proprietor, whoſe immediate authority for exerciſing the civil juriſdiction is derived from a patent of the 10th of King William. The lord proprietor appoints a court or council of twelve, conſiſting of ſome of the principal inhabitants, among whom are generally the military commandant, the ſteward, chaplain, and commiſſary of muſters. Vacancies are ſupplied by election; but the whole may be diſſolved, and a freſh appointment made, at any time, by the lord proprietor. After the death of a lord proprietor, a new council is neceſſarily appointed. The court generally ſits monthly, for the trial of plaints, ſuits, &c. between party and party, inhabitants of the iſlands, except ſuch cauſes as affect life or limb, and ſuch as are cognizable by the court of Admiralty. Tranſportable offences are tried here, ſuch as receiving ſtolen goods, &c.; but the puniſhments are only fines or whipping; and ſometimes impriſonment. Perſons accuſed of murder, burglaries, &c. &c. are taken to the neareſt Corniſh magiſtrate, and ſent to be tried at the aſſizes for the county of Cornwall.[y]

The Scilly iſlands have always been deemed to be under the ſpiritual juriſdiction of the Biſhops of Cornwall or Exeter, and to have conſtituted part of the archdeaconry of Cornwall; but there is no memory of any eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction having been exerciſed, except in the particular of proving wills. In early times, the abbot of Taviſtock held the tithes of the Scilly iſlands, and certain lands, by the ſervice of finding two monks to reſide in them, and to provide for the ſpiritual wants of the inhabitants. In the reign of Edward III. he was allowed to provide two ſecular chaplains for this ſervice, inſtead of monks, during the war with France. Since the Reformation, the tithes have been veſted in the lord proprietor, who is patron of the donative, and pays the miniſter or chaplain an optional ſalary, now ſixty guineas per annum. The miniſter receives neither inſtitution nor induction, nor is he licenſed by the Biſhop; and neither he nor the churchwardens are cited to viſitations: the latter are ſworn in at the lords' council court, where cognizance is taken of all offences uſually brought before ſpiritual courts. It was formerly cuſtomary to puniſh ſuch offenders by ducking in ſalt water, at the quay head[z]. Till of late years, the miniſter of St. Mary's was the only clergyman in the iſland, officiating conſtantly at St. Mary, where a regiſter of baptiſms and marriages was kept for all the iſlands; at Treſcaw only on the Sunday after Eaſter; and at St. Martin's on Trinity Sunday: the chapels of the other iſlands were ſerved by laymen, or, as they were called, iſland clerks, generally fiſhermen. The ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge now employ

[y] Troutbeck's Survey of the Scilly Iſlands. [z] Ibid.

two miſſionaries, who officiate at what are called the Off-Iſlands. There are chapels at Treſcaw, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Bryer, and Sampſon, moſtly built by the Godolphin family, ſince the Reformation: that of Bryer, about 1746; that of St. Agnes was built at the expence of the ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge, who gave 400l. towards building a houſe for the miſſionary at Treſcaw.

The Earl of Godolphin, in 1747, eſtabliſhed a ſchool; for inſtructing 12 boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The Rev. Richard Corbet Hartſhorne, rector of Broſely in Shropſhire, about the year 1753, gave the ſum of 250l. towards the ſupport either of a miniſter or ſchoolmaſter at Treſcaw, under the direction of the ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge[a]. The only conſiderable benefaction which the ſociety has received towards the religious inſtruction of the Scilly iſlands, ſince that time, has been the ſum of 500l., given by Charles Etty, Eſq. About 30ol. per annum is expended by the ſociety, on the miſſions and ſchools in theſe iſlands, chiefly out of their general funds[b]. St. Helen's iſland (now uninhabited), ſuppoſed to have been the ſame as St. Lyde's, exhibits the ruins of houſes, and of an ancient chapel, probably that of St. Lyde, "where, in times paſt," ſays Leland, "at her ſepulchre was gret ſuperſtition."

The whole population of the Scilly iſlands was eſtimated, in 1750, at about 1,400 perſons; in 1799, they were calculated at about 1,960: the preſent number is 2,358.[c]

Dr. Borlaſe eſtimates the number of inhabitants on St. Mary's iſland, in 1756, at about 600; Heath had computed them at 700 in 1750. In 1799 they were nearly 1,000: the preſent number is 1,271. St. Mary's iſland is about nine or ten miles in circumference. The principal town of this iſland is called Hugh or Heugh-town, which was much damaged by inundation during the great ſtorm in 1744.[d] The pier was finiſhed in 1750, having been conſtructed at the expence of Lord Godolphin: veſſels of 150 tons burden may ride here in ſafety[e]. Near this town are the remains of an old fortreſs, with a mount, and the remains of ſeveral block-houſes and batteries, ſuppoſed to have been conſtructed in the civil war. About two furlongs to the eaſtward is a bay called Pomellin or Porthmellin, where is procured in abundance a fine white ſand, compoſed of chryſtals and talc[f], much eſteemed as a writing-ſand, and for other purpoſes. About a mile from Hugh-town, is the church-

[a] Borlaſe, p. 136.

[b] From the information of the Rev. Dr. Gaſkin, Secretary to the Society.

[c] From the information of Mr. John Johns, reſident agent to the Duke of Leeds, in the Scilly Iſles, and preſident and magiſtrate of the Duke's council.

[d] Heath, p. 63. [e] Borlaſe. [f] Ibid. p. 67.

town,

town, conſiſting of the church[g] and a few houſes; and two furlongs further, bordering on the ſea, Old-town, formerly the principal town of the iſland. Near this are the remains of Old-town caſtle, ſpoken of by Leland; probably the caſtle of Ennor, which belonged to the Blanchminſters. The traces of an ancient fortreſs, on a promontory called the Giant's-Caſtle, are ſuppoſed to be of remote origin. On the weſt ſide of the iſland are St. Mary's garriſon, with the barracks, and ſeveral batteries, and Star-Caſtle; the latter was built by Sir Francis Godolphin, in 1593. It was in this caſtle that Dr. John Baſtwick was impriſoned, by order of the Court of Star-chamber, in 1637, after having loſt his ears in the pillory, for writing againſt the church and ſtate: his ſentence was impriſonment for life; but he was liberated by order of parliament in 1640. The ſeverity of his ſentence cauſed great odium againſt the government; and he and his fellow-ſufferers, Prynne and Burton, who had been ſent to other diſtant priſons, were conducted into London, on their return, with much triumph and rejoicing.[h]

Treſcaw, anciently called Iniſcaw and St. Nicholas, is the ſecond iſland, in point of ſize, and contains 465 inhabitants, although, within the memory of perſons living in 1793, the number of houſes did not exceed 12.[i] In this iſland are ſome remains of the conventual church of St. Nicholas, of which there is a view in Dr. Borlaſe's Obſervations on the Scilly iſlands; the ruins of Old-Caſtle, and Oliver's Battery. Old-Caſtle, which appears to have been built in or about the reign of Henry VIII., is ſpoken of by Leland, as "a little pile or fortreſs:" it appears to have been afterwards enlarged, as its ruins ſhew it to have been a conſiderable building. Oliver's Caſtle, as it is called, from having been built by the parliamentarians, was repaired in 1740; but is deſcribed by Borlaſe, in 1756, as being then already much decayed.

[g] Among the few monumental inſcriptions in St. Mary's church and church-yard, enumerated by Heath, Borlaſe, and Troutbeck, are thoſe of Mary, wife of Joſeph Hunkins, Eſq., governor of the iſlands, 1659; ſome of the family of Rattenbury, commiſſaries in the early part of the laſt century; and Captain James Boſtock, of a Kentiſh family, who was killed by the accidental diſcharge of a gun, whilſt taking the diverſion of ſhooting, in 1756. Sir John Narborough, Bart. (ſon of the celebrated admiral of that name); Henry Trelawny, ſon of the Biſhop of Wincheſter; and Captain Edmund Loades, of the Aſſociation man-of-war, all of whom ſhared the melancholy fate of the brave Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, who was loſt on the Gilſton Rock, October 22, 1707, lie buried in the chancel at St. Mary's; but there is no monument to their memory. Captain Hancock, of the Eagle, and Captain Coney, of the Romney, two gallant officers, ſhared alſo their commander's fate. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel's body was found by a fiſherman, on the ſhore at Porthellic, and by him buried in the ſands; but was afterwards removed to Weſtminſter Abbey. The Coloſſus, of 74 guns, Captain Murray, was loſt on a ledge of rocks to the ſouth-weſt of St. Sampſon's iſland, in the month of December, 1798.

[h] Borlaſe, p. 10.

[i] Troutbeck.

St. Martin's

St. Martin's iſland, though by far the largeſt except St. Mary and Treſcaw, was uninhabited till the reign of Charles II.: in 1756 there were 18 families, all related: it now contains 235 inhabitants. Mr. Ekins, in 1683, built a tower on this iſland, as a day-mark, 20 feet high, with a ſpire on it of the ſame height[i]. On St. Agnes iſland, which contains 244 inhabitants, is a light-houſe. In Heath's time there was only one family on St. Sampſon's; there are now 32 inhabitants. Bryer or Brehar contains about 330 acres, and about 111 inhabitants. Borlaſe ſays, that not long before the date of his work (1756), there were only two families in this iſland.

The principal employment and trade of the iſlanders is, fiſhing[k] and making kelp[l]. Mr. Nance, who introduced this proceſs in 1684, reſided many years in the iſland of Tean, the Sta. Theona of the records, now uninhabited. Tin is found in ſeveral of the iſlands, and in ſome lead and copper; but there are now no mines in work. Some of the iſlands produce corn, principally barley, peas, and oats, with a ſmall proportion of wheat; a few acres are ſown with pillis[m]: potatoes are cultivated in great quantities in St. Mary's. Cattle are fed on moſt of the iſlands; and though not very abundant, are ſometimes ſold to captains of ſhips. Samphire is collected in abundance in the iſle of Treſcaw, for pickling. The tamariſk and Lavatera Arborea grow plentifully in the iſland of St. Mary.[n]

[i] Borlaſe.

[k] There are about 100 boats in the iſland uſed for fiſhing, piloting, &c.; 12 of theſe are uſed for fiſhing only. (From the information of Mr. Johns.)

[l] The quantity of kelp now made in the iſlands, varies from 100 to 200 tons. (Ibid.)

[m] See p. cciii. of the General Hiſtory.

[n] From the information of Mr. Edwards.

APPENDIX.

IN the Subſidy Roll of 45 Edward III., printed in Lord de Dunſtanville's edition of Carew's Survey, from a record in the Tower, and carefully collated with the original, is a liſt of the Corniſh pariſhes, divided into hundreds. From the very inaccurate ſpelling in this record, it is difficult to make out ſeveral of the names of pariſhes, ſo as to appropriate them to exiſting names; one or two could not be aſcertained; as, St. Silian, in the hundred of Penwith, and St. Bodemny, in that of Kirrier. St. Iſſey in this roll is called St. Ide (ſee the account of that pariſh); Mawgan in Pyder, Lanherne; Tintagel, Boſſiney. By Briggenok, in the hundred of Stratton, probably is meant Bridgerule: Reſprin and St. Eye or St. Day are deſcribed as pariſhes.

The church of Egloſſant was given to St. James's hoſpital in Briſtol temp. Hen. II.[a] The advowſon of Wyrſwold (which appears to have been in Meneage) is deſcribed as having belonged to the Carminows[b]. The church of Norton, with Weſt-Orchard, in the county of Cornwall, is deſcribed as belonging to the abbey of Newham[c]: we find no other mention of ſuch pariſhes. There is Weſt-Orchard in Dorſetſhire, but it is an appendage to the church of Fontmell-Magna in that county.

The free chapel of La Mayne, in Cornwall, was granted to Edward Boſtock, 5 Jac. The hermitage of Pont-Baldwin, in Cornwall, was given by Robert de Cardinham to the priory of Tywardreth.[d]

[a] Dugdale. [b] See Eſch. 19 Ric. II. [c] Rot. Pat. 16 Ric. II. pt. 1. [d] Dugdale.

A Liſt

A Liſt of Corniſh Manors mentioned in various Records, the ſituation of which has not been aſcertained: the names of their ancient proprietors, and the dates of the records, are ſubjoined.

Alfreſworth,—Thomas Davy, 31 Edw. I.; Iſolda ux. Walter Allet, 10 Edw. II.
Bolehuſkinge,—J. Whyting, Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. (under the name of Reſkymer.)
Boſſulwen,—held of the caſtle of Launceſton, by J. Coke, Eſq. 1640. (*Qu.* Boſwen in Wendron.)
Bradney,—John Beaumont, 3 Ric. II.
Bree,—William Tregos, 2 Ric. II.; Richard Tregos, Pat. 18 Hen. VI. (*Qu.* Bray in Morval.)
Brothek,—Carminow, 8 Hen. V. (*Qu.* Broadoak.)
Calendo,—four-fifths granted to Sir George Carye, 21 Eliz.; belonged afterwards to Ezekiel Groſſe.
Collenuthill,—held of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich, by Sir William Mohun, 3 Eliz.
Cornagh,—J. Longeland and ux. 3 Ric. II.
Crokmajor,—held of Arundell of Tolverne, by Copleſtone, temp. Edw. IV.
Devy,—John Duke of Norfolk, 1 Ric. III.
Droungelow,—granted to George Duke of Clarence, 2 Edw. IV.; to Richard Duke of Glouceſter, 4 Edw. IV.
Dyſard,—Carminow and Bonville, temp. Ric. II. and Hen. VI.
Eſternaynan,—granted to Lord Scrope, 2 Ric. III.
Geyte,—Curia de Geyte, to be held in the fee of Le Geyte, and not elſewhere, Pat. 14 Edw. III.
Godellian,—J. Reu, 7 Ric. II. Eſch. (under the name of Godrevy.)
Grevely-Moor,—Nicholas Arundell, and Joan his wife. 2 Edw. IV.
Ham-horn Caſtle,—Walter Hopton, 1 Edw. IV.
Hardenenaſt,—Inkpen, Edw. I.—Edw. III.
Heanton,—John Beaumont, 3 Ric. II.
Henoke,—Pomeroy, 2 Edw. III.
Hervena,—A moiety was inherited by Haſtings, from Hungerford and Bottreaux.
Heyvenis,—John Duke of Norfolk, 1 Ric. III.
Hunchane,—John Willington, 12 Edw. III.
Hurdwike,—inherited by Courtenay of Dauney, temp. Edw. III.
Langerton Caſtle,—Alice Carminow, 4 Hen. IV.
Langonet,—Sir William Fitz-Walter, 8 Ric. II.; J. Dernford, 19 Edw. IV.
Langwith,—held of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich, by Sir William Mohun, 30 Eliz.
Lannett,—Thomas Trethyan, 12 Ric. II.
Lanroxhou,—J. de Ripariis, 29 Edw. I.; Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, 15 Edw. II.
Larky,—Killigrew, 1 Ric. III.
Leiſon,—John Wryter, Eſch. 5 Edw. IV. (under the name of Reſkymer.)
Leyros,—held under the Cardinhams, by Thomas Bodulgate, 11 Edw. IV.
Ludewpules,—Ralph Beaupré, 3 Edw. II.
Ludlen,—Bottreaux, 15 Ric. II.

Marſh, — Sir John Beaumont, 3 Ric. II.
Midland manor and franchiſe, in the hundred of Stratton, — Fitz-Walter, 3 Ric. II.
More, — held under the Cardinhams, by Thomas Bodulgate, 11 Edw. IV.
Nanſtaven, — Arundell, 1 Ric. III. Rot. Parl.
North-Legh, — Bonville, 1 Edw. IV.
Peditt, — John Earl of Oxford, 1 Ric. III.
Pennalym, — John Ferway, and Agnes his wife, 22 Ric. II. (*Qu.* Penhallam.)
Portyllegres, — held of the manor of Blifland, by Ph. Copleſtone, 13 Edw. IV.
Ragenys, — Arundell, 13 Edw. IV.
Redworye or Ridwari, — Pomeroy, Ric. II.; L'Ercedekne, Hen. IV.
Roſteneyth and Rutleton, — granted to John Duke of Norfolk, 1 Ric. III.
Roſkell, — Carminow, 4 Hen. VI.
Serjeaux, — Thomas Bodulgate, 11 Edw. IV.
Shete, — Ph. Copleſtone, 13 Edw. IV.
Slapton, — Guy de Brien, 1 Ric. II.
Talgollan, — L'Ercedekne, Ric. II. — Edw. IV.
Threugnyn, — held of Tywardreth lay-manor by Oto Colyn, 6 Edw. IV.
Tredower, — Marney, Hen. V. and VI.
Treenthaſt; — John Elmede, (without date.)
Tregda, — held of M. Pawton, by John Coke, Eſq., 1640.
Tregewell[a], — held of M. Polrode, by John Harington, 6 Hen. V.
Tregrian, — held of M. Tewinton, by Bodrugan, 6 Hen. VI.
Trehulle[b], — Bonville, 9 Hen. IV.; Bodrugan, 6 Hen. VI., held of Hamely, as of his manor of Etbys.
Trelembyan, — Roſkymer, 5 Edw. IV.
Tremwald or Tremwell, — Harington, by marriage with the coheireſs of Loring. (Dugdale, and Eſch. 6 Edw. IV. Colyn.)
Trenewith and Trewithgy, in the hundred of Powder, — Beaupré, 3 Edw. III.; afterwards Arundell.
Trenode, — Glyn, 13 Edw. IV.
Treſreyck, — Swinborne, 3 Hen. VI.
Treſward, — Reſkymer, 5 Edw. IV.
Tretherym, — held of Tregony, by Bodrugan, 6 Hen. VI.
Tretheven, — Serjeaux, Ric. II. — Hen. IV.
Trethewry, — held of M. Treveney, by Nicholas Hele, 1640.
Trethmek, — William Trevenor, 1523.
Trethyne, — Bodrugan, 5 Edw. II.; Reſkymer, 5 Edw. IV.
Treveney, — above-mentioned.
Trevilla, — Boſcawen, 1561.

[a] Both Tregewell (or Tregwell) and Polrode were held by the Bloyowes in the reign of Edw. III. Ralph de Bloyowe had the King's licence for embattling his manſion at Tregwell, by Pat. 9 Edw. III. pt. 1.

[b] There are ſeveral places of the name of Trehill.

Tre-

Trevyvyan, — Bodrugan, 6 Hen. VI.
Trewarleyſick or Treleſſick, — held of M. Trebigh, by William Mohun, 30 Eliz.
Trewithgy, —J. Longeland, 3 Ric. II.
Trewyne, — granted to Lord Scrope, 2 Ric. III.
Udnor or Udnowe, — J. Waleſborowe, 5 Ric. II.
Womberlegh, — Willington, 12 & 23 Edw. II.
Wother, — St. Piers Edgcumbe, 1539, (Collins.)
Wycoteham, — John, Duke of Norfolk, 1 Ric. III.
Wygenbrys, — Sir John St. Aubyn, 14 Ric. II.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

GENERAL HISTORY.

P. ix. It is very queſtionable whether there was any palace at Loſtwithiel, erected either by Richard King of the Romans, or his ſon, Edmund Earl of Cornwall; indeed, more probable that there was not. See p. 203 of the Parochial Hiſtory.

P. x. The gaol at Launceſton ſtill continues, being ſituated on the weſt ſide of the caſtle; it is ſmall, but has been neatly fitted up. Priſoners are ſometimes committed to it from the north and north-eaſt parts of the county; and the priſoners from Bodmin are removed thither previouſly to taking their trials at the ſpring aſſizes. Debtors are confined only at Bodmin.

P. xix. Pinnock and Bradock or Broadoak-downs are now ſeparate; there are ſome incloſures between them: in the time of the civil wars, it is probable that they were one open ſpacious down, called indiſcriminately by the name of Pinnock or Bradock. Clarendon deſcribes Ruthen's defeat as having taken place on the eaſt ſide of Bradock-down, near Liſkeard. Walker ſays, that King Charles, marching from Liſkeard, encamped his army on the entrance of Pinnock-down, being the ſame ſpot where Ruthen was defeated.[a]

[a] In the *Iter Carolinum*, a ſcarce tract reprinted in Lord Somers's tracts, is the following particular account of the King's progreſs in Cornwall:—"Thurſday the 1ſt (Auguſt, 1644), to Trecarrol, Mr. Manington's houſe in Cornwall, 1 night, 8 miles.—Friday the 2d, to Liſkard, Mr. Jeane, a commiſſioner's houſe, 6 nights, 8 miles.—Thurſday the 8th, to Boconnock, the Lord Mohun's, but called from thence to make ready at Mr. Glin's of Glinford; affrighted from thence by the militia, His Majeſty lay in the field all night in his coach, on Boconnock-down, a heathy place, 1 night, 5 miles.—Friday the 9th, to Boconnock again, where His Majeſty quartered 21 nights, 5 miles.—Saturday, the laſt day, to Leſtithiall, thence towards Foy; His Majeſty lay in the field, his meat and drink dreſſed at Mr. Hixt's, the militia diſarmed, E. fled the field; the articles confirmed; 2 nights, 5 miles.—September, 1644, Monday the 2d, to Boconnock, the Lord Mohun's, again, 2 nights, 5 miles.—Wedneſday the 4th, to Liſkard, Mr. Jeane's, 1 night, 7 miles."

P. xx.

P. xx. l. 5. The Parre is on a creek in Tywardreth-bay.

P. xxii. l. 12. and note. Wadebridge is ſtill corruptly called Warebridge.

P. xxiv. l. 17. Cawland was moſt probably Cawſand near Plymouth.

P. xxv. The hundred of Dráneth is mentioned in a record of the reign of Richard II.[b] Binnerton, in the pariſh of Crowan, deſcribed as ſituated in that hundred, is now in the hundred of Penwith. In a record of the reign of Henry VI.[c], the church of Ruan-Major is ſpoken of as being in a diſtrict called Tyrath, which ſeems to have been ſynonymous with Meneage.

P. xxvi. note (b.) The juriſdiction of the town of Padſtow belongs to the Archdeacon, and not to the Biſhop, as hath been of late years ſuppoſed and acted upon. This appears from a deed of compoſition (now in the regiſtry of the Dean and Chapter at Exeter) for ſettling the juriſdiction of the archdeaconry, as well as of the whole dioceſe of Exeter, entered into, on the 20th of March 1616, by all the dignitaries of the ſee of Exeter. By this deed the Archdeacon has the excluſive right of proving wills of all perſons dying within his juriſdiction, "excepting knights, beneficed men, and ſuch as are *de robâ epiſcopi*," and granting adminiſtrations. Padſtow *in rure* is among the places reſerved by this deed to the Biſhop's juriſdiction. It is meant (ſee the laſt paragraph of note (b.) that previouſly to the year 1740, or thereabouts, wills were more univerſally regiſtered at Bodmin: it has ſince been more common for monied perſons to have property in the funds, in which caſe their effects being in two counties, their wills, as is well known, are regiſtered in Doctors-Commons. It may be obſerved, that during the Biſhop's triennial viſitation (the Archdeacon's powers being ſuſpended) wills are proved before the Biſhop's officers, and regiſtered in the Conſiſtory Court at Exeter. The Archdeacon's court was removed from Loſtwithiel to Bodmin in 1773; it had been before at St. Neots: the courts are held at Bodmin every Friday fortnight. The archdeacon's viſitations are held at Launceſton, Liſkeard, Bodmin, Truro, Helſton, and Penzance.

P. xxvii. note (c.) It ſhould have been ſtated that Wendron, Liſkeard, and Probus, are among the beſt vicarages: Calſtock, and ſome other rectories not mentioned, are more valuable than any of the vicarages, except Menheniot, which is endowed with the great tithes.

P. xxxiv. l. 15. The ancient chapel at St. Mawes no longer exiſts: the preſent chapel is private property. See p. 153 and 154 of the Parochial Hiſtory.

P. xxxv. The exiſtence of nunneries at St. Bennet's, Credis, and Hellnoweth, is very uncertain: there was certainly a monaſtery of ſome ſort at

[b] Eſch. 7 Ric. II. (Beauchamp.) [c] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. (Hull.)

St. Bennet's; and Credis belonged to that monaſtery, either as a cell or grange. The ſite of Hellnoweth belonged to St. Michael's Mount.

P. xxxviii. l. 39, 40. *Dele* " for the convenience of the populous mining diſtrict:" Port Iſaac is not in the neighbourhood of the mines.

P. lxii. At the end of the ſecond column add, " or Trethake in St. Cleer."

P. lxvi. The Bloyowes had alſo a capital manſion at Tregwell (we cannot aſcertain in what pariſh), which Ralph Bloyowe had a licence for embattling in the reign of Edward III.[d]

P. lxxvi. Trefuſis has not been inhabited by the preſent Lord Clinton ſince his acceſſion to the title: it is now occupied by G. C. Fox, Eſq. See alſo p. lxxxviii.

P. lxxxviii. The lion rampant was certainly the coat of Waunford of Efford, whoſe heireſs brought Efford, through the Durants, to the Arundells. Efford did not belong to the Thurliberes.

P. lxxxix. xc. The name of Trelawney is ſpelt with an *e* in the Baronetages: the ſpelling of Trelawny, as in p. 257, 258, was adopted when we found that it was now ſo written by the family.—Upon the death of Charles Trelawny, Eſq., of Coldrinnick, (the laſt heir-male of that branch,) in 1764, the name was taken by Henry St. George Darell, Eſq., ſon of William Darell, his mother's younger brother, who, dying without iſſue, the name of Trelawny was taken, and the eſtate of Coldrinnick inherited, by Daniel Crabbe, Eſq., ſon of John Crabbe, of Plymouth, by Frances, ſecond daughter of Henry Darell, Eſq., of Trewornan, elder brother of the mother of Charles Trelawny above-mentioned. This Daniel Trelawny of Coldrinnick, dying alſo without iſſue (in 1795), the name was taken and the eſtate inherited by Edward Stephens, Eſq., a Captain in the Royal Artillery, ſon of Edward Stephens, of Plymouth, and grandſon of the Rev. Edward Stephens, vicar of St. Kew, by Anne, third daughter of Henry Darell, Eſq., of Trewornan before-mentioned: the ſon of the ſaid Edward Trelawny (now a minor) inherits Coldrinnick; but it will be ſeen by the foregoing ſtatement, that he is not repreſentative in blood of the Coldrinnick branch of the Trelawnys, which appears to be wholly extinct. It appears that he, and not his uncle (the Rev. Darell Stephens, who inherits Trewornan by will), is the repreſentative of the Darells of Trewornan. See p. cii. and 239.

P. xciii. Sir John Morſhead is dead, and was ſucceeded in the title by his ſon, now Sir Frederick Treiſe Morſhead, Bart.

P. xciv. The eldeſt ſiſter of Philip Hawkins (the laſt repreſentative of the Pennans family), married Carlyon of Tregrehan. Thomas Hawkins (father of

[d] See Pat. 9 Edw. III. pt. 1. 35.

Sir Chriſtopher, whoſe father had married one of the other ſiſters,) inherited Trewithan under the will of Philip Hawkins above-mentioned.

P. c. John Borlaſe is dead, and ſucceeded by his ſon Samuel, a minor.

P. ci. Arthur Burell, Eſq. is not known to be the repreſentative of the ancient family of that name: he poſſeſſes the eſtate by virtue of a deviſe made by the laſt male heir to a nameſake, not known to be related. Burell, therefore, ſhould have been among the extinct families, p. cxxv.

P. cii. DARELL ſhould be among families extinct in the male line, p. cxxxi. See the laſt page.

P. ciii. l. 21 and 26. Bokarne is now ſpelt Boſcarne.

P. civ. The Rev. Edward Giddy died in the month of March 1814, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Davies Giddy, Eſq., M.P. See alſo p. clxxvii. Francis Glanville, Eſq. of Catchfrench, ſhould have been mentioned as the preſent repreſentative of the Glanville family. Thomas Grylls, Eſq., died in December 1813. See alſo p. 19, 63, and 76 of the Parochial Hiſtory.

P. cv. The preſent repreſentative of the Hals family ſpells his name Halſe. P. cv. l. 30., and cxxi. l. 29, read "William Arundell Harris, Eſq., of Lifton in Devon."

P. cvii. The Rev. John Hoblyn, of Padſtow, died in May, 1813: his ſon, the Rev. Richard Hoblyn, is now repreſentative of the Trewhela branch.

P. cxvii. Trevardreva is now in the occupation of Charles Scott, Eſq., Mr. Trewren's ſon-in-law.

P. cxviii. Captain Woolridge has removed to Boſvigo-houſe, in the pariſh of Kenwyn.

P. cxix. l. penult. Bealinge or Billing.

P. cxx. The animal borne by Sir John Arundell in his coat armour, between the ſwallows, was a wolf, the bearing of Trembleigh, whoſe heireſs, his anceſtor, married. See a cut of this coat of Arundell, p. lxxix.

P. cxxi. l. 5, read "A younger branch of the Arundells *of Trerice*." Arwenick is ſo ſpelt in moſt pedigrees; but in the Killigrew deeds it is written Arwenack.

P. cxxii. There ſeems to be an error in the heraldic accounts, which ſtate that Beare married a coheireſs of Serjeaux: no ſuch match appears in the record of the inquiſition, taken after the death of Sir Richard Serjeaux. See p. cl.

P. cxxvii. Champernowne is the ſpelling now uſed by the preſent branches of the ancient family treated of in theſe pages: this ſpelling has been adopted in the latter part of this volume.

P. cxxxiv. The Rev. R. G. Grylls is repreſentative of the Glynns of Wendron, through his *mother*, who was ſiſter of Thomas Glynn, Eſq., the laſt male heir.

P. cxxxix. Add Keverell to the heireſſes married by Langdon. See p. cxxxviii.

P. cxliii. Nanſperian muſt have married the heireſs of Tregender, and Tregender the heireſs of Gurlyn. See p. clxvii. and p. 93 of the Parochial Hiſtory.

P. cxlvii. Sir William Gordon Cuming Gordon, Bart., is repreſentative of the Praeds in the female line, through the Penroſes. The Pypers of Treſmarrow bore for their arms—a chevron between three ſhovelers.

P. cxlix. The Rev. William Sandys purchaſed Cant of the heir-male of this family, reſident in Ireland.

P. clxxv—clxxviii. *Gentlemen's Seats.*—Mr. Grylls and Mr. Wymond are dead; Boſahan and St. Cadix are now the ſeats of their widows: John Borlaſe, Eſq., is alſo dead, and has left a ſon, who is a minor. Commodore Penroſe is now a Rear-Admiral: Harwood has been ſold to W. L. Saluſbury Trelawny, Eſq. Mrs. J. C. Wollacombe, of Langford-hill, is dead: it is now the ſeat of Thomas Hole, Eſq. The Rev. William Robinſon has left Nanſlôe. Pennare is now the ſeat of Captain Barrington Reynolds, of the Royal Navy. John Lemon, Eſq., is dead: Polvellan is now the property of John Buller, Eſq., of Morval. John James, Eſq., of Roſemundy, has been ſome time dead. Mr. Charles Peter was drowned in the Padſtow river, March 30, 1814. Captain Todd has left Cornwall; and Trenarth is now occupied as a farm-houſe. Mrs. Arminel Inch is dead; Treworgy is occupied by her ſurviving ſiſter, Mrs. Ann Hodge. — Add to the ſeats, Boſvigo in Kenwyn, now occupied by Captain James Woolridge of the Royal Navy; Burncooſe in Gwennap, by Michael Williams, Eſq.; Perran-wharf, Mr.——Fox; and Trevince in Gwennap, occupied by John Williams, Jun. Eſq.

P. clxxxi. The moors extend from near Bliſland church on the weſt, to near Northill church on the eaſt, about 10 miles; and from near Davidſtow church on the north, to near St. Neot church on the ſouth, about 12 miles, running into the four hundreds of Leſnewth, Eaſt, Weſt, and Trigg, and including, beſides the whole of Temple, the greater part of 12 pariſhes, viz. Davidſtow, St. Cleather, Alternon, Northill, Linkinhorne, St. Cleer, St. Neot, Warleggan, Cardinham, Bliſland, St. Breward *alias* Simonward, and Advent. Theſe moors abound with picturesque hills, and tors compoſed of immenſe maſſes of granite[a]: they are much reſorted to for hare-hunting in the ſpring, the ground being dry, and the hares remarkably ſtrong: the ſmall rivers on the moors abound with the black trout. The moors are very capable of agricultural improvement.

[a] Some of the moſt remarkable not already ſpoken of, are, Catſhole Tor, Carkees Tor, Hawk's Tor Weſt, St. Bellarmine's Tor, Bearah and Carraton Tors. (See p. clxxxv. and p. 47 of the Parochial Hiſtory.)

P. clxxxii.

P. clxxxii. The ſea has conſiderably encroached on the coaſt in the hundreds of Stratton and Leſnewth, within the laſt 50 years, particularly near Bude-harbour, where the ſand-hills are rapidly leſſening, being carried off by the waves.[e]

P. cxc. An act was paſſed in the year 1774, for making a navigable canal from Bude-harbour to the river Tamar, in the pariſh of Calſtock; but no part of it has as yet been made. The Tamar manure navigation, which ſkirts the county, was to have been brought on as far as Horſe-bridge, in Stoke-Climſland. In the year 1773, an act of parliament was paſſed for making a canal from Mawgan-Porth through the ſeveral pariſhes of Mawgan, St. Columb Major, Little-Colan, and St. Columb-Minor, to Lower St. Columb Porth. This canal was begun, but the work was abandoned after the death of Mr. Edyvean, the projector and undertaker, and what had been dug has for the moſt part been filled up and levelled.

P. cxciii. Paſſing *from* Camelford *to* Bodmin, the churches of Advent, &c. are on the left; thoſe of Michaelſtow and St. Teath on the right.

P. cc. Woodcocks abound in the vallies of Cornwall, particularly in the pariſh of Whitſtone. See p. 326 of the Parochial Hiſtory.

P. ccix. The leaſe of copper to Mr. Williams and others, is to take place after the expiration of a term granted to Sir William Lemon, Bart. The manors of Calſtock, Reſtormell, Penlyne, and Penkneth, are not included in the leaſe, nor that of Tywarnhaile, of which Mr. Carpenter of Moditonham has a ſeparate leaſe. Edward Smith, Eſq., who is one of the leſſees with Mr. Williams, &c. has one-eighth of the copper dues of Tywarnhaile, as appears by an advertiſement from that gentleman, in the Cornwall Gazette, May 7, 1814.

——— The right of raiſing ſilver in the mine of Wheal Duchy, in the manor of Calſtock, was granted to John Williams, Eſq., R. William Fox, Eſq., and others, for 31 years, in 1810; other ſilver lodes having been diſcovered by Mr. Williams, in the manor of Calſtock, in the following year. A leaſe of the right of ſearching for ſilver, in the whole of the manor of Calſtock, was granted by His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, as Duke of Cornwall, for the ſame term, in the month of Auguſt 1811, to Meſſrs. Williams and Fox, in conjunction with Benjamin Tucker, Eſq., Surveyor-General of the Duchy. Wheal Duchy mine promiſes conſiderable profit to the adventurers, although the ſilver as

[e] From the information of Wrey J'Ans, Eſq.

yet raiſed (about 5000l. worth) has not covered the expences attendant on the undertaking in its early ſtages.[f]

P. ccxiii. *Manufactures.* —There are gunpowder-mills now in Coſawes wood, near Penryn, built by Mr. Gill of Penryn, about 1810, which make about 2000 barrels annually; and others lately erected in the pariſh of Stithians, which make from 800 to 1000 barrels. The annual conſumption of gunpowder in Cornwall (chiefly for mining) is calculated at 4000 barrels. Since the eſtabliſhment of Mr. Gill's mills, the price of gunpowder, which was before wholly imported from London, has been reduced from 6l. 10s. to 5l. per hundred. There is an iron-foundery at Perran cove, in the pariſh of Milor; near Kennall-wood, in the pariſh of Stithians, a paper-mill belonging to Mr. Tucker, and another at Ponſneuth, in the ſame pariſh, belonging to Mr. Rowe: there is a paper-mill alſo in the pariſh of Liſkeard. A ſail-cloth manufactory was eſtabliſhed at Gluvias, upon a large ſcale, about 1807, by Mr. Eliot, but has been diſcontinued. At Perran-mill is an arſenic manufactory[g]; and at Penryn, manufactories of muſtard and ſnuff.[h]

P. ccxiv. The effigy of a cruſader, in ſtone, has lately been diſcovered, by the removal of a pannel, in a pew of Botus-Fleming church.

[f] This mine was diſcovered in ſearching for copper: ſome of the ores found in it are very rich, containing from 60 to 70 parts in 100 of pure ſilver; others are much poorer, containing only 5 or 6 parts in the ſame quantity of ore. The whole vein or lode is from 6 to 12 inches wide; the part containing the ſilver from 1 to 4, and running eaſt and weſt, which is alſo the direction of other ſimilar veins diſcovered in the ſame neighbourhood. (From the information of W. Williams, Eſq.).

[g] Arſenic, which is found in abundance in the mines of Cornwall, has never been applied to any uſe till lately, when a method of refining it was diſcovered, for which a patent has been obtained. (From the information of Mr. Williams.)

[h] From the information of Mr. Gill.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

IN the foregoing parochial account we had ſome difficulty, with reſpect to the orthography of the names of villages, &c., as we have frequently found perſons, whoſe authorities we might ſuppoſe equally good, ſpelling the ſame names differently. We have generally, wherever there has been a doubt, adopted Martyn's ſpelling wholly, or given it with an *alias*. With reſpect to manors and bartons, we have found many eſtates of the latter deſcription, which, in all ancient records, are deſcribed as manors, but have long ceaſed to be deemed ſuch; their manerial rights, moſt probably, having been alienated, or loſt by long diſuſe. With reſpect to the true definition of a barton, a term in general uſe in the two weſtern counties of Cornwall and Devon, the beſt informed perſons differ in their opinion; ſome ſuppoſe it to be ſtrictly confined to the demeſne lands, and manſion-houſe of a manor; others that it is the principal farm or grange of a manor with a houſe, but not the manor-houſe; whilſt others again give it a greater latitude, and ſuppoſe it to extend to all large farms, with houſes and homeſteads; all ſmaller farms being called tenements. According to the firſt ſenſe, every real barton, if not now eſteemed a manor, muſt formerly have been poſſeſſed of manerial rights. It has been our plan and intention, for the obvious reaſon of compreſſing our work into a moderate compaſs, to treat only of manors and bartons, with the exception of ſuch ſmaller tenements as have been the reſidence of Gentlemen's families; in ſome inſtances, the mention of eſtates, not ſo circumſtanced, has probably, without our deſigning it, been introduced. In the following appendix, beſides giving ſuch additional information as we have obtained ſince the work has been printed off, we have endeavoured to correct ſuch errors as have ariſen either from inadvertency or miſinformation, and to note ſuch changes as have taken place, during the length of time which has elapſed ſince we began our collections, and which the nature of the work and other circumſtances have rendered unavoidable. In this we have been indebted for much aſſiſtance to Mr. John Wallis, Jun. of Bodmin, whoſe kind ſervices have been already acknowledged; to Mr. John Edwards of Truro, Mr. George John of Penzance, Mr. G. B. Kingdon of Stratton, Mr. E. Coode, Jun. of St. Auſtell, Mr. John Borlaſe of Helſton, and other profeſſional gentlemen.

ST. AGNES.—P. 9. l. ult. and penult. *dele* Mr. Thomas has one half, &c.—This applies to the manor of Venton-gimps in Perranzabuloe, which belonged alſo to the Tonkins.——P. 11, John James, Eſq. is dead.

ST. ALLEN.—P. 12. Laner is not a manor, but parcel of the manor of Cargol. See p. 247.

ALTERNON.—P. 14. The manor of Tredawl has been purchaſed by J. Sawle Graves, Eſq. Mr. Archer's manor of Trelawny had not paſſed with Gunnon and Tregarlick, but was purchaſed of the Wadges in 1758, and had before been ſucceſſively in the families of Trehawke, Oliver, and Truſcott.

ANTHONY.—P. 15. This pariſh is ſpelt, in various ancient records, Antone; and by Mr. Carew, the preſent poſſeſſor of the eſtate, and others, Antony. In eccleſiaſtical records, it is written Anthony.—P. 16. Thancks is occupied by the Dowager Lady Graves.

ST. AUSTELL, p. 20, Add Trevarrick to the villages. P. 21, Trenans-Auſtell has not of late years been eſteemed a manor: the eſtate is now wholly veſted in Mr. Tremayne, except one field which is in undivided moieties between him and Mr. Graves.—P. 22, Another manor of Tregorrick, which had belonged to the Arundells, was lately purchaſed of Lord Arundell, by Edward Coode, Eſq.—P. 24, Menacuddle, in a deed of the reign of James I., is called, but improperly, a pariſh: more ancient deeds deſcribe it as a free chapel. Henſburrow is partly in this pariſh. See p. 278.

BLISLAND.—P. 25. General Morſhead purchaſed Lavethan of his brother Sir John.—P. 26. A meeting-houſe has been lately built in the church-town for the methodiſts.

BOCONNOC.—P. 28. Since this part of the volume was printed, Napoleon Bonaparte having been driven from his uſurped throne, it may be preſumed that the Pitt diamond is again in the poſſeſſion of its lawful owner.

BODMIN.—P. 30. Mrs. Gilbert was, at the time of her marriage with Mr. Gilbert, the widow of the Rev.——Vivian.—P. 31. The gate-houſe, alſo of the convent of grey-friers is remaining.—P. 33. Before the paſſing of the act in 1778, the county bridewell, (a building near the church, now uſed as a brewery,) and the ſheriffs' ward, were at Bodmin: County meetings, except ſuch as are mentioned under Loſtwithiel, are held at Bodmin; the general agricultural meeting is held there on the Tueſday before Whitſunday. A large work-houſe was built in 1756, on ſome of the Friery lands now belonging to the corporation, at the expence of Sir William Irby, bart., afterwards Lord

Boſton, then one of the repreſentatives of the borough. — P. 34. The prior's name is ſpelt Vyvyan on the tomb. The advowſon of the vicarage had been for many years, and was, till the year 1782, in the Prideaux family. — P. 35. The ſite of St. Nicholas' chapel, now belonging to Mr. Roger Dawe, is at the head of St. Nicholas-ſtreet. — P. 36. The grammar-ſchool is held in the old chapel adjoining to the church: the maſter's ſalary is now made up 100l. per annum. There is a ſchool for reading, writing, and arithmetic, at the work-houſe; the maſter of which has a ſalary of 10l. per annum from the corporation. The Weſleyan methodiſts have a Sunday ſchool for about 200 children. The ruins of the chapel* of St. Lawrence's hoſpital are now uſed as a ſtable: nearly facing this is an old building belonging to the hoſpital, ſaid to have been erected for the purpoſe of a market-houſe: an inſcription on the front commemorates Richard Carter of St. Columb, merchant, as having given 10l. to the hoſpital, which was expended in the making of this building in 1586. The hoſpital of St. Anthony ſtood in chapel-lane: the buildings have been pulled down within memory: the ſite now belongs to Mr. Bray by purchaſe from the corporation, under the land-tax redemption act.

BREAGE. — P. 42. The manor of Treworlis is the property of Charles Trelawny, Eſq.

ST. BREOCK. — P. 43. To the villages in this pariſh, add Hay, Penhale, Tredruſſon, and Trelil. For Great Burlorne, *read* Burlorne-Eglos.

ST. BREWARD. — P. 47. The manor of Penroſe-Burden is partly in St. Tudy, in which pariſh, Hengar, its manor-houſe, is ſituated. See p. 314. The deſcription of "large extent compriſing the whole of Roughtor and the adjoining moors" ſhould be applied to the manor of Hametethy, and it would be more correct to ſay, a conſiderable part of the adjoining moors. Lank, in this pariſh, has long been the property and reſidence of a branch of the Billing family, by whoſe deſcendant, (a farmer,) it is now poſſeſſed. John Wallis, Eſq. is leſſee of the great tithes under the church of Exeter.

ST. BURIAN. — P. 48. To the villages, add Alſa, Selena, and Tregurno. — P. 50. The preſent poſſeſſor of Pendrea is the Rev. Uriah Tonkin Moore. — P. 51. *Boſkenna* and Boſkennal both belong to John Paynter, Eſq. Triclodevas, an old ſeat of the Groſſe family, belongs now to the deviſees of the late John Knill, Eſq.

CALSTOCK. — P. 53. & 54. Harwood-houſe, ſituated on a very beautiful ſpot upon the banks of the Tamar, was built by Mr. Foote. The ſcenery at New-

* Service has been performed in this chapel by the chaplain, within the laſt thirty years.

bridge,

bridge, in this parish, is also singularly beautiful. Harwood has lately been purchased of Walter Roberts, Esq., by William Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, Esq., who now resides there. Sandhill, in the parish of Calstock, built by the Rev. John Russell, has lately been purchased by Thomas Wallis, Esq.; it is at present unoccupied: Hengeston-hill is in this parish.

CAMBORNE.—Mr. Stackhouse's manor, spoken of in this page, is Tresothan or Trelothan. In the early part of the 17th century, it was in moieties between the families of Prideaux and Arundell; one moiety was purchased by Alexander Thomas, alias Pendarves, of Jonathan Prideaux, Esq., in 1619; the other was acquired by marriage about ten years afterwards: there are the remains of a chapel upon this estate. — P. 54. Higher-Rosewarne is the seat of William Harris, Esq.

CARDINHAM.—P. 57. The four sisters of Lord Dinham married Sir John Carew, John Lord Zouch of Harringworth, Sir Thomas Arundell, and Sir Fulke Fitz-warren. The Carews appear to have sold their share of the Cardinham estate to the Comptons, (ancestors of the Marquis of Northampton) from whom it passed to the Arundells in 1573. Edward Lord Zouch sold his share of this estate in 1577 for 500l. to William Billing of Cardinham, who, the next year, conveyed it to Sir John Arundell. On the death of the last Bourchier, Earl of Bath, (heir of the Fitz-warrens), a fourth of this estate was divided between his daughters Lady Dorothy Grey, and Anne, Countess of Middlesex. The Earl of Stamford, son of the former, sold his share of this fourth in 1686, to James Grove, Esq., afterwards serjeant-at-law; the latter, in 1707, conveyed it to Sir Richard Billing, who had married the heiress of Arundell. Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart., who inherited the other moiety of the Bourchier property, sold his share of the Cardinham estate, with the exception of certain lands, to Dennis Glynn, Esq., whose descendant, E. J. Glynn, Esq., is now possessed of the whole of the manor of Cardinham, except the lands above-mentioned.

ST. CLEER. — P. 59. Mrs. Arminel Inch is dead: the estates at St. Cleer and elsewhere (see p. 20.), are now vested in her surviving sister, Mrs. Anne Hodge.

ST. COLUMB-MAJOR.—P. 63. and CURY, p. 76. Read the *late* Thomas Grylls, Esq. — P. 64. The manor of Bosuen is now, under Lady Arundell's will, the property of Lady Clifford. — P. 65. Sir John Arundell, who died in 1379, and was buried at St. Columb, was a distinguished military commander; and being then one of the admirals of the fleet, was shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland, as he was sailing with an army for the relief of the Duke of Britanny. "The said

Sir

Sir John Arundell, ſays Holinſhed, "loſt not only his life, but all his furniture and apparell for hys body, which was very ſumptuous, ſo that it was thought to ſurmount the apparell of any King; for he had two and fiftie new ſutes of apparell of cloth of golde or tiſſew, as was reported, all the which, together with his horſes and geldings, amounting to the valew of ten thouſand marks, was loſt in the fee.[b]" P. 65. The advowſon has been ſold to the Rev. George Moore of Garlinnick.

ST. COLUMB-MINOR. — P. 66. The *manor* of Treloy was not alienated (although the barton and ſundry parcels of it were ſold), but it is now, under the will of the late Lady Arundell, the property of Lady Clifford.

CORNELLY. — P. 69. The benefice is a curacy in the gift of the pariſhioners: it was originally a chapel of eaſe, but made parochial in the year 1532[c].

CREED. — P. 70. Nancor has been purchaſed of Mr. Peters, by the Rev. George Moore. The barton of Pengelly is the property of Mr. John Edie.

CURY. — P. 74. In the year 1622, a pamphlet in ſmall quarto was publiſhed, entitled; "Somewhat written by occaſion of three Sunnes ſeene at *Tregnie* in Cornwall, the 22 of December laſt." — P. 76. Thomas Hartley, Eſq. has lately purchaſed Bochym. The great tithes are now veſted in the repreſentatives of the late Thomas Grylls, Eſq.

DULOE. — P. 79. The right of fiſhery over the whole of the river Looe, appertains to the manor of Treworgye.

EGLOSHAYLE. — P. 81, 82. The fee of Treworder is in Mr. Tremayne. Park and Pentarrow are not now eſteemed manors. There is a ſmall manor called Overleigh in this pariſh, belonging to Sir A. O. Moleſworth, Bart. — P. 83. The revenues of Wadebridge are under the management of the lords of the manors of Pendavy and Pawton, the rector of St. Breock, and the vicar of Egloſhayle.

ENDELLION. — P. 85. Sir John Cheny was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, 1 and 6 Hen. IV.[d] The manor of Lower Trefreock[e] or Trefreke, and the barton of Trevathan in Endellion, and St. Kew, now the property of Henry Peter, Eſq. of Harlyn, were acquired by marriage with the Harper family in the year 1715.

ST. ERME. — P. 90. It is the advowſon of the prebend of Heredum Marney that is in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Agar: the advowſon of Trehaverock has long been in the Gray family, and now belongs to Mr. Richardſon Gray. — P. 90. Tregaſow is not now eſteemed a manor. No part of the manor of Trevenen extends into this pariſh.

[b] Holinſhed, III. 1015.
[c] Bacon's Liber Regis.
[d] Willis's Notitia Parl., vol. iii. p. 106.
[e] Higher Trefrecke is the property of Mr. Frederick Cock.

St. ERTH.—P. 93. Gear, occupied by Mr. Tippet, belonged to the late Rev. Edward Giddy, and was bequeathed by him to his daughter Mrs. Guillemart. Tredrea is now in the poſſeſſion of Davies Giddy, Eſq., M.P. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the vicarage.

ST. EVALL.—P. 95. The manor of Lanherne extends into this pariſh. Mr. John Dayman has purchaſed Kankewas parcel of this manor, with the manerial rights appertaining thereto.

ST. EWE.—P. 96. Edward Coode, Eſq. has purchaſed the manors of Lanſladron, Tregenna, and Tregennow: certain eſtates, parcels of the manor, had been ſold in ſeveralties.—Polſew, though ſo deſcribed by Tonkin, is neither manor nor barton.—P. 97. There are ſeveral tenements, parcel of what was formerly the manor of Tregian, belonging to Lord Mount-Edgcumbe and others: Mr. Gaved's is not a barton.

FEOCK.—P. 105. R. A. Daniell, Eſq. has purchaſed Lord Clinton's moiety of the manor of Trevella, or as ſome write it Trevilla.—P. 106. William Jackman was vicar of Feock in the reign of James I.

FILLEY.—P. 106. The manor of Tolverne, conſiſting merely of ſome reſerved high rents, has been conveyed by Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins to Lord Falmouth, in exchange for the manor of Grampound.—P. 107. Cregmurrion, the ſeat of John Penhallow Peters, Eſq. is in this pariſh.

FOWEY.—P. 109, 110. Mr. Raſhleigh's is called the borough manor, Mr. Auſten's the burgage manor.—P. 111. The manor or royalty of the manor of Penfentinow, in this pariſh, belongs to Lord Grenville: it was formerly in the Mohuns. The greater part of the demeſne lands, including the manor-pound, &c. belong to J. T. Auſten, Eſq. The Rev. John Pomeroy is dead: his heirs are his ſiſter Mrs. Peter, and his nephew Joſeph Hamley, Eſq.

ST. GENNYS.—P. 112. Sir John Morſhead is dead: the manor of St. Gennys is now the property of his ſon Sir Frederick Treiſe Morſhead, Bart.

ST. GERMANS.—The ſite of the priory at St. Germans, with other eſtates, was granted on leaſe to John Champernowne, 31 Hen. VIII., at the rent of 6l. 15s. 11d. The following year the ſame lands were granted in fee to Katherine, widow of the ſaid John, Ridgway and Smith, in conſideration of the ſum of 434l.

ST. GORRAN.—P. 122. The greater part of Porthmellin is in the pariſh of Mevagiſſey. The Trevaſcus eſtate is called in ſome deeds, "the manor of Trevaſcus and Gorran," but does not appear to poſſeſs any manerial rights.—P. 123. Lord Clinton's moiety of Treninick is now the property of Edward Gwatkin, Eſq. A great part of the manor of Carhayes is in this pariſh. The manor of Tregennow is wholly in St. Ewe.—P. 124. Deadman point is in this pariſh.

GULVALL.

GULVALL.—P. 126. Trevayler has been long in the family of Veale, and is now the property and reſidence of the Rev. William Veale, who has conſiderable property in the pariſh. George John, Eſq. has much improved the ſcenery of this pariſh by large plantations on Roſmorran-Cairne[f], and another of his eſtates called Trye in this pariſh.

GWENNAP.—P. 127. The manor of Treſithney, in this pariſh, which had been long in the Arundell family, is now by bequeſt of the Dowager Lady Arundell, veſted in her daughter, Lady Clifford: the manor of Cuſgarne, in this pariſh, is in ſeveralties. Trevince is now occupied by Michael Williams, Eſq. Burncooſe is the ſeat of John Williams, Jun., Eſq.

GWINNEAR.—P. 127. Camborne is the poſt-town of Gwinnear. Add to the villages Carwin-ſawſin, called in Martyn's map, Coſſawſin: the barton mentioned in p. 128, is of the ſame name. The *manor* of Roſeworthy was of the fee of Glouceſter. The heireſs of Courtenay gave it to John de Vere, her ſon, by her ſecond huſband, whoſe deſcendant, the Earl of Oxford, ſold it to Sir John Arundell about the year 1578: it was purchaſed of Lord Arundell by William Harris, Eſq. The Willyams family were only leſſees of the barton.

GWITHIAN.—P. 129. The advowſon of Gwithian belongs to the Rev. William Hockin by purchaſe from Lord Arundell.

ST. HILARY.—P. 134. Tregember or Tregembo is now the property of Miſs Borlaſe, daughter of the Rev. William Borlaſe, and her couſin Miſs Borlaſe, daughter of the late John Borlaſe, M.D. The mothers of theſe ladies were ſiſters and coheireſſes of Charles Penneck, Eſq. of Tregembo, which is now occupied by the Rev. Humphrey Willyams.

JACOBSTOW.—P. 143. The manor of Penhallam, which extends into the pariſhes of Poundſtock, Week-St.Mary, and Boyton, has been recently ſold in ſeveral lots. The manor of Ebbingford or Efford extends into this pariſh.

ST.IVES.—P. 149. Add to the villages Polmanter.—P. 150. Trenwith is the property of Mr. William Lander, and other repreſentatives of the Trenwiths.—P. 151. The great tithes conſiſt of corn, wool, and lamb.

ST.JULIOTT.—P. 152. The manor of Trewannett in St.Juliott, Tintagell, and other pariſhes, belonged to the Robartes family, and having been bequeathed by the laſt Earl of Radnor of that family, to Sir James Laroche, Bart., was ſold in 1793 to Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq.: it is now the property of Mr. Edward Pearce

[f] There are remains of a Cromlech at this place, which is called in the neighbourhood, "the old burying-ground:" near which have been found a celt and ſome broken pottery.

of Camelford, by whom it was purchaſed of Mr. Raſhleigh. An eſtate called Trewannett, in St.Juliott, probably the ſite of this manor, belongs to Francis Rawle, Eſq.: the manor pound belongs to William Rawle, Eſq. The barton of Trelill is the property of Mr. Richard Rawle of Redruth. Small-hill is in the pariſh of Otterham. Francis Rawle, Eſq. is joint impropriator of St.Juliott: it appears by a terrier of the year 1727, that Richard Rawle, Gent., then held the whole impropriation; one half as leſſee under the Moleſworths, and the other half for the remainder of a leaſe of 999 years, granted to his family by the Eliots. This pariſh has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. The ſum of 400l. was laid out in the purchaſe of the tenement of Cancer in Otterham, and part of the tenement of Penpoll in Leſnewth.

ST. JUST in Penwith.—P. 155. The proprietors of Boſvargus are, Nicholas Harris Nicholas, Eſq., and Mrs. Ann Nicholas, widow. Pendeen and the great tithes are now the property of Samuel Borlaſe, a minor, ſon of the late John Borlaſe, Eſq. On the Botallack eſtate is a celebrated tin and copper mine, extending to a conſiderable diſtance under the ſea.

KEA.—P. 156. The manor of Landegy is now written Landegay: Martyn ſpells it Landegea. The manor of Blanchland extends over the whole pariſh, except what is compriſed in that of Landegay. Killiow is at preſent unoccupied. The new church was built about 1803, from a plan of the late James Wyatt, Eſq. The tower of the old church was purchaſed by the late Lord Falmouth, and kept up as an object from Tregothnan grounds.

KENWYN.—P. 157. We were miſinformed as to a third of Allet having been for any length of time the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart.: it belonged to his uncle, the late Colonel Willyams of Carnanton; and was divided among his deviſees. The manerial rights of this ſhare now belong to Sir William Lemon. The eſtates deſcribed by our correſpondent as Boſwylick and Chyncooſe, are, we underſtand, the ſame which are called by Martyn, Boſviſack and Steancooſe, and now written Buſviſack and Stencooſe *alias* St.Cooſe: the latter is only a farm of about 40 or 50 acres. Boſvigo-houſe is now the reſidence of Captain Woolridge of the Royal Navy. Tregavethan, though ſurrounded by Kenwyn, has been chiefly connected with the pariſh of Kea, in the church of which it had an aiſle. There is now a receſs in Kenwyn church appropriated to it. For Roſeeth read Roſeveth.

ST. KEVERNE.—P. 159. Lord De Dunſtanville's manor of Roſkymer-Meneage is in this pariſh, not in Mawgan. See p. 218.

ST. KEW.

ST. KEW.—P. 161. Wadebridge is the poſt-office-town. P. 162. The manor of Tregwide or Tregoyde in this pariſh, which belonged to the ancient family of Treffry, is now in ſeveralties.

KILKHAMPTON.—P. 163. In this pariſh are the villages of Stibb and Thurdon.

LADOCK.—P. 167. The manor of Trethurfe, as well as the barton, belongs to the Earl of Cork and *William* Stephen Poyntz, Eſq.

LANDEWEDNACK.—P. 170. The ſite of Roſſwick or Roſewick is in St. Keverne, where there is a village of the name, by Martyn, ſpelt Roſvick, which is ſtill connected with this manor. The Lizard light-houſes are in this pariſh.

LANDRAKE.—P. 170. Sir Robert Jeffery, Knt., by his will, bearing date 1703, gave the ſum of 520l. for the purchaſe of lands or houſes, the rent of which is directed to be appropriated in the firſt place to the purpoſe of providing two ſhillings worth of bread weekly, for the poor of Landrake and St. Erney; the remainder to be paid to the ſchool-maſter of Landrake, or ſome other perſon, to teach the children of the poor inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh reading and writing, and to inſtruct them in the church catechiſm. The ſurplus now paid to the ſchool-maſter is about 40l. per annum. There is an alms-houſe at Landrake; but the endowment, if any, has been loſt; and we could not aſcertain the name of the founder. The ſtone which recorded it has been lately removed.

LANDULPH.—P. 171. The manor of Tellbridge, there called Telbrig, is mentioned in the Domeſday ſurvey: it was then held by Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Cornwall.

LANIVET.—P. 175. The manor of Lanivet belongs to Samuel Kekewich, Eſq. and William Stephen Poyntz, Eſq.

LANLIVERY.—P. 179. The impropriation was purchaſed of John Pollexfen Baſtard, Eſq., about the year 1794.

LANREATH.—P. 179. The barton of Court is in ſeveralties between —— Andrew, Miſs Henrietta Wymond, and Richard Foſter, Eſq.

LANSALLOES.—P. 181. The Raphel or Raphiel eſtate has been ſold in lots: the barton was purchaſed by Mr. George Coath; the harbour of Polperro, the quay, &c. by Mr. Zephaniah Job.

LANTEGLOSS-JUXTA-FOWEY.—P. 183. Higher and Lower Trevick are very ſmall villages; the former is commonly called High-way. In note (q.) *dele* "probably brothers." See p. lxvi. and lxvii. of the General Hiſtory. P. 183 and 185. The chapel at Hall is ſtill remaining.

LAUNCELLS.—P. 185. The *fee* of the barton of Launcells is in the Rev. F. H. Morriſon. Mrs. Mary Harris is now the wife of Henry White, Eſq. of Ide priory, near Exeter.

LAUN-

LAUNCESTON.—P.191. Launceſton is now a perpetual curacy, having been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. P.192. John Horwell, of the city of Dublin, by his will bearing date 1717, gave all the monies he left behind him for the purpoſe of maintaining, clothing, and educating *ſix* poor boys of the pariſh in which he was born; three of the boys to be elected by his neareſt of kin, and three by the feoffees of the pariſh: he allows 30l. per annum for the maintenance of the boys; 6l. per annum for their clothes, which was to be uniform; 3l. per annum to a ſchool-maſter; and 5l. per annum to a poor widow, to look after them; the boys to be admitted at ſeven years of age, and apprenticed at fourteen. About the year 1748, the ſum of 1,900l. was received of Brewen Worthington, Eſq., Mr. Horwell's executor, by Sir William Morice, Bart., then one of the feoffees of the pariſh, for the purpoſes of this charity, concerning which a Chancery ſuit had been then ſome time pending. This money had not been accounted for in 1756, when the opinion of the late Mr. Juſtice Gould was taken on the ſubject.

ST. LEVAN.—P.194. The barton of Raughtra or Raftra (the name of which, as well as that of the village, is erroneouſly printed Raughton or Rafton), and that of Boſiſtow, belong to the farmers by whom they are occupied.

LEZANT.—P.195. Timbrelham is the property of Arthur Kelly, Eſq. There are no documents to prove the connection of this eſtate with the bailiwick of the hundred of Eaſt.

LISKEARD.—P.202. Mr. Harris reſerved the great tithes of the borough. The tenement of Lanſeather, now let at 50l. per annum, is veſted in the church-wardens for the repairs of the church. The ſite of Mr. Johnſon's chapel is to lapſe to the vicar, in caſe divine ſervice ſhould not be performed in it by diſſenters. The corporation now allow 100l. per annum to the maſter of the grammar-ſchool. A ſchool for 100 boys has lately been opened, on Dr. Bell's plan; but it is not yet full; and another for 50 girls, on the plan of Miſs Howell.

LOSTWITHIEL.—P.203, 204. A ſmall part of the borough of Loſtwithiel extends into St. Winnow, and a much larger part into Lanlivery pariſh. The Fowey river is navigable to this town for barges. The elections of knights of the ſhire and coroners are held at Loſtwithiel; but the previous meetings for the nomination of the candidates, at Bodmin. The archdeacon's court was held at Loſtwithiel from 1753 to 1773. Earl Mount-Edgcumbe is leſſee of the manor. The vicarage has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

MADDERN.—P.209. The manors of Alwarton and Tywarnhaile, then late parcel of the poſſeſſions of Edmund Beaufort, were granted to Richard Duke of Glouceſter, 9 Edw. IV. The barton of Alwarton now belongs to three ladies of

the

the name of Wroughton. Landithy is held on leaſe by Mr. Bolitho, under William Praed, Eſq. Roſe Price, Eſq. has recently purchaſed Trengwainton for his own reſidence. P. 210. Caſtle-Horneck is now occupied by Mr. John Boaſe; Poltair, by the Rev. Uriah Tonkin Moore. Nancealvern, in this pariſh, is the ſeat of John Scobell, Eſq. The right to the advowſon of Maddern is diſputed by the heir of John Borlaſe, Eſq. P. 211. A new pier was conſtructed about the year 1766; it was lengthened in 1782, and extended 150 feet in 1812 and 1813; being now more than 600 feet in length. A packet ſails from Penzance, weekly, to the Scilly iſlands.

MAKER.—P. 212. South-down, and the King's Brewhouſe, in this pariſh, are in the county of Cornwall.

MANACCAN.—212. The paſſage over the Hel leads to Falmouth. The manor of Keſtell and Cruplight, in this pariſh, belongs to Sir William Lemon, Bart.

ST. MARTIN.—P. 215. Part of the village of Heſſenford is in this pariſh.

MAWGAN.—P. 218. Roſkymer-Meneage is in St. Keverne.

ST. MICHAEL-PENKEVIL.—P. 232. The old manſion at Nancarrow is ſtanding, and inhabited by ſome of Lord Falmouth's labourers.

MILOR.—P. 236. Trefuſis is now inhabited by G. C. Fox, Eſq.

MINSTER.—P. 237. The barton of Worthyvale was given by William Farnham, Eſq., to his nephew, the Rev. John Farnham, by whom it was given to the lady of Peter Hill, Eſq., of Carwithenack.—P. 238. The patronage of the united rectory of Forrabury and Minſter is alternate in the heirs of the late Sir Jonathan Phillipps and the committee of Miſs Amy: the next preſentation is veſted in the latter.

ST. MINVER.—P. 238. The manor of Padſtow-Penkevill extends into this pariſh. P. 239. The Rev. Darell Stephens, who inherits Trewornan, was younger brother of the late Edward Trelawny, repreſentative of the Trelawnys and Darells.

MORVAH.—P. 240. The great tithes of this pariſh belong to W. J. G. Nicholls, Eſq.

MORVALL.—P. 242. The manor of Wringworthy, in this pariſh, belongs to Sir Joſeph Copley, Bart.

MULLION.—P. 244. One moiety of the manor of Pradannack-Wollas belongs to Vyel Vyvyan, Eſq.; the other is ſubdivided. Edward Coode, Eſq., is now impropriator of the great tithes, by purchaſe from Stephen Uſticke, Eſq., nephew and heir of Sir Michael Nowell, to whom they had been ſold under the proviſions of the land-tax redemption act.

NEWLYN.—P. 247. The manor of Newlyn is Lady Clifford's, by bequeſt of her mother, the late Dowager Lady Arundell.

PADSTOW.—P. 252. Add Treator to the principal villages. The ancient name of Place-houſe was Gwarthandrea: it was afterwards called Prideaux-Caſtle. Treniow, another ſeat of the Prideaux family, has been pulled down. P. 255. Mr. Charles Peter was drowned in the Padſtow river, March 30, 1814. The barton of Girles belongs to Richard Vyvyan, Eſq. The ſeat of Thomas Rawling, Eſq., is called Saunders-hill. There was formerly a conſiderable village at St. Cadock.

ST. PAUL.—P. 256. A moiety of the great tithes now belongs to the Rev. William Veale.

PELYN.—P. 258. The preſent chapel at Trelawny was built in 1701.

LITTLE-PETHERICK.—P. 265. Treviban is a conſiderable eſtate belonging to the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune.

ST. PINNOCK.—P. 267. There is another ſcattered village, called Connon.

POUGHILL.—P. 268. The barton of Hollabury is, or was lately, the property of the Rev. Charles Dayman. Burſhill, the property and reſidence of John Bryant, is ſaid to have belonged to his anceſtors, of the ſame chriſtian and ſurname, for many generations.

POUNDSTOCK.—P. 269. Tregoll is the only large village: there are ſeveral ſmaller, as Coppet-thorn, Penhalt, Treſkinnick-croſs, Trewint, &c. P. 270. The manor of Penhallam extends into this pariſh. The Rev. Charles Dayman has reſerved a life-intereſt in Trebarfoot.

REDRUTH.—P. 277. John Williams, Eſq. of Scorrier, now poſſeſſes that part of Trefula which belonged to Mrs. Urſula Haweis.

RUAN-LANIHORNE.—P. 279. Sir William Lemon's manor of Ardevora extends over part of this pariſh. The barton of Trelonk is held on leaſe, by Mr. John Brown, under Sir William Lemon, Bart.

ST. SAMPSON.—P. 281. Penquite is in ſome deeds called a manor: Mr. Sleman has alſo lately purchaſed Little-Torfrey.

SANCREED.—P. 281. We were miſinformed as to ſeveral particulars relating to this pariſh. The manor of Tregonnebris is wholly in Mr. Buller: the other perſons mentioned are only tenants. Boſvennen is the property of the Honourable Mrs. Agar (formerly Miſs Hunt). John Borlaſe, Eſq. is dead, and ſucceeded by his ſon, a minor.

SENNEN.—P. 282. The portion of Treveare which belonged to the late Rev. Edward Giddy, is now the property of his ſon, Davies Giddy, Eſq. M.P.

SITHNEY.—P. 284. There are two Proſpidnecks or Proſpinnecks, Higher and Lower. There was an intermediate proprietor of Truthall, between the Arundells

and Judge Buller, of the name of Richards. An act of parliament was paſſed in 1811, for conſtructing a harbour at Portleven. P. 285. Three-fourths of the manor of Penventon belong to the Duke of Leeds; one-fourth to Miſs Ormſby. The whole of one mioety of Gwavas belongs to William Carlyon, Eſq., he having purchaſed one half of it of the deviſees of Mrs. Elizabeth Veale.

SOUTHILL.—P. 286. The manor of Manaton was ſome time ago held jointly by Peter Hill, Eſq., who had three-eighths, and —— Wortley, Eſq., who held the remainder as mortgagee under the Manatons: Mr. Hill's part, which includes the barton, was purchaſed, in 1813, by Mr. John Kinſman.

ST. STEPHENS-BRANNEL.—P. 286. The fee of Reſugga is in Lord Grenville.

ST. STEPHENS near Saltaſh.—P. 290. There was a chapel at Earth. The preſent poſſeſſor of Burell, is Arthur Burell, Eſq.; he is not known to be deſcended from the ancient family of that place.[g]

TALLAND.—P. 300. Colonel Lemon had a long leaſe of Pollvethan or rather Polvellan, under the corporation of Looe.

TYWARDRETH.—P. 316. An inquiſition of the reign of Edward IV. deſcribes Lancrowe and Penpillek, in this pariſh, as manors then belonging to the Coplestones: there are now no ſuch manors. Lancrowe is a tenement belonging to the Rev. Nicholas Kendall: there are ſeveral tenements at Penpillek, belonging to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, and others.

VERYAN.—P. 319. The manor of Trethake, in this pariſh, was formerly in a family of that name, afterwards in the Bodrugans: having been forfeited by the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, it was given by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and now belongs to his deſcendant, Lord Mount-Edgcumbe.

[g] See p. 337.

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Page vi. *note* (") l. 22, *read* Treverbin-Courtenay.
xiii. line 3, *for* Walker *read* Walter.
——— 17, *for* Sir Thomas *read* John.
xxxv. — 15, *for* Montaeute *read* Montacute.
lix. ſecond column, *for* Polchoat *read* Polſcoath.
lxix. — 9, *for* name *read* names—laſt line but three, before Minver *read* St.
lxxiii. — 9, *for* Roſtormel *read* Reſtormel.
lxxxiii. — 5, after Charles *read* Bagenall.
xciii. — 16. *for* ſeat *read* occaſional reſidence. See alſo p. xcvii.
c. — 24, *for* Walter *read* William.
ci. — 1, *for* Shiſdon *read* Skiſdon.
ciii. — 15, *for* Trewardenick *read* Trewardreva.
cvi. — 7, *for* John *read* Joſeph.
cviii. — 6 and 8. and clvii. l. 18, *for* Levethen *read* Lavethan.
cx. — 2, *for* Wynell *read* Wynhall.
cxi. — 16, *for* Mitchell *read* Michell—l. 24, *for* St. Ervan *read* St. Merran.
cxiii. — 18, before of *read* late.
cxv. — 20, 24 and 27. and cxxxvi. line 17, 19 and 20, *for* Helligan *read* Heligan.
cxxiii. — 3, *for* Soure *read* Spoure.
cxxviii. — 29, *for* grandſon *read* ſon.
cxxxvi. — 4, *for* J. J. *read* J. F.
cxlii. — 1, 3, 7, 8 and 9; and clxxix. line 1, *for* Matthew *read* Mathew.
cxliii. — 12, *for* Penroſe *read* Penvoſe.
clvii. — 6, *for* Kekewitch *read* Kekewich.
clxxiv. — (*note*) *for* J. B. P. *read* J. T. P. B.
clxxv. — firſt column, *for* Boſdarne *read* Boſcarne, and *for* Cadic, Cadix.
clxxvi. — firſt column, *for* Newcot *read* Newacot; and *for* Pollevillan, Polvellan.
cxcii. — 25, 26, *for* St. Tudy and St. Mabyn on the right, and St. Kew on the left; *read* St. Tudy and St. Kew on the right, and St. Mabyn on the left.
——— — *ult.* — there ſhould be a ſemicolon after Helſton.
ccxv. — *ult.* of *note*, *for* merely *read* nearly.

PAROCHIAL

ERRATA.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

Page 4, line 2, 6, *for* works *read* work.
14, — 21 and 23, *for* Trevithick *read* Trerithick ; and l. 25, *for* George *read* John.
20, — 5, *for* four *read* three ; l. *penult. for* Corbean *read* Carbean.
23, — 22, *for* Lord Mount-Edgcumbe *read* Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq.
25, l. *penult. for* Levethan *read* Lavethen ; and l. *ult. for* Trewardla, Trewardale.
28, — 1, before Minver *read* St.
42, — 28, *for* Penderſick *read* Pengerſick.
43, — 9, *for* weſt *read* north-weſt.
44, — 19 and 22, *for* Carminow *read* Carminow ; and l. 26, *for* Rawlins, Rawlings
45, — 8, *for* Breoh *read* Breock.
46, l. *penult. for* Mitchell *read* Michell.
47, — 24, 30 and 31, *for* Browne *read* Bown.
52, — 14, *for* Calſtock *read* Callington.
53, — 12, *for* William *read* Walter.
55, — 17, *for* weſt *read* eaſt ; and *for* ſouth by weſt *read* north by eaſt.
61, — 4, *for* his two *read* one of his ; l. 17, *for* Lake *read* Luke ; and l. 22, *for* Prynne, Prynn.
66, — 30, *read* Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.
71, *laſt line, for* ſouth *read* north.
74, — 25, *for* Petyts *read* Pedyfars.
81, — 15, *for* Burlawn *read* Burlorne.
82, — 31, *for* Tregleah *read* Tregleath.
84, — 23, *read* George Welch Owen, Eſq.
86, — 5 and 8, *for* Matthew *read* Mathew ; l. 32. *for* weſt *read* ſouth-ſouth-weſt ; and *for* eaſt *read* north-north-eaſt.
96, — 31 and 35, *for* Helligan *read* Heligan.
99, — 3, *for* Weſt *read* Kirrier.
107, — 7, *read* Thomas Francis ; and l. 20, *for* Pyder *read* Powder.
122, — 5, *for* Boſwringan *read* Boſwingran, commonly called Boſwingan.
142, — 17, *for* 10 *read* 8½ ; l. 22, *for* Hampton *read* Lower Hampt ; and l. 23, *for* Brown *read* Browne.
155, — 6, *for* Betallack *read* Botallack.
162, — 30, *for* Shiſdon *read* Skiſdon.
178, — 21 and p. 204, l. 18, *for* Polchoath *read* Polſcoath.
186, — 18 and 19, *for* heir *read* deviſee.
197, — 27, *for* S, *read* Sir.
205, — 15, *for* Treraſſow *read* Treaſſow.
208, — 10, *for* Hambley *read* Hambly ; and l. 15, *for* Mitchell, Michell.
217, *paſſim, for* Trelawney *read* Trelawny.
221, — 33, *for* R. W. *read* Richard.
231, — 1, *for* Treberrick *read* Treberſick.
237, — 14, *for* truſtees *read* committee.
238, — 11, *for* Amey *read* Amy ; and l. *penult. for* St. Michael-Stanhope *read* Sir Michael Stanhope.
243, — 17, *for* Witheſe *read* Withere.
265, — 2, *for* two *read* three ; and l. 3, *for* five *read* ſix ; l. 27, *for* Treburcſy, Trebuſey.
266, — 8, *for* Angallack *read* Argallack ; and l. 9, *for* Venton-Loggan, Venton-leage.
272, — 23, *for* J. F. Buller, Eſq. *read* James Buller, Eſq., M. P.
286, — 29, *for* J. P. T. B. Trevanion *read* Trenanion Purnell.
290, — 21, *for* John *read* Arthur.
302, l. *ult.* and p. 319. l. 16, *for* P. T. *read* T. P.
313, — 26, *for* maſters *read* maſter.
314, — to the reference (*) in the text, ſupply in the *notes*—Mr. Gilbert's deeds.

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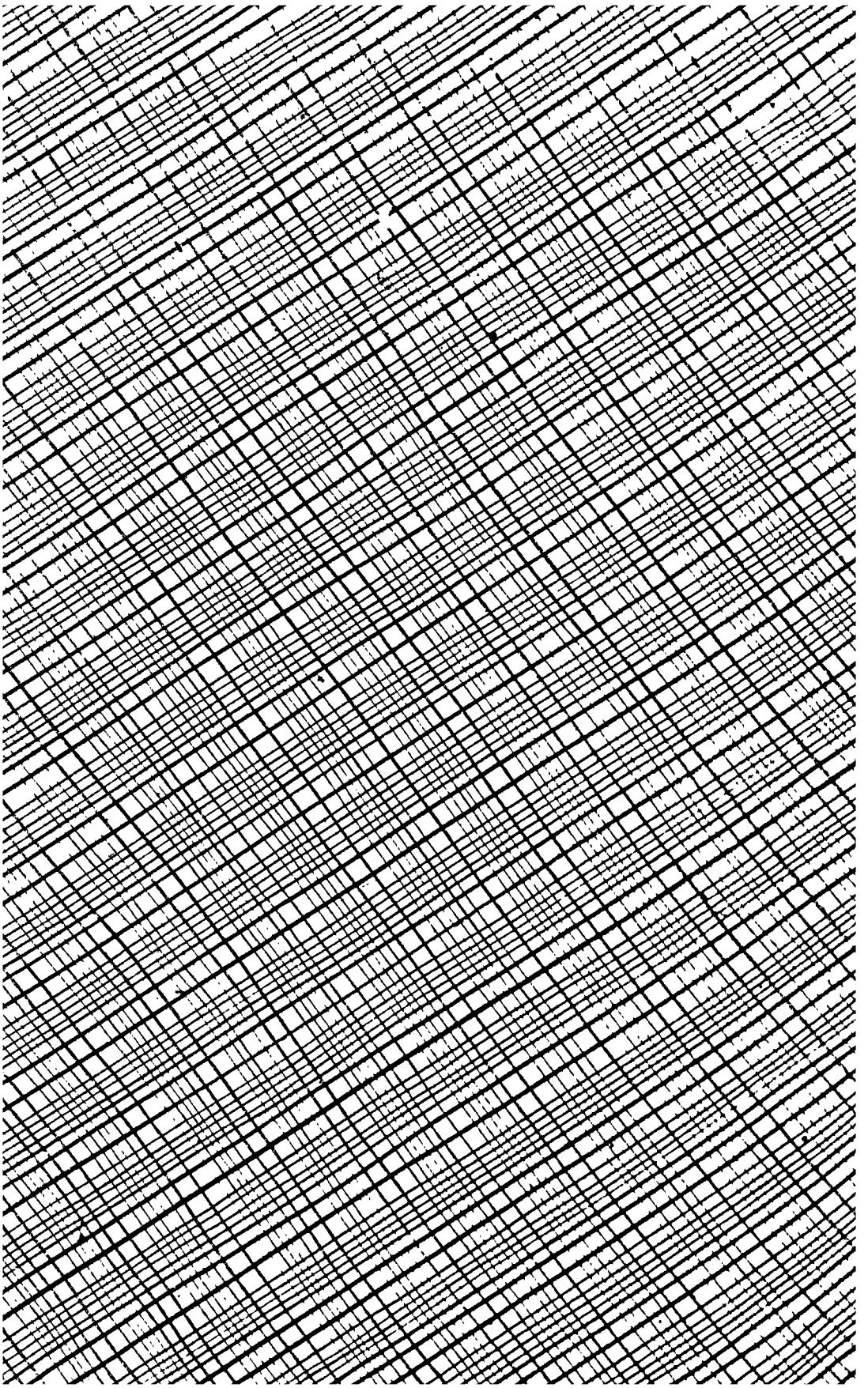

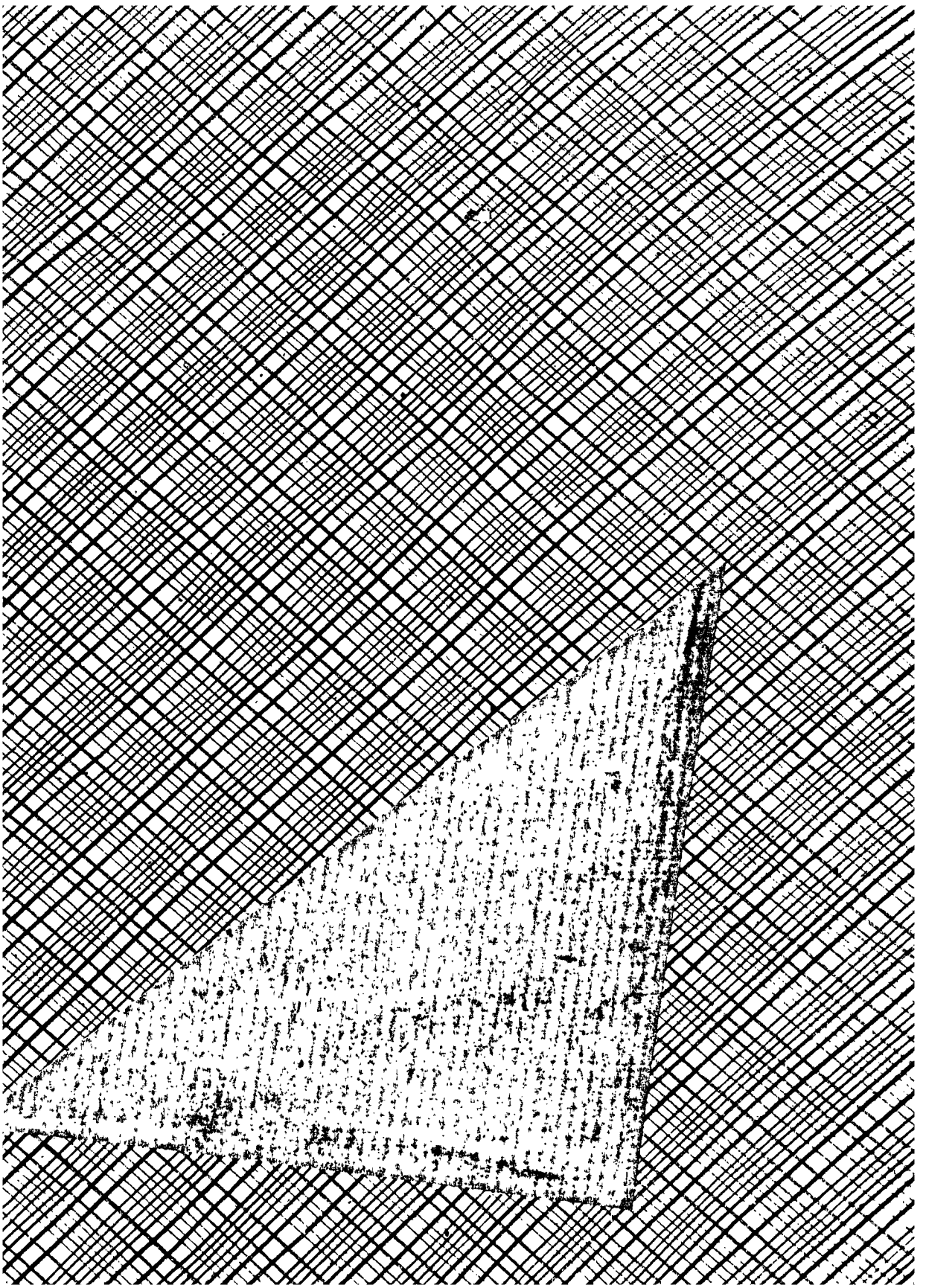

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